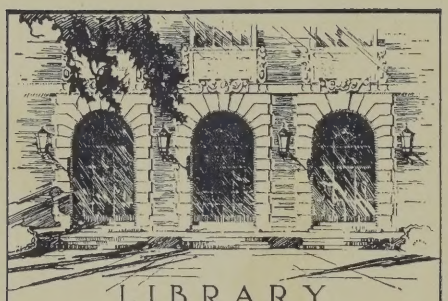

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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JAN 23 1957

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1955, 12:00 o'clock M.

This being the day and hour fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, the Members of the Senate, together with the Senators-elect chosen at the last general election held on November 2, 1954, assembled in the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Lloyd H. Wood) called the Senate to order at twelve o'clock M.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT H. STEPHENS, D. D., Pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, Creator and Ruler of all mankind, by whose righteous will all things were created and by whose power alone the works of our hands endure, we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord and bring to Thee the tribute of our praise.

Thou hast gathered us into a great Commonwealth and multiplied the blessings of Thy Providence upon us. Thou hast given us the heritage of the Godly, and made us for brotherhood and freedom. We thank Thee for such a heritage and pray that Thou wilt deepen the roots of our life in everlasting righteousness and breathe the spirit of honor and justice in all our doings.

Look with Thy favor, we beseech Thee, upon this Senate newly assembled. Grant to these Thy servants vision equal to their hard tasks, and dedication equal to their public trust. Make them just in the exercise of power and generous in the protection of weakness. Deliver them from baseness of heart and vindictiveness of spirit. Keep them from greed and self-seeking, and strengthen them against all the temptations that come with public office. Help them to labor as in Thy sight, and to do their task as those who at last must answer to Thee.

Bless Thy servant, the Governor. Give a double portion of Thy spirit to the Governor-elect, and to those he has associated with himself in the public administration. Bless his lovely family, O Lord, and bless all the families of the Commonwealth. Beyond all our political differences, remind us that we are all members of Thy family, Heavenly Father. So help us to get along together in brotherhood and good-will for the welfare of all, in the name and in the spirit of the Master of Men, even Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PRESENTATION OF ELECTION RETURNS

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present the Honorable Gene D. Smith, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I have the honor to lay before this honorable body the official returns of the November 2, 1954 general election of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and certain Members of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS LAID ON THE TABLE.

The PRESIDENT. The returns of election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are laid on the table.

RETURNS OF ELECTIONS OF SENATORS

The PRESIDENT. The Chief Clerk will read the returns of election of Senators, and the Clerks of the Senate will act as tellers.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	A. Evans Kephart R.	Benjamin R. Donolow D.
Philadelphia	16,695	19,454

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	William J. O'Brien R.	John J. McCreesh D.
Philadelphia	56,973	89,159

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	David H. Kinley, Jr. R.	Martin Silvert D.
Philadelphia	80,740	89,041

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Thomas F. Devlin R.	Wm. Vincent Mullin D.
Philadelphia	80,983	103,296

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Edward B. Watson R.	Philip H. Naumburg D.
Bucks	33,347	29,930

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Henry J. Propert R.	Forrest J. Henry D.
Montgomery	90,241	52,091

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	William Z. Scott R.	John A. Brislin D.
Carbon	10,516	9,420
Monroe	5,866	6,166
Pike	3,045	1,490
Wayne	8,103	2,932
Totals	27,530	20,008

SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	John T. VanSant R.	Robert H. Jordan D.
Lehigh	30,535	29,512

EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Kenneth F. Kressler R.	Joseph J. Yosko D.
Northampton	24,789	35,687

TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Harold E. Flack R.	Osborne Shultz D.
Luzerne	34,993	29,057

TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Peter M. Mensky R.	Hugh J. McMenamin D.
Lacakawanna	49,906	63,042

TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	John G. Snowden R.	M. R. Derk D.
Columbia	8,991	9,721
Montour	2,676	2,609
Lycoming	13,937	17,980
Sullivan	1,410	1,464
Totals	27,014	31,774

TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	George B. Stevenson R.	George B. Stevenson D.
Cameron	1,572	916
Clarion	6,398	5,356
Clinton	5,931	5,100
Elk	5,514	6,259
Forest	1,025	748
Totals	20,440	18,379

TWENTY-EIGHT SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Roy W. Smith R.	Harry E. Seyler D.
York	30,140	43,340

THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Charles R. Mallery R.	Merle F. Bartley D.
Blair	24,283	17,294
Huntingdon	7,251	4,822
Totals	31,534	22,116

THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	William N. Gaskill R.	Eustace H. Bane D.	George H. Livengood People's
Fayette	19,525	37,987	163

THIRTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	A. H. Letzler R.	Jo Hays D.
Centre	9,328	9,282
Clearfield	12,171	13,567
Totals	21,499	22,849

THIRTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	J. Irving Whalley R.	Joseph N. Cascio D.
Bedford	7,405	6,676
Fulton	1,643	1,888
Somerset	14,587	15,010
Totals	23,635	23,574

THIRTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	J. Stephen Pastorius R.	Elmer J. Holland D.
Allegheny	15,130	34,944

FOURTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Robert D. Fleming R.	Walter L. Orris D.
Allegheny	55,892	46,807

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	John A. Laughlin R.	Bernard B. McGinnis D.
Allegheny	17,673	24,688

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Albert E. Beech R.	Theodore H. Schmidt D.
Allegheny	59,049	77,944

FORTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Wilson Shannon R.	W. J. Lane D.
Green	4,616	10,820
Washington	26,157	47,554
Totals	30,773	58,374

FORTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Leroy E. Chapman R.	George M. O'Hora D.
Venango	11,554	6,324
Warren	8,290	4,136
Totals	19,844	10,460

FIFTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

County	Rowland B. Mahany R.	Roy H. Johnson D.
Crawford	13,006	9,506
Mercer	18,384	18,379
Totals	31,390	27,885

Whereupon, the following named persons were declared duly elected Senators in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Second District - Benjamin R. Donolow
Fourth District - John J. McCreesh
Sixth District - Martin Silvert
Eighth District - William Vincent Mullin
Tenth District - Edward B. Watson
Twelfth District -Henry J. Propert
Fourteenth District - William Z. Scott
Sixteenth District - John T. Van Sant
Eighteenth District - Joseph J. Yosko
Twentieth District - Harold E. Flack
Twenty-second District - Hugh J. McMenamin
Twenty-fourth District - Miles R. Derk
Twenty-sixth District - George B. Stevenson
Twenty-eighth District - Harry E. Seyler
Thirtieth District - Charles R. Mallery
Thirty-second District - Eustace H. Bane
Thirty-fourth District - Jo Hays
Thirty-sixth District - J. Irving Whalley
Thirty-eighth District - Elmer J. Holland
Fortieth District - Robert D. Fleming
Forty-second District - Bernard B. McGinnis
Forty-fourth District - Theodore H. Schmidt
Forty-sixth District - William J. Lane
Forty-eighth District - Leroy E. Chapman
Fiftieth District - Rowland B. Mahany

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS OF OFFICE

The PRESIDENT. The next order of business will be the administration of oaths of office to the newly elected Senators. The oath will be administered to the newly elected Republican Senators by the Honorable Homer L. Kreider, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, and to the newly elected Democratic Senators by the Honorable Carleton T. Woodring, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County.

The Chair invites the Honorable Homer L. Kreider to the rostrum, and the newly elected Republican Senators will please present themselves at the Bar of the Senate.

(Oaths of office administered accordingly.)

The PRESIDENT. The Chair now invites the Honorable Carleton T. Woodring to the rostrum, and the newly elected Democratic Senators will please present themselves at the Bar of the Senate.

(Oaths of office administered accordingly.)

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to thank Judge Kreider and Judge Woodring for administering the oaths of office to the newly elected Senators.

QUORUM PRESENT

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Senators were present:

First District—Anthony J. DiSilvestro
Second District—Benjamin R. Donolow
Third District—Peter J. Camiel
Fourth District—John J. McCreesh
Fifth District—Israel Stiefel
Sixth District—Martin Silvert
Seventh District—Charles R. Weiner
Eighth District—William Vincent Mullin
Ninth District—G. Robert Watkins
Tenth District—Edward B. Watson
Eleventh District—Frank W. Ruth
Twelfth District—Henry J. Propert
Thirteenth District—Edward J. Kessler
Fourteenth District—William Z. Scott
Fifteenth District—M. Harvey Taylor
Sixteenth District—John T. Van Sant
Seventeenth District—G. Graybill Diehm
Eighteenth District—Joseph J. Yosko
Nineteenth District—Thomas P. Harney
Twentieth District—Harold E. Flack
Twenty-second District—Hugh J. McMenamin
Twenty-third District—Albert E. Madigan
Twenty-fourth District—Miles R. Derk
Twenty-fifth District—James S. Berger
Twenty-sixth District—George B. Stevenson
Twenty-seventh District—Samuel B. Wolfe
Twenty-eighth District—Harry E. Seyler
Twenty-ninth District—Paul L. Wagner
Thirtieth District—Charles R. Mallery
Thirty-first District—George N. Wade

Thirty-second District—Eustace H. Bane
Thirty-third District—Donald P. McPherson
Thirty-fourth District—Jo Hays
Thirty-fifth District—John J. Haluska
Thirty-sixth District—J. Irving Whalley
Thirty-seventh District—Murray Peelor
Thirty-eighth District—Elmer J. Holland
Thirty-ninth District—John H. Dent
Fortieth District—Robert D. Fleming
Forty-first District—Albert R. Pechan
Forty-second District—Bernard B. McGinnis
Forty-third District—Joseph M. Barr
Forty-fourth District—Theodore H. Schmidt
Forty-fifth District—Frank Kopriver, Jr.
Forty-sixth District—William J. Lane
Forty-seventh District—John Carl Miller
Forty-eighth District—Leroy E. Chapman
Forty-ninth District—C. Arthur Blass
Fiftieth District—Rowland B. Mahany

The PRESIDENT. Forty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The next order of business before the Senate is the election of the President pro tempore.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, since all the Members of this body are well aware of the need of a qualified person, a man who is experienced, tried and true, one who is able and capable, one reliable and dependable, a diplomatic organizer, one who is always available for those who come to Harrisburg for advice and counsel, not only in the past but the future, one whose advice is always politically sound and good, who has the confidence and good will of every Senator, that man is the one I am about to nominate.

Mr. President, it is privilege and an honor to nominate the Honorable M. Harvey Taylor as President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I second the nomination of the Honorable M. Harvey Taylor for President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I have had this pleasant duty several times before. The man whom I am about to nominate is a man of outstanding ability; a man who has devoted practically his entire adult life in the legislative halls at Harrisburg; a man conscious of his duties to his fellow Members of the Senate and to all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, it is my extreme pleasure to now place in nomination for the office of President pro tempore the Honorable John H. Dent of Westmoreland County.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I deem it a great privilege to second the nomination of a Member of our body who I know, through years of experience with him, is fully qualified to conduct and fill any office that this Senate or this Commonwealth might wish to confer upon him.

I therefore, second the nomination of the Honorable John H. Dent for the office of President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further nominations?

NOMINATIONS CLOSED

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I move that the nominations for the office of President pro tempore of the Senate be closed.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. On the election of the President pro tempore, the Chief Clerk will call the roll, and the clerks of the Senate will act as tellers. The candidates are the Honorable M. Harvey Taylor of Dauphin County, and the Honorable John H. Dent of Westmoreland County.

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

FOR MR. TAYLOR—26

Berger,	Harney,	Pechan,	Wade,
Blass,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Propert,	Watkins,
Dent,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watson,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Whalley,
Flack,	Mallery,	Van Sant,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McPherson, Jr.		

FOR MR. DENT—23

Bane,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Barr,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Taylor,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,
Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	

The PRESIDENT. M. Harvey Taylor, having received twenty-six votes, and John H. Dent having received twenty-three votes, the Chair declares M. Harvey Taylor duly elected President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE-ELECT TO THE ROSTRUM

Th PRESIDENT. The Chair takes pleasure in naming as the committee to escort the President pro tempore-elect to the rostrum, the gentleman from Warren, Mr. Chapman; the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Mallery; and the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent.

(Whereupon, the President pro tempore-elect was escorted to the rostrum of the Senate.)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE-ELECT

The PRESIDENT. The oath of office will be administered to the President pro tempore-elect by the Honorable Homer L. Kreider, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, subsequent to which the new President pro tempore will, I hope, make a few remarks.

(The oath of office was administered accordingly.)

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I am not going to attempt to make any speech. I hope it was noticed on the other side that I voted for a Democrat. Maybe some day he will join our side.

Mr. President, I do appreciate this honor and I thank you. It means a lot when you get up around Hi Andrews' age and old Taylor's age. It means a lot to be complimented by people with whom you have been associated for so many years.

Mr. President, I will promise you this. I will try to do this job with fidelity, as I have just sworn. Thank you.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS AND WHIPS

The PRESIDENT. The Chair has been advised by the Majority Caucus that the Floor Leader chosen by the Majority is the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany. The Whip chosen by the Majority is the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Pechan.

The Chair has also been advised by the Minority Caucus that it has chosen as Minority Floor Leader, the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent. The Whip chosen by the Minority is the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Ruth.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The PRESIDENT. The next order of business before the Senate is the election of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, in 1945 I had what I consider the great privilege of placing in nomination the name of the man who was elected Secretary of this Senate. Four times since then, I found it to be my pleasant privilege to do it again and again and again.

Today, more than ever, I am happy to nominate for re-election as Secretary of the Senate a former distinguished Member of this Senate, an eminent citizen of Schuylkill County and a very capable Senate official, the Honorable G. Harold Watkins.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the nomination of the Honorable G. Harold Watkins for the office of Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, it is my pleasure at this time to nominate a young and aggressive man, who I know would do a fine job as Secretary of the Senate; a man who, I am sure, is no stranger to this body since he previously served four years as a Member of the Senate.

It is my pleasure at this time to nominate the Honorable Samuel G. Neff, from Beaver County, for the office of Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to second the nomination of the Honorable Samuel G. Neff for the office of Secretary of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further nominations?

NOMINATIONS CLOSED

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I move that the nominations for the office of Secretary of the Senate be closed.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. On the election of the Secretary of the Senate, the Chief Clerk will call the roll, and the Clerks of the Senate will act as tellers. The candidates are the Honorable G. Harold Watkins and the Honorable Samuel G. Neff.

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

FOR MR. WATKINS—26

Berger,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wade,
Blass,	Kopriver, Jr.	Propert,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Watson,
Flack,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Whalley,
Fleming,	McPherson, Jr.,	Van Sant,	Wolfe,
Harney,	Pechan,		

FOR MR. NEFF—23

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Weiner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Yosko,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	

The PRESIDENT. G. Harold Watkins having received twenty-six votes, and Samuel G. Neff having received twenty-three votes, the Chair declares G. Harold Watkins duly elected Secretary of the Senate.

ELECTION OF CHIEF CLERK OF THE SENATE

The PRESIDENT. The next order of business before the Senate is the election of the Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, two years ago, it was my pleasure to nominate a former Senator from my district to serve as Chief Clerk of the Senate. He was elected and served the last Session very well. He has filled the office of Chief Clerk very capably. His fame grew quite far and wide, and I noticed on a morning television show that one of the principal characters in that show is named "J. Fred."

Mr. President, I am now going to nominate my good, old friend and former Senator from the Mercer-Crawford County District, the Honorable J. Fred Thomas, as Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I consider it, indeed, a great privilege to second the nomination of my former distinguished colleague in the Senate, the Honorable J. Fred Thomas, for the office of Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I deem it a pleasure to place in nomination for the office of Chief Clerk of the Senate the name of a man who has served ten years in the House of Representatives and who is a very successful businessman back home, the Honorable J. Hiram Swope, of Berks County.

Mr. BANE. Mr. President. it is with pleasure that I second the nomination of J. Hiram Swope for the office of Chief Clerk of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further nominations?

NOMINATIONS CLOSED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the nominations for Chief Clerk of the Senate be closed.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. On the election of the Chief Clerk of the Senate, the Clerk will call the roll and th clerks of the Senate will act as tellers. The candidates are the Honorable J. Fred Thomas and the Honorable J. Hiram Swope.

The roll was called and resulted as follows:

FOR MR. THOMAS—26

Berger,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wade,
Blass,	Kopriver, Jr.	Propert,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Watson,
Flack,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Whalley,
Fleming,	McPherson, Jr.,	Van Sant,	Wolfe,
Harney,	Pechan,		

FOR MR. SWOPE—23

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,

Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Weiner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Yosko,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	

The PRESIDENT. J. Fred Thomas having received twenty-six votes, and J Hiram Swope having received twenty-three votes, the Chair declares J. Fred Thomas duly elected Chief Clerk of the Senate.

ELECTION OF SENATE LIBRARIAN

The PRESIDENT. The next order of business before the Senate is the election of the Senate Librarian.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I take great pleasure in placing in nomination for the office of Senate Librarian, my friend of long standing, Charles J. Lathero.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, good works and deeds speak more eloquently than words. With this in mind, it affords me an ineffable pleasure to second the nomination of one who is the ultimate in service to all the Members of this Senate.

It is, therefore, a privilege for me to second the nomination of Charles L. Lathero for the office of Senate Librarian.

The PRESIDENT. Are there any further nominations?

NOMINATIONS CLOSED

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I move that the nominations for Senate Librarian be closed.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. On the election of the Senate Librarian, since only one name has been placed in nomination, the Chair declares the nominee, Mr. Charles L. Lathero, elected by acclamation.

The roll was then called and resulted as follows:

FOR MR. LATHERO—49

Bane,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Hays,	Miller,	Taylor,
Blass,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Dent,	Lane,	Propert,	Watkins,
Derk,	Madigan,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mallery,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Fleming,			

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Charles L. Lathero having received forty-nine votes, the Chair declares Mr. Lathero duly elected Senate Librarian.

OATHS OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, CHIEF CLERK OF THE SENATE AND SENATE LIBRARIAN

The PRESIDENT. The Secretary-elect of the Senate, G. Harold Watkins; the Chief Clerk-elect of the Senate, J. Fred Thomas; and the Senate Librarian-elect, Charles L. Lathero, will please approach the rostrum in order that the oaths of office may be administered.

(Oaths of office were administered accordingly to above officers by the Honorable Homer L. Kreider, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County.)

RESOLUTIONS

NOTIFICATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VAN SANT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is now in session and ready to proceed to business.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is duly organized and ready to proceed with its business: the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Van Sant; the gentleman from Carbon, Mr. Scott; and the gentleman from York, Mr. Seyler.

NOTIFICATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

Mr. WADE offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the Senate is convened and organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the Senate is organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make: the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Wade; the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Watson; and the gentleman from Centre, Mr. Hays.

THANKS OF SENATE TENDERED TO HONORABLE HOMER L. KREIDER FOR ADMINISTERING OATHS OF OFFICE

Mr. FLEMING offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable Homer L. Kreider, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for his services in qualifying certain newly elected Senators and also the President pro tempore and the several officers of the Senate.

THANKS OF SENATE TENDERED TO HONORABLE CARLETON T. WOODRING FOR ADMINISTERING OATHS OF OFFICE

Mr. YOSKO offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable Carleton T. Woodring, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County, for his services in qualifying certain newly elected Senators.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I am speaking in a dual capacity as the Senator from Allegheny County and the Democratic State Chairman.

The opening of the 1955 Legislature represents a tremendous challenge to the Democratic Party, and it is essential that we face up squarely to the realities of that challenge.

Mr. President, I do not know of any Governor who was ever confronted with the problems that await George M. Leader when he takes office on January 18. Aside from the question of State finances, which must be resolved honestly and intelligently, Governor-elect Leader must tackle head-on the serious problems of unemployment compensation and industrial stagnation.

Mr. President, if business is to prosper; if our resources are to be developed; if good wages are to be paid; if all of our people are to live their own lives, work at the job of their own choosing in a fluid, productive economy, we must create the kind of governmental climate in which private enterprise can live and flourish.

What we need primarily, Mr. President, is understanding cooperation between labor, industry and government to enliven and strengthen the productive capacity of Pennsylvania, for only by increased production can we look forward to new jobs, greater progress, bigger profits and better living standards.

Ever since the November 2nd election, Governor-elect Leader has been laying the groundwork for a concerted assault upon the problems now threatening the economic security of Pennsylvania and its people.

Mr. President, the new Governor is conscious of the gravity of these problems. He knows they will not be solved by waving a magic wand. He is an extreme realist in his approach, and he will need all of the help he can get from all segments of our society, whatever their political beliefs.

It is our hope, Mr. President, as the General Assembly convenes, that political considerations will not supersede the vastly more important interests of the people. Political opposition merely for the sake of opposition is not a healthy ingredient for the future of the Commonwealth. The Democratic Party believes in constructive criticism when it serves a worthwhile purpose and in view of the vital responsibility facing the new administration, we are opening our doors to men of thought and action who will place the welfare of Pennsylvania before the compulsions of political expediency.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

Mr. DENT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen Senators to act in conjunction with a committee of twenty members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect, to wait upon His Excellency, and to conduct him to the Capitol for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to him; and be it further

Resolved, That the inaugural ceremonies take place at twelve o'clock Noon on the third Tuesday of January, the 18th instant, 1955, on the west side of the Capitol, should the weather prove favorable, otherwise in the Forum; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars in the making and carrying out of said arrangements, the same to be provided for in the Appropriation Bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 17, 1955, at four o'clock p.m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, January 17, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p.m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

RESOLUTIONS

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE ADOPTED FOR 1955 SESSION

Mr. FLACK offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to :

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the standing rules of the Senate during the regular session of 1953 be adopted for the government of the Senate for the present regular session.

CONDOLENCE OF SENATE EXTENDED TO SENATOR WILLIAM J. LANE ON DEATH OF HIS FATHER

Mr. DENT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

On Monday, January 3, 1955, William Lane, the father of one of our most distinguished members, The Honorable William J. Lane, departed from this life at the venerable age of eighty-one. He was for sometime a Justice of the Peace in the Borough of West Brownsville, and in 1932 was elected to the House of Representatives from Washington County. His services as a public servant and locomotive engineer on the railroad were performed loyally and effectively.

After years of a full and productive life, he was retired from everyday labor and spent the remainder of his years in peace and contentment with his wife and family.

Although his life was rounded and full, his departure has left a vacuum in the lives of his widow and nine children; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate extend its sincere sympathies to The Honorable William J. Lane, and to his mother and brothers and sisters in their hour of loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Honorable William J. Lane.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPOINTMENT OF ALL SPECIAL AND STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr DIEHM offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to appoint all special and standing committees of the Senate during the session and shall be ex-officio a member of all standing, special and joint legislative committees.

TELLER TO COMPUTE AND COUNT VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Mr. VAN SANT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the Senator from Montgomery County, Mr. Propert, be appointed Teller on the part of the Senate for the purpose of witnessing the opening, computing and counting the vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

POSTAGE ON LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

Mr. SCOTT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Whereas, The Post Office Department has decided that the Legislative Journal must be third class matter and has so instructed the Postmaster at Harrisburg, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Chief Clerk of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to make arrangements for the necessary postage so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the payment of the postage for the Legislative Journal, also for the bills, calendars and histories be provided for in the Appropriation Bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

RESOLUTIONS

PRINTING OF GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS

Mr. WATKINS, on behalf of Mr. WATSON, offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the list of appointments which may be sent to the Senate by the Governor as having been made during the recess be printed for the use of the Senate under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials and remonstrances be presented by handling the same to the Chief Clerk, properly endorsed with the date thereon, in accordance with the practice of the last session.

REPORT OF COMMITTE ON NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I present a committee of the Senate.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, pursuant to the instructions of the Senate, we have notified the House of Representatives that the Senate is organized and ready to do business.

The PRESIDENT. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I present a committee of the Senate.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, the committee has performed its duties and has notified the Governor that the Senate is now in session and is ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to make.

The PRESIDENT. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present the Secretary to the Governor, the Honorable Duncan C. McCallum.

Mr. McCALLUM. Mr. President, I have the honor to present communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor.

The PRESIDENT. The communications will be placed on the table.

The Chair thanks the Secretary to the Governor for bringing us these communications.

RESOLUTIONS

APPROVAL OF PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. FLEMING offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate approve orders for the payment of salaries and wages only to such officers and employees of the Senate as are specifically authorized by law and who actually perform the duties of the positions to which they have been elected or appointed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS IN THE SENATE

Mr. HARNEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955

Resolved, That no bills shall be presented to the Senate until after the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the nominations for Notary Public and Commissioners of Deeds be taken from the table.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of nominations for appointment as Notary Public and Commissioners of Deeds, sent to the Senate, by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, on January 4, 1955.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The nominations were read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Raymond F. Loeffler, 20 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Philadelphia County, for appointment as a Notary Public in and for the City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for a term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

JOHN S. FINE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following persons to be Commissioners of Deeds, for the term of five years, to compute from the dates set opposite their names:

Frank Leonard Hoffman, Wildwood Crest, New Jersey, September 9, 1953.

Jack DiNola, Trenton, New Jersey, September 15, 1953.

S. J. Rees, Hartford, Connecticut, October 15, 1953.

Thomas J. Foley, Boston, Massachusetts, February 8, 1954.

William J. Patterson, New York City, New York, May 11, 1954.

Frederick D. Gebhardt, North Caldwell, New Jersey, June 9, 1954.

Charles Maran, New York City, New York, June 24, 1954.

Mrs. Maria O'Neill, New York City, New York, August 12, 1954.

JOHN S. FINE

NOMINATIONS FOR NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Silvert,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stevenson,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Stiefel,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Taylor,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Propert,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Ruth,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Scott,	Whalley,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
			Yosko,

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the members in Joint Session today, January 4, 1955.

JOHN S. FINE

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

JOINT SESSION

Mr. WOLFE offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in joint session Tuesday, January 4, 1955, at 2:15 p. m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth; also witnessing the opening, counting and computing of the official returns of the election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, held Tuesday, November second, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four; and to elect a Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO HALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FLACK offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session, pursuant to a resolution already adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

(The Senate was at ease.)

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and were laid on the table:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., January 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Frank F. Truscott, Philadelphia, from October 13, 1953, until superseded.

MAJOR GENERAL, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

Henry K. Fluck, Somerset, from June 30, 1954, until terminated.

BRIGADIER GENERALS, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

Harry A. Markle, Jr., Allentown, from March 2, 1954, until terminated.

Arthur D. Kemp, Yeadon, from December 1, 1954, until terminated.

Robert C. Boden, Mechanicsburg, from December 1, 1954, until terminated.

Richard Snyder, Columbia, from December 1, 1954, until terminated.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Willard S. Hagar, Mercer, from November 18, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

William W. Behrens, Lancaster, from November 18, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Frank C. Hilton, Reading, from November 2, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

SECRETARY OF WELFARE

Alan D. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, from November 2, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

Clifford A. Lake, Pittsburgh, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Joseph Hoover, Pittsburgh, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Henry Y. Shaub, Lancaster, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Harry G. Stewart, Philadelphia, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Raymond Viner Hall, Port Allegany, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Nicely Hanner, Kittanning, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

John S. Cartwright, Allentown, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

G. A. Stetson, West Chester, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Willis E. Pratt, Indiana, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

William Arnold, Philadelphia, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Hugh Davison, State College, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

H. E. Gayman, Harrisburg, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

P. O. Van Ness, Harrisburg, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Alton S. Kuhl, Erie, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

H. F. Lenz, Johnstown, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

MEMBER OF THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Frank R. Cadman, Philadelphia, from January 20, 1954, until terminated.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON AFFAIRS OF THE HANDICAPPED

Philip N. Harrison, Harrisburg, from January 20, 1954 for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert H. Meeker, Philadelphia, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Clifford E. Barbour, Pittsburgh, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Murray B. Ferderber, Pittsburgh, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joel B. Davis, Jr., Philadelphia, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Fred A. Weibel, Allentown, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Lester Thomas, Harrisburg, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert W. Zook, Lewistown, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Earl C. Bohr, Harrisburg, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE ANTHRACITE MINE DRAINAGE STUDY COMMISSION

Edward G. Fox, Philadelphia, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Edgar C. Weichel, Scranton, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Francis O. Case, Wilkes-Barre, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Joseph T. Kershetsky, Shamokin, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

August J. Lippi, Wilkes-Barre, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Mart F. Brennan, Hazleton, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

MEMBER OF THE ANTHRACITE MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARD

George J. Clark, Pottsville, from January 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION OF CLAIMS

Nathan Hyman, (Chairman), Wilkes-Barre, from October 6, 1954, until July 21, 1955, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

M. M. Fertig, Pittsburgh, from October 6, 1954, until July 21, 1957, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL

Melvin F. Walper, Ashland, from June 9, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Joseph Krick, Girardville, from November 1, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Ellis E. Ferster, Richfield, from February 8, 1954, until November 16, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND

Paul L. Goldstrohm, Penns Park, from August 22, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN BOARD

Harry T. McFadden, Harrisburg, from December 8, 1953, until September 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

G. Raymond Greeby, Bala-Cynwyd, from April 15, 1954, until September 1, 1961, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J Howard Gilroy, Beaver Falls, from December 15, 1954, until September 1, 1961, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

J. E. Kuhn, Belle Vernon, from September 15, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Olen S. E. Conrad, California, from December 15, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successr shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF CENSORS

(Mrs.) Jewel M. Frank, Pittsburgh, from May 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

S. K. Keiser, Sr., Ephrata, from November 19, 1954, until July 15, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualived.

MEMBER OF THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

George Young, Washington, from April 20, 1954, until April 9, 1960, and until his successor is appointed and qualived.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CLARION STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Percy C. Andrews, New Bethlehem, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joseph MacMillan, Shippenville, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Phillip Silvis, Tionesta, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Henry M. Amsler, Clarion, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert S. Bates, Meadville, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

B. M. Davis, Clarion, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Christian F. Feit, Smethport, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL

Chris Colovos, Scranton, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John T. Evans, Jr., Scranton, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Charles A. Pfaff, Taylor, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

George G. Gulbin, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

James P. McAuliffe, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

James Jordon, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Walter F. Bloes, Peckville, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Welrose S. Colvin, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Samuel K. Mittelman, Scranton, from July 6, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL

Thomas J. Whildin, Lansford, from December 21, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

(Mrs.) Ann Hunter, Pittsburgh, from August 11, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Arianna Preston, Philadelphia, from June 9, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

William J. Edwards, Scranton, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Michael Onze, Olyphant, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

William C. Evans, Scranton, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Lillian D. Maxey, Scranton, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Saul Kaplan, Olyphant, from April 5, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert K. Maciejewski, Scranton, from December 15, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

Harry G. Schad, Jenkintown, from September 11, 1953, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

James V. Baney, Upper Darby, From September 11, 1953, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

Walter M. Phillips, Philadelphia, from September 11, 1953, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

Joseph W. Henderson, Chestnut Hill, from January 20, 1954, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DIXMONT STATE HOSPITAL

Frank W. Ittel, West View, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Victor L. Alski, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Donald O. Bair, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Robert G. Harris, Emsworth, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Robert W. McDermott, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph F. Novak, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Mary D. Phillips, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

James A. Robertson, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Eugene L. Youngue, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EDINBORO STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

John A. Sneiderwin, Erie, from July 26, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

(Mrs.) Bess D. Meehan, Brush Valley, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

James H. Duckrey, Cheyney, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert M. Carson, Greensburg, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

J. Collins McSparran, Harrisburg, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six yers, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Eugene S. Farley, Wilkes-Barre, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Paul R. Anderson, Pittsburgh, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Miss) Cathleen M. Champlin, Philadelphia, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

W. Floyd Clinger, Warren, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) A. Barbara Weatherley, Elkins Park, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

J. Paul Mosteller, West Chester, from December 30, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John M. Meredith, Modena, from May 12, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

Lester F. Burlein, Honesdale, from February 15, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Alfred Williams, Scranton, from April 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Park M. Horton, New Milford, from June 18, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS

William E. Lutz, Warren, from November 8, 1954, until Augus 31, 1959, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

Thomas L. McDowell, Bradford, from May 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

Georg W. Reily, III, Harrisburg, from November 10, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL

Hayden Owens, Nuangola, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Joseph H. Griffith, Freeland, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Henry Walser, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Harry Shanno, Freeland, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Martin A. Corrigan, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John J. Kaschak, Jr., Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Robert C Long, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Arthur E. Dick, Jr., Sybertsville, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Conrad Falvello, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Lambert Cadwalader, Haverford, from February 23, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL

D. Raymond Sollenberger, Williamsburg, from January 4, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF INDIANA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

(Mrs.) Sara B. Johnson, Indiana, from November 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Theodore L. Reimel, Germantown, Philadelphia, from February 11, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

William W. .Behrens, Lancaster, from December 17, 1954, for the term of two years, or until his successor is appointed.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Walter J. Scheller, Connellsville, from February 2, 1954, until June 2, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

William M. Leader, Philadelphia, from November 29, 1954, until June 2, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE

Kenneth A. Bidlack, Mifflinburg, from September 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Charles M. Showalter, Mifflinburg, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCK HAVEN STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Sol W. Wolf, Williamsport, from February 24, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL

Joseph Nevandomski, Shenandoah, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

(Mrs.) Hawthorne L. Ball, Mahanoy City, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is qualified.

Edward Strolis, Shenandoah, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John Ritz, Pottsville, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Robert Davidson, Brockton, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, or until his successor is qualified.

William R. Miller, Mahanoy City, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Richard A. Lewis, Shenandoah, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Ben Swirsky, Frackville, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

(Miss) Catherine H. Hanzel, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

R. C. Bennett, Jr., Pittsburgh, from May 19 ,1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Frederick N. Egler, Pittsburgh, from July 6, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Arthur H. Johnson, Pittsburgh, from November 9, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

METROPOLITAN STUDY COMMISSION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Park H. Martin, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

David H. Kurtzman, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Joseph E. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

John A. Feigel, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Elmer J. Holland, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

John B. Campbell, Valencia, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Thomas B. Sproul, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Edw. F. Waldschmidt, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Charles A. Kinkaid, McKeesport, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

John P. Robin, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Nicholas J. Stabile, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Alfred W. Beattie, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

F. Dewitt Zuerner, Braddock, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

MEMBER OF THE MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

Benjamin H. Welty, Waynesboro, from January 20, 1954, until May 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MILLERSVILLE STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

(Mrs.) Velma D. McCollough, Lancaster, from January 21, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA

(Mrs.) Mary Denman, Pittsburgh, from February 16, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is qualified.

Ed. O. Golden, Kittanning, from February 16, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Edward J. McClain, Beaver Falls, from September 7, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER AND ITS NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES

Louis Kapelski, Chester, from August 24, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Anton Hopen, Springfield, from August 24, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Warren B. Watson, Mechanicsville, from August 16, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

Leonard T. McCloskey, Norristown, from July 15, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PARKWAY COMMISSION

Frank Michaels, Stroudburg, from November 23, 1954, for the term of eight years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

R. LeRoy Dengler, Mt. Pocono, from November 23, 1954, for the term of ten years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, from October 8, 1953, for a term of four years, or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL

Frank J. Anastasio, Philadelphia, from September 30, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Joseph A. McDonough, Philadelphia, from November 23, 1954, until November 17, 1959, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE REGISTRATION BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Michael Baker, Jr., Beaver, from April 30, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Wilfrd D. Rush, Pittsburgh, from November 10, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Irwin Dubin, Philadelphia, from April 5, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Thomas D. Garner, Nazareth, from October 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1958, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Horton J. Davis, Corry, from October 25, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTE BOARD

Harry W. Price, Jr., Lewistown, from July 15, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

Alan L. Emlen, Blue Ball, from August 13, 1954, until September 21, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Harry Segal, Philadelphia, from September 22, 1954, until September 21, 1959, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Wilmer M. Jacoby, Pittsburgh, from September 25, 1953, until January 6, 1957, or until his successor qualifies.

Joseph E. Burke, Pittsburgh, from September 25, 1953, until January 6, 1957, or until his successor qualifies.

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

Francis S. McMichael, Mt. Lebanon, from January 14, 1954, and until his successor is appointed.

MEMBER OF THE STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

Kevy K. Kaiserman, Wynnewood, from April 5, 1954, and until his successor is appointed.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

L. C. Rummage, Nanticoke, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

George Ichter, Ashley, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

D. Leonard Corgan, Kingston, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Walter Kozik, Plains, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Albert Wasley, Plymouth, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Robert Edgerton, Wilkes-Barre, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL

John B. McDade, Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four yars, and until his successor is qualified.

Frederick Banas, Dickson City, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

William K. Frew, Taylor, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

William A. Schneider, Sr., Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Henry Ventre, Old Forge, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Morris Goodman, Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Edwin Williams, Jr., Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualifid.

John Burke, Carbondale, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Frank Summa, Jr., Dunmore, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SELINSGROVE STATE SCHOOL

Ralph A. Gaul, Mifflintown, from September 30, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Matilda Portzline, Selinsgrove, from October 21, 1953, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

S. H. Bubb, McClure, from October 21, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Lester C. Buffington, Hummels Wharf, from October 21, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL

Frank A. Miller, Mt. Carmel, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

W. Irvine Wiest, Shamokin, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Edmund Glowacki, Mt. Carmel, from July 28 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

George Shecora, Kulpmont, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Frank J. Miller, Paxinos, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Carl Rice, Sunbury, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

(Mrs.) S. Elizabeth Barr, Shamokin, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until her successor is qualified.

Fred D. Kessler, Northumberland, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL

B. F. Walters, Somerset, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Clara McKenzie, Meyersdale, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Ward Crist, Windber, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Anthony J. Anodide, Somerset, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

George F. Wheeling, Windber, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Norman A. Shaulis, Somerset, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

P. J. Spangler, Bedford, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Katherine W. Parshall, Uniontown, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Frank W. Black, Dickerson Run, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL COMMISSION

Thomas D. Jolly, Pittsburgh, from October 1, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

Oliver M. Kaufmann, Coraopolis, from November 5, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

Norris D. Wright, Norristown, from March 10, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Russell E. Crawford, Norristown, from March 22, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert R. Titus, Villanova, from May 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION

Joseph E. Kovach, Uniontown, from July 26, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Charles F. Holl, West Lawn, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

George S. Fay, Altoona, from July 29, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955 ,and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE WELFARE COMMISSION

J. Harry LaBrum, Philadelphia, from February 10, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Elizabeth F. Ewens, Dormont, from July 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

Joseph A. Keating, Penndel, from January 2, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John Milton Ranck, Strasburg, from April 29, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BOARDS

Also the following person to be MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE, for the terms set opposite their names:

ADAMS COUNTY

(Mrs.) Julia M. Holtzworth, Gettysburg, from November 12, 1953, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Stanton C. Crawford, Pittsburgh, from January 18, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Gladys Hess, Tarentum, from July 15, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

William W. Cline, Leechburg, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BEAVER COUNTY

Samuel J. Bologna, Aliquippa, from January 13, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Juanita Farmer, Rochester, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BERKS COUNTY

John A. Taylor, Jr., Boyertown, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BRADFORD COUNTY

Ray K. Bolinger, Athens, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

James Foster, Jr., Johnstown, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CAMERON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Grace Ostrum, Emporium, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CARBON COUNTY

Marvin R. Evans, Lansford, from November 16, 1955, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CENTRE COUNTY

George R. Griest, Sr., Philipsburg, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CHESTER COUNTY

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Wilson, Devon, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Sidney B. Hutton, West Grove, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

CLARION COUNTY

Charles P. Leach, New Bethlehem, from October 26, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Iris Mae Bish, Shippenville, from October 26, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Mary E. Kassel, Clarion, from October 26, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

John B. Helman, Coalport, from March 16, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CLINTON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Winifred H. Fredericks, Lock Haven, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Lucille Krape, Mill Hall, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Wayne A. Lutz, Berwick, from April 28, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Robert L. Walker, Linesville, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Arthur R. Burkhart, Shippensburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

W. A. McCune, Harrisburg, from September 29, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Blanche D. Buxton, Elizabethville, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

ERIE COUNTY

William W. Knox, Erie, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

(Mrs.) Margaret Welty, Waynesboro, from June 7, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

GREENE COUNTY

(Mrs.) Elizabeth O. Miller, Waynesburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified .

INDIANA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Edith Huber, Indiana, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Howard G. Lockhart, Smicksburg, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Charles J. Siegfried, Blairsville, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Sara N. Blake, Brookville, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Miss) Ruth Hamill, Punxsutawney, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

JUNIATA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Blanche Telfer, Port Royal, from July 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John G. Crawford, Port Royal, from July 27, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Ann Santarsiero, Dunmore, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Willard B. Allen, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

William D. Golightly, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Ernest Henkelman, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

William H. Farber, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Leo Harding, Scranton, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Raymond W. Tannler, Scranton, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LEBANON COUNTY

Harry T. Richwine, Annville, from April 9, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LEHIGH COUNTY

(Mrs.) Dorothy Macadam, Slatington, from January 7, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Thomas Kehoe, Pittston, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

McKEAN COUNTY

E. H. Watts, Kane, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

Walter R. Peoria, Bradford, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MERCER COUNTY

G. G. Forquer, Grove City, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

Gerald Wilson, Lewistown, from December 15, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

D. Grant Arnold, Reedsville, from December 15, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) May Quay Simon, Lewistown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Marian C. Gibboney, Belleville, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MONROE COUNTY

J. Nelson Westbrook, Stroudsburg, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

W. Paul Reumann, Lansdale, from January 13, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Harry E. Flory, Bangor, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

Russell S. Moyer, Northampton, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

PERRY COUNTY

Ralph L. Smith, Millerstown, from March 23, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Elsie F. Bixler, New Buffalo, from March 29, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Warren P. Griffith, Philadelphia, from December 15, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

PIKE COUNTY

Benjamin H. Franklin, Lackawaxen, from January 7, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Thomas Dove, Pottsville, from November 10, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

William S. Baussum, Cressona, from November 10, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

SNYDER COUNTY

Moyer E. Smith, Selinsgrove, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

SOMERSET COUNTY

(Mrs.) Emma H. Deal, Meyersdale, from July 20, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

TIOGA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Irene L. McLean, Westfield, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

VENANGO COUNTY

(Mrs.) Zelma R. Cox, Franklin, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John Rynd, Oil City, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Richard C. Frame, Franklin, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WARREN COUNTY

Franklin R. Henry, Warren, from October 4, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John W. Lasher, Warren, from October 4, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Ruth Cummins, Washington, from April 1, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WAYNE COUNTY

Horace S. Glover, Starrucca, from January 7, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Charles C. Marshall, Hawley, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Martha Parks, Honesdale, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Clyde Clifford, Irwin from January 21, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Minnie B. Smith, Jeannette, from April 5, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J. H. Silvis, Jr., Greensburg, from April 5, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WYOMING COUNTY

(Mrs.) Lillian Wilson, Mehoopany, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

JOHN S. FINE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBER OF THE BLAIR COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Alma M. Hartman, Altoona, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE CAMBRIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Carroll Burton, Johnstown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Anthony H. Lorditch, Johnstown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Allene Catherine Miller, Johnstown, from December 28, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Harvey Younker, Johnstown, from December 28, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Francis Cherry, DuBois, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Ernest W. Brindle, McConnellsburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Elder H. Groft, Indiana, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Leone Stoffel, Indiana, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

John Irwin, Brockway, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

L. E. Startzell, Punxsutawney, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Elizabeth Spiegel, Bethlehem, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Dr. C. J. Yocum, Allentown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Victor L. Johnson, Allentown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE PERRY COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

J. M. Bolinger, Newport, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Henry Miller, New Bloomfield, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Sarah Charles, Middleburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF KUTZTOWN STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Charles E. Dimmerling, Pottsville, from December 22, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA

Jack George, Canonsburg, from December 22, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

F. E. Stouffer, Canonsburg, from December 22, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL

C. G. Brehm, Forty Fort, from December 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Stanley C. Croop, Hunlock Creek, from December 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS

Miss Emma Ballamy, Wilkes-Barre, from December 22, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Sister M. Loyola Daugherty, Pittsburgh, from December 22, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

Loren E. Ostrander, Kingston, from December 27, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

JOHN S. FINE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBERS OF THE FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

J. S. Hackney, Point Marion, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957.

Thomas H. Wright, Masontown, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Charles W. Strawn, Brownsville, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Tormay Brown, Uniontown, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Frank M. Davis, Huntingdon, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

G. A. Frantz, Jr., Confluence, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

William W. Tomlinson, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, until August 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

Donald C. Smelzer, Lancaster, from January 3, 1955, until November 18, 1958, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS

Dr. Samuel Y. Cutler, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Dr. Bernard M. Hamberg, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Miss Elizabeth V. Maguire, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, until January 6, 1957, or until her successor qualifies.

JOHN S. FINE.

HOUSE NOTIFIES SENATE IT IS ORGANIZED

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting a committee on behalf of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. President, we were appointed as a committee of the House to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives is organized and ready to proceed with the business of the Session.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

JOINT SESSION

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur),That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in joint session Tuesday, January 4, 1955, at 2:15 p. m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth; also witnessing the opening, counting and computing of the official returns of the election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, held Tuesday, November second, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four; and to elect a Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session, pursuant to a resolution already adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 17, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, January 17, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

APPOINTMENT OF TELLER

In the House of Representatives, January 4, 1955.

He also informed the Senate that the lady from Lackawanna County, Mrs. Marion L. Munley, has been appointed Teller on the part of the House of Representatives to open and compute the vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the appointment of, as a committee to escort the Governor to the Hall of the House, the gentleman from Luzerne, Mr. Flack; the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Wagner; and the gentleman from Centre, Mr. Hays.

HOUSE NOTIFIES SENATE IT IS READY TO CONVENE IN JOINT SESSION

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting a committee on behalf of the House of Representatives.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. President, we are a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House is ready to receive the Officers and Members of the Senate in Joint Session, and to escort them to the Hall of the House.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

SENATE PROCEEDS TO HOUSE TO HEAR GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, TO COUNT VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS AND TO ELECT DIRECTORS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The hour of two fifteen p. m. having arrived, Messrs. Polen and Cooper, a committee on the part of the House of Representatives being introduced informed the Senate that the House of Representatives was ready for the reception of the President and Members of the Senate for the purpose of listening to the reading by His Excellency, the Governor, of his message and witnessing the opening, counting and publishing of the official returns of the votes cast on the first Tuesday of November, A.D., 1954, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, and the election of a Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Whereupon,

The President and Members of the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

SENATE RETURNS FROM THE HOUSE

After some time, the President and Members of the Senate returned to the Senate Chamber.

TELLER'S REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT SESSION OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE OPENING, COUNTING AND PUBLISHING OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, the President and Members of the Senate and the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 2:15 p. m. o'clock this day, and the President Lloyd H. Wood of the Senate, in pursuance of the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth, did then and there proceed to open and count and publish the official returns of the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, held on the second day of November last, being the second day of November, Anno Domini One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-four, in the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of the Commonwealth.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January 4, 1955.

We, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the President of the Senate did, on the fourth day of January, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Governor of this Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, conformably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of said Commonwealth and upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that George M. Leader had the highest number of votes; whereupon the said George M. Leader was declared to have been duly elected Governor of the Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year above written.

LLOYD H. WOOD,
President of the Senate
HIRAM G. ANDREWS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
HENRY J. PROPERT,
Teller on the part of the Senate
MARION L. MUNLEY
Teller on the part of the House of Representatives

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January 4, 1955.

We, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the President of the Senate, did, on the fourth day of January, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, conformably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of said Commonwealth and upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that Ray E. Furman had the highest number of votes; whereupon the said Roy E. Furman was declared to have been duly elected Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year above written.

LLOYD H. WOOD
President of the Senate
HIRAM G. ANDREWS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
HENRY J. PROPERT,
Teller on the part of the Senate
MARION L. MUNLEY
Teller on the part of the House of Representatives

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January 4, 1955.

We, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the President of the Senate did, on the fourth day of January, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Secretary of Internal Affairs of this Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, conformably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of said Commonwealth and upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that Genevieve Blatt had the highest number of votes; whereupon the said Genevieve Blatt was declared to have been duly elected Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year above written.

LLOYD H. WOOD
President of the Senate
HIRAM G. ANDREWS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
HENRY J. PROPERT,
Teller on the part of the Senate
MARION L. MUNLEY
Teller on the part of the House of Representatives

REPORT OF ELECTION OF DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, I beg to report that during the Joint Session of the Senate and House of

Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of section two of the act approved the seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 158), entitled "An Act creating a Legislative Reference Bureau, providing for election of the director by the General Assembly, designating the officers and employes of such bureau, defining their duties, fixing their salaries, abolishing the present Legislative Reference Bureau, and making an appropriation," the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session today assembled elected S. Edward Hannestad as director of the Legislative Reference Bureau and that the oath of office was administered to S. Edward Hannestad by the Honorable Lloyd H. Wood, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT. The Teller is now discharged, with the thanks of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, today when I listened to the address of Governor Fine, before the Joint Session of the Legislature, I note that he stated that the depreciation of the unemployment compensation fund brings into prominent focus the necessity of early action by the Legislature to thwart any dimunition of benefits to unemployed claimants. To permit this would defeat the underlying philosophy of unemployment compensation.

Mr. President, for the benefit of His Excellency, the Governor, we, the Republican Senators, want to assure him, as well as those who are so unfortunate at the present time as to have to receive unemployment compensation benefits, that we will initiate and sponsor and support any legislation which is offered here to do the thing which the Governor suggested we do. That is, to see that the safety factor provision of the Unemployment Compensation Law is amended, so as to provide that those who are unemployed shall continue to receive $30.00 a week benefits and will not be reduced to $20.00.

Mr. President, we feel at the present time that there is no question but that they will continue to receive the $30.00. There is no imminent danger that they will be cut off until such time as the Legislature can come back at the time of the Governor's Inauguration, and we will then present legislation which will do as I say, amend the safety factor provision of the law so that the unemployed will continue to receive $30.00 per week unemployment compensation benefits.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, we all listened very carefully to the Governor's address and, as the Majority Leader has stated, we particularly paid attention to that section of his speech which dealt with the depletion of the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

Mr. President, during the past summer months and early fall, Senator George M. Leader, the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, became aware of the dangerous trend in the Unemployment Compensation Fund, and we started a study to discover the reasons for the weakness of the fund at that time. During the 1949 and, later, the 1951 Sessions of the Legislature, amendments to the Unemployment Compensation Law started under Governor Duff as a preliminary to the campaign of 1950. A few misinformed corporations took the lead in fighting for a raid on the public funds, held in trust for the unemployed persons of this Commonwealth. In order to cut a ripe and luscious mellon of over $185,000,000 among a few large and ruthless corporations, the future stability of this trust fund was placed in jeopardy.

Mr. President, today, after about six years of operation under the raiding amendments of 1949 and less than three years after the 1951 amendments, we find the fund has dropped below what Governor-elect Leader calls the peril point, and right at this moment every unemployed beneficiary of the Fund is liable for a 35 per cent cut in benefits and every employer in Pennsylvania is liable for a full 2.7 per cent payroll assessment to make up the 185 odd millions taken from the fund by the retroactive amendments of 1949 and 1951.

Mr. President, the only reason these twin disasters have not been visited upon the employee and the employer in Pennsylvania is because the same shortsighted, selfish promoters of these ruinous amendments called an emergency meeting in December, this year, and with the aid of the politically biased State Chamber of Commerce started a campaign among the employers of Pennsylvania to pay their unemployment compensation contributions in advance, so that the fund would remain at the 1½ times the payment level, which is the basis of the formula employed in the 1949-1951 amendments, to open up the grab bag of political payoffs that have brought us to this disastrous level.

Mr. President, this bold attempt to thwart the law was conceived in the panic-stricken minds of those who refused to follow the advice and warnings of a few in their own group who, in my presence, predicted the dire consequences which, in the course of normal tendencies in our economy, were bound to happen sooner or later. The fund at that time, in 1949, had reached the apparently safe level of $635,543,000.

Mr. President, the misguided consultants to certain industries saw an opportunity to stage a well timed and well planned raid and with the aid and support of certain factions, put through the first of a series of packaged amendments which gave labor some minor benefits and, at the same time, opened the door for the infamous raid on the trust fund. Genuine friends of both labor and industry found themselves euchred into a compromising position of voting against both labor and industry.

Mr. President, the fund, as of the end of the last quarter of 1954, totaled $390,180,000. This was $1,010,000 less than the amount prescribed by law to be the floor level of the peril point, and by all the rules of the game, the cut in benefits and the increase in contributions would have to be put into effect.

However, Mr. President, the employers' group, after a hurried and frantic meeting, called upon its members to make their payments in advance of the due date and by so doing have gained a reprieve from a sentence imposed upon both labor and industry by their own delinquencies, moral, political and mental. They have, as of the end of December 1954, contributed $1,559,000 in advance of due date of the payment.

Mr. President, this does not cure the problem nor does it remedy the grave damage. The Legislature now must work out a schedule of contributions that will remove

forever the damage of a recurrence of this shortsighted public policy. We must and shall remove the inequitable, unsound section of the law which cuts the employees' benefits from $30.00 a week to $20.00 a week and from 26 weeks duration benefits to 20 weeks. It is impossible for an unemployed person to pay his or her normal expenses on $30.00 a week, and to even suggest the utterly ridiculous figure of $20.00 a week is economically unsound, policically dishonest and morally unfair.

Mr. President, our immediate attempts to correct these conditions will in no way influence or prejudice our deliberations at some future date on the whole problem of unemployment compensation dealing with benefit payments, duration of benefit periods, eligibility of claims, contributions to the fund and necessary reforms in the Act itself.

Mr. President, we believe that this new Democratic Administration in Pennsylvania, under Governor George M. Leader, will give its undivided attention to the over-all problem of employment security and corporate well-being. It will not fail in its duty to put the full spotlight of publicity upon the results of the abuse and misuse of political power by any of the proceding administrations, when by so doing the people will gain a better understanding of the problems facing this Commonwealth and at the same time, will learn some of the background of the contributing factors that have gone into the boiling caldron of chaos and abuse that resulted in the greatest revolution by ballot in Pennsylvania's political history.

At the proper time, Mr. President, on behalf of the Democratic Caucus, I will present a resolution which, if passed, will eliminate the danger of a cut from $30.00 to $20.00 weekly in compensation payments and the number of benefit weeks from 26 to 20 to the unemployed citizens of our Commonwealth while, at the same time, a reasonable schedule of contributions will be worked out for industry.

Of one thing I am sure, the Administration of George M. Leader will not militate against either labor or industry, but will strive instead to bring about a better relationship between these two important segments of our society so that together, Pennsylvania can march into the full sunlight of a new and great economic productivity and security for all.

Mr. President, in order to call attention to the seriousness of the situation, I would like to give to the Members of the Senate some facts that are, as of the moment, fresh, new and important.

Mr. President, the balance in the Fund on December 31st was $390,180,000. The peril point was $391,190,000; advance in contributions by 254 employers who paid in $1,000 or more a piece, was $1,559,000, leaving us a surplus over the peril point of $549,000. However, all of us must understand that when we took from the payments due in the next quarter, $1,559,000 of the moneys that will be required in the next quarter, we can safely say that by January 31, of this year, we will find that the peril point amendments will go into effect. The basis of the law is one and one-half times the amount paid out in any twelve-month period.

Mr. President, in so far as the labor cut is concerned, the benefits to labor or unemployed labor is based upon a twelve-month period, made up of four quarters. So, the labor peril point amendments will not go into effect until the first of April, 1955, but industry finds itself in the position that its peril point amendments will go into effect the first day of February 1955. When you realize that the contributions being paid by industry today are 1.11 per cent of payroll contributions into the fund as against a 3.31 per cent of a withdrawal from the fund for employee benefits, you can easily see that paying out at the rate of approximately $5,000,000 a week, we are going to find ourselves at the end of January in real jeopardy with this public trust that was to be built up, as the Governer said for the unemployed persons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The actual shortage was over a million dollars as of December 31. I believe that it was morally wrong to lead certain employers in Pennsylania to believe that by paying into the fund prior to the end of the year, they had set aside the danger which confronts the fund.

Mr. President, those of us who have worked on unemployment compensation can well remember the many words of warning that were issued upon the floor of the Senate and in the many committee meetings that were held toward the end, that we knew then and can now prove that it was shortsighted public fallacy to take and give back to certain industries in Pennsylvania, in the two year period of 1952-1953, $185,000,000 out of the public trust fund that was created for the common good of all of the people of Pennsylania.

Industry, itself,—and I say this with all feeling of consideration for the industrial leaders of this great Commonwealth, who too often put into the hands of a few the destinies of their own peoples and their own plants and their own corporations—was misled by a group of consultants wo tried to sell to the employers in Pennsylvania an idea that was unsound economically and morally wrong.

So I say to the Members of the Senate, Mr. President, we do intend in the next two weeks to fully study the problem and to come before the Senate, God willing, with a program designed to benefit not only the unemployed persons, but to give industry a sound basis upon which to calculate the future needs of the Commonwealth and the future needs of the unemployed persons in this Commonwealth.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

REASONS FOR PARDONS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations granted from January 7, 1953, to date.

JOHN S. FINE.

(For reasons see Appendix.)

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen Senators to act in conjunction with a committee of twenty members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect, to wait upon His Excellency, and to conduct him to the Capitol for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to him; and be it further

Resolved, That the inaugural ceremonies take place at twelve o'clock Noon on the third Tuesday of January, the 18th instant, 1955, on the west side of the Capitol, should the weather prove favorable, otherwise in the Forum; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars in the making and carrying out of said arrangements, the same to be provided for in the Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

POSTAGE ON LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Whereas, The Post Office Department has decided that the Legislative Journal must be third class matter and has so instructed the Postmaster at Harrisburg, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Chief Clerk of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to make arrangements for the necessary postage so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the payment of the postage for the Legislative Journal, also for the bills, calendars and histories be provided for in the Appropriation Bill.

APPOINTMENT OF INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT. At this time, the Chair also wishes to announce the appointment of, as a committee to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect, the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent; the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Haluska; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. DiSilvestro; the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Ruth; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Stiefel; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCreesh; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. McGinnis; the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Lane; the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Yosko; the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Taylor; the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany; the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Berger; and the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Pechan.

FINAL MESSAGE OF JOHN S. FINE, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

The PRESIDENT. There has been placed on the desk of the Senators the Final Message of John S. Fine, Governor of Pennsylvania, to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, dated January 4, 1955, which will be noted in the Journal of the Senate.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE OF SENATE EXTENDED TO SENATOR ALBERT E. MADIGAN ON DEATH OF HIS MOTHER

Mr. PECHAN offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Mrs. Emma Madigan, the mother of Senator Albert E. Madigan of Towanda, passed away Wednesday, December 29, 1954. She was ninety-two years old.

Mrs. Madigan, the former Emma Campbell, was born in September, 1862 at Luthers Mills, Bradford County, the daughter of Charles and Sarah Campbell.

Mrs. Madigan was a member of the Methodist Church and a charter member of the Mayflower Grange. She lived an exemplary life and was always interested in her community and her family, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania extend their sympathy to her son, Senator Albert E. Madigan, and other members of her family, in their hour of bereavement.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, January 17, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:50 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, January 17, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1955

At 11:30 a. m. Mr. James E. Lovett, senior Democratic Member in length of service, from Westmoreland County, made the following announcement in the Hall of the House.

In accordance with the provisions of Article II Section 4 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Members-elect of this 140th regular session of the House of Representatives will meet this day at twelve o'clock noon in the Hall of the House for the purpose of organization.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, Honorable Wililam E. Habbyshaw, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, called the Members-elect to order and announced, that

This being the day and hour fixed by Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania for the meeting of the General Assembly, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives will come to order.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the conclusion of the prayer the Members-elect will remain standing in silence until the gavel falls as a mark of respect to the Members who have died since we last met:

Honorable Miles W. Leader, Eleventh Legislative District, Philadelphia County, died December 25, 1953.

Honorable Albert L. Pfaff, Twelfth Legislative District, Philadelphia County, died November 4, 1953.

Honorable George C. Shoemaker, Second Legislative District, Schuylkill County, died September 15, 1953.

Honorable Ivan C. Watkins, Third Legislative District, Schuylkill County, died March 8, 1954.

PRAYER

Prayer was offered by the Reverend WILLIAM HUGH FRYER, as follows:

O God, the Fountain of Wisdom, whose statutes are good and gracious and whose law is truth; We beseech Thee so to guide and bless the Legislature and those in authority in this State, that they may ordain for our governance only such things as please Thee.

Give us the courage to face the facts of our lives and the life of the world; spare us from all illusions and take from our mind anything that might hide the truth. Then, we pray thee, open our hearts and our hands that we may give those who are about us the best that we have, for in the giving is the glory.

Give to our legislators wisdom and understanding and to the people the spirit of cooperation and faith.

Remember, O Lord, Thy servants Miles, Albert, George and Ivan. Grant them entrance into the land of Thy joy and light and grant that they may go from strength to strength in the life of Thy heavenly service.

Comfort those who mourn and grant them Thy strength and peace.

All of which we ask in the Name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

PRESENTATION OF ELECTION RETURNS

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Honorable Gene D. Smith, being introduced, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333, presented to the House of Representatives the returns of the election for Members in this honorable body held on November 2, 1954.

RESOLUTION

ELECTION RETURNS OPENED

Mr. BOIES, a Member-elect, offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the returns for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, held Tuesday, November 2, 1954, be now opened and read.

VOTES CAST FOR CANDIDATES FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION —NOVEMBER 2, 1954

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
		ADAMS COUNTY One Member	
*R.	Francis Worley,	Latimore Twp., R. D. 1, York Springs	7,425
D.	John D. Lippy, Jr.,	161 Seminary Ave., Gettysburg	6,893
		ALLEGHENY COUNTY 1st District—Two Members	
R.	William Davis,	257 Melwood Ave., Pittsburgh (13)	8,931
D.	Matt S. Anderson,	2107 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh (19)	27,424
*D.	Daniel A. Verona,	916 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh	27,391
		2nd District—One Member	
R.	Edward N. Hyde,	123 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh (13)	4,602
*D.	George J. Sarraf,	3701 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh (1)	9,450
		3rd District—One Member	
R.	James J. Comer,	Arsenal 1, 303 Main St., Pittsburgh	4,813
*D.	Walter T. Kamyk,	4627 Carlton St., Pittsburgh (1)	11,541
		4th District—One Member	
R.	Joseph P. Rigby,	624 Copeland St., Pittsburgh (32)	8,900
D.	George F. Halloran,	5447 Rosetta St., Pittsburgh (6)	8,403
		5th District—One Member	
R.	Robert M. Noonan,	7006 Hamilton Ave., Pittsburgh (8)	5,793
D.	Leo J. McLaughlin,	7137 Upland St., Pittsburgh (8)	11,416
		6th District—One Member	
R.	Maurice H. Goldstein,	5666 Phillips Ave., Pittsburgh (17)	9,966
D.	Leonard M. Mendelson,	5604 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh (32)	9,356
		7th District—One Member	
R.	Joseph Laughlin,	3992 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh (17)	3,768
*D.	Edward A. Schuster, Sr.,	4923 Lytle St., Pittsburgh (7)	9,095

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
	8th District—One Member		
R.	C. W. Beckman,	244 Hays Ave., Mt. Oliver, Pittsburgh (10)	6,853
*D.	Paul F. Lutty,	150 Monastery Ave., Pittsburgh (3)	11,725
	9th District—One Member		
R.	Kurt J. Lesker,	1814 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh (10)	12,130
*D.	Olaf E. Olsen,	1703 Broadway Ave., Pittsburgh (16)	13,417
	10th District—One Member		
R.	Frank J. Shean,	1219 Mutual St., Pittsburgh (4)	7,282
*D.	Louis Leonard,	1217 Strahley Place, Pittsburgh (20)	10,710
	11th District—One Member		
R.	George J. Eyerman, Jr.,	1135 Haslage Ave., Pittsburgh (12)	6,474
*D.	Martin C. Mihm,	716 Lockhart St., Pittsburgh (12)	12,316
	12th District—One Member		
*R.	John J. Vaughan,	2941 Perrysville Ave., Pittsburgh (14)	9,151
D.	Samuel E. Hague,	603 Danbury St., Pittsburgh (14)	9,108
	13th District—One Member		
R.	George F. Young, Jr.,	3005 Garbett St., McKeesport	6,902
*D.	John T. Walsh,	1415 Fremont St., McKeesport	11,283
	14th District—Two Members		
R.	George Evan, Jr.,	4001 Center Ave., Munhall	13,721
R.	Michael A. Scarlato,	508 Halcomb Ave., Clairton	12,204
*D.	David M. Boies,	312 Fourth St., Clairton	28,356
*D.	Jules Filo,	4109 Greensprings Ave., W. Mifflin	28,270
	15th District—Four Members		
*R.	Edwin C. Ewing,	Mt. Lebanon Twp., 413 Meridian Drive, Pittsburgh (34)	51,008
*R.	George W. Cooper,	Mt. Lebanon Twp., 47 W. Marlin Drive, Pittsburgh (16)	50,980
*R.	John R. Haudenshield,	111 Ramsey Ave., Carnegie	49,579
*R.	Ronald L. Thompson,	Mt. Lebanon Twp., 224 Parker Drive, Pittsburgh (16)	48,400
D.	J. Bernard Duerr,	Stowe Twp., 653 Woodward Ave., McKees Rocks	39,913
D.	Edward A. Obringer,	3614 Poplar Ave., Castle Shannon, Pittsburgh (34)	39,906
D.	Roy A. Schafer,	Mt. Lebanon Twp., 427 Clokey Ave., Pittsburgh (28)	39,823
D.	Walter J. Price,	Scott Twp., 12-D. Chartiers Terrace, Carnegie	39,669
	16th District—Four Members		
R.	W. James Aiken, Jr.,	Edgewood, 169 Gordon St., Pittsburgh (18)	42,075
R.	Dennis D. Stevens,	Wilkinsburg, 2119 Lindsay Rd., Pittsburgh (35)	40,672
R.	Roland S. Catarinella,	Wilkinsburg, 627 Princeton Blvd., Pittsburgh (21)	40,519
R.	Robert J. Miller,	607 Hay St., Wilkinsburg	40,113
*D.	John J. Murray,	104 Sumner Ave., Forest Hills, Pittsburgh (21)	52,695
*D.	J. P. Moran,	116 Eighth St., Turtle Creek	52,268
*D.	George E. Jenkins,	1009 Kirkpatrick St., North Braddock, Braddock	52,212
*D.	Andrew C. Thomas,	1702 Romine Ave., Port Vue Boro., McKeesport	50,944
	17th District—Four Members		
R.	Lee A. Donaldson, Jr.,	4 Elm Lane, Etna, Pittsburgh (23)	45,212
*R.	Raymond E. Wilt,	Ross Twp., 131 Enger Ave., Pittsburgh (14)	44,894
R.	Laurence V. Gibb,	624 Mulberry St., Sewickley	43,274
R.	Willard F. Agnew, Jr.,	222 Lexington Ave., Aspinwall Boro., Pittsburgh (15)	42,783
D.	William C. Smith, Jr.,	Ross Twp., 3 Simplon St., Pittsburgh (2)	37,575
D.	James A. Cole,	Pine Twp., P. O. Box 113, Wexford	37,384
D.	John A. Morley,	364 Kilbuck Rd., Glenfield	35,941
D.	Frank L. Piontek, Jr.,	Springdale Twp., 122 Birch St., Harwick	34,617
	ARMSTRONG COUNTY		
	Two Members		
*R.	W. Stuart Helm,	910 Wilson Ave., Kittanning	12,623
*R.	W. Mack Guthrie,	801 Terrace Ave., Apollo	12,217
D.	Harry M. Flenner,	301 N. McKean St., Kittanning	11,907
D.	Cleman C. Rosenberger,	N. Buffalo Twp., R. D. 4, Kittanning	11,394
	BEAVER COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	Elliott Solero,	13th St. Ext., Conway	7,817
*D.	Robert K. Hamilton,	917 Maplewood Ave., Ambridge	13,327
	2nd District—Two Members		
R.	Charles A. Meyer,	1110 Main St., Aliquippa	15,178
R.	Elizabeth Z. Ambrose,	910 River Road, Beaver	14,823
*D.	Charles D. Stone,	100 Summit St., Hopewell Twp. P. O., 100 N. Brodhead Rd., Aliquippa	20,522
*D.	William B. Smith,	1701 Boundary St., Aliquippa	19,768
	BEDFORD COUNTY		
	One Member		
R.	Stanley G. Stroup,	Bedford Twp., R. D. 2, Bedford	7,561
D.	Glen Treece,	Liberty Twp., Saxton	6,626
	BERKS COUNTY		
	1st District—Two Members		
R.	Robert W. Prutzman,	923 Weiser St., Reading	10,741
R.	Leonard J. Gajewski,	150 South 5th St., Reading	10,574
*D.	Albert S. Readinger,	1722 Olive St., Reading	23,826
*D.	John C. Kubacki,	1558 Mineral Spring Rd., Reading	22,942
	2nd District—One Member		
*R.	LeRoy A. Weidner,	11 Marshall Ave., Stony Creek Mills, Reading	9,530
D.	John B. Stevens, Jr.,	1222 Dauphin Ave., Wyomissing	8,760

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
	3rd District—One Member		
R.	J. Donald Backenstose,	Marion Twp., R. D. 1, Richland	6,025
*D.	Robert R. Adam,	Perry Twp., R. D. 2, Hamburg	8,417
	4th District—1 Member		
R.	Earl A. Becker,	4102 Fifth Ave., Temple	5,297
*D.	Harold A. Yetzer,	Hyde Park, 521 Jefferson St., Reading	9,471
	BLAIR COUNTY		
	1st District—Two Members		
*R.	Charles A. Auker,	1106 Twenty-sixth Ave., Altoona	12,021
R.	Harold G. Miller,	1738 Twenty-third Ave., Altoona	11,816
D.	Alton M. Briggs,	1508 Twenty-sixth Ave., Altoona	11,057
D.	George D. McMinn,	524 E. Grant Ave., Altoona	10,694
	2nd District—One Member		
*R.	Daniel H. Erb,	511 Wayne St., Hollidaysburg	11,141
D.	Edwin H. Woodring, Jr.,	1504 Logan Ave., Tyrone	7,283
	BRADFORD COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Andrew S. Moscrip,	Wysox Twp., R. D. 1, Wysox	9,605
D.	Bessie E. Stone,	Springfield Twp., R. D. 2, Columbia Cross Roads	5,447
	BUCKS COUNTY		
	1st District—Two Members		
*R.	Marvin V. Keller,	Linton Hill Rd., Newtown Twp. P. O., R. D., Newtown	23,083
R.	Margarette S. Kooker,	627 W. Broad St., Quakertown	22,507
D.	John W. Sprenkel,	N. Seventh St., Perkasie	14,638
D.	Charles J. Tetlow,	Middletown Twp., Ave. "E" & Poplar St., Parkland	14,092
	2nd District—One Member		
R.	Daniel J. Mabin,	30 Stonybrook Drive, Tullytown Boro., Levittown	10,386
D.	A. Patrick Brennan,	Tullytown Boro., 36 Laurel Lane, Levittown	15,293
	BUTLER COUNTY		
	Two Members		
*R.	DeWitt Stevenson,	Butler Twp., Acre Ave., Mtd. Rt. No. 11, Butler	17,505
*R.	Samuel Mahan,	500 S. Washington St., Butler	17,081
D.	Herbert A. Hartzell,	Slippery Rock Twp., R. D. 4, Butler	13,451
D.	Michael S. Karlitsky,	Butler Twp., 111 Randolph St., Lyndora	11,921
	CAMBRIA COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	John R. Hamilton,	196½ New St., Johnstown	8,633
*D.	Hiram G. Andrews,	115 Main St., Johnstown	15,098
	2nd District—Three Members		
R.	William Maurice Tibbott,	806 Maple Ave., Barnesboro	21,575
R.	Norman A. Krumenacker,	1812 Minno Dr., Westmont, Johnstown	20,305
R.	John T. H. Fisher,	Cambria Twp., R. D. 1, Portage	20,286
*D.	E. J. Farabaugh,	Allegheny Twp., Loretto	34,158
*D.	Louis Rovansek,	414 Locust St., E. Conemaugh, Conemaugh	32,700
*D.	Philip Lopresti,	755 Wayne St., Westmont, Johnstown	32,214
	CAMERON COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Edwin W. Tompkins,	120 West 4th St., Emporium	1,635
D.	James Summerson,	118 West 6th St., Emporium	903
	CARBON COUNTY		
	One Member		
R.	Claude D. Reinhard,	544 Lafayette Ave., Palmerton	9,871
D.	John F. Bonner,	204 W. Ludlow St., Summit Hill	10,023
	CENTRE COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Preston A. Frost,	141 S. Frazier St., State College	10,106
D.	Charles M. Emerick,	Walker Twp., R. D. 2, Howard	8,468
	CHESTER COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
*R.	William E. Brown,	78 Virginia Ave., Coatesville	6,960
D.	Harry W. Whiteside,	R. D., Oxford	5,625
	2nd District—Two Members		
*R.	Amos M. Leisey,	Broad & Main Sts., Honey Brook	23,634
*R.	William H. Ashton,	Willistown Twp., Edgmont	23,550
D.	Charles F. Kaercher, Jr.,	Schuylkill Twp., Valley Forge Rd., Valley Forge	13,384
D.	Harry C. Symons,	S. Coventry Twp., R. D., Pottstown	13,300
	CLARION COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Paige Varner,	88 Payne St., Clarion	6,338
D.	Loy C. Gobrecht,	E. Richland Twp., Alum Rock	5,697
	CLEARFIELD COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	Dorothy C. Johnston,	512 Park St., Clearfield	5,362
*D.	Harris G. Breth,	Lawrence Twp., R. D. 2, Clearfield	8,142
	2nd District—One Member		
R.	Charles C. Kessler,	708 S. Main St., DuBois	6,036
D.	Frank M. O'Neil,	421 W. Garfield Ave., DuBois	6,246
	CLINTON COUNTY		
	One Member		
R.	Ruth S. Donahue,	41 N. Fairview St., Lock Haven	5,725
D.	Fred S. Charles,	Central Ave., Avis Boro.	5,502

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
	COLUMBIA COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Albert E. Strausser	301 East 5th St., Berwick	9,874
D.	E. Ward Ritter	112 E. Main St., Bloomsburg	8,937
	CRAWFORD COUNTY		
	Two Members		
*R.	Robert F. Kent	738 Maple St., Meadville	13,230
R.	George C. Magee, Jr.	738 Baldwin St., Meadville	12,658
D.	John George Moeller, Jr.	R. D. 3, Cambridge Springs	9,433
D.	Emily R. Smith	Summit Twp., R. F. D. 3, Linesville	9,422
	CUMBERLAND COUNTY		
	Two Members		
R.	Arthur George	114 S. West St., Carlisle	18,588
*R.	Clarence G. Stoner	407 E. Main St., Shiremanstown	18,554
D.	J. Robert Stauffer	Upper Allen Twp., Grantham	15,350
D.	Robert A. Rotz	324 E. Fort St., Shippensburg	14,908
	DAUPHIN COUNTY		
	1st District—Two Members		
*R.	Nolan F. Ziegler	415 South 17th St., Harrisburg	21,628
*R.	Robert S. Ogilvie	2619 North 2nd St., Harrisburg	21,424
D.	Charles J. Ware	2243 North 2nd St., Harrisburg	12,271
D.	William B. Schreckengaust	2311 N. Front St., Harrisburg	11,984
	2nd District—Two Members		
*R.	Blaine C. Hocker	42 Harrisburg St., Oberlin	22,727
*R.	John H. Moody	3666 North 3rd St., Harrisburg	21,972
D.	Harry L. Reed	15 North 2nd St., Halifax	17,407
D.	Donald E. Koons	Derry Twp., R. D. 1, Hummelstown	17,252
	DELAWARE COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	Peter J. Murphy	522 East 9th St., Chester	11,122
*D.	Lawrence A. Conner, Sr.	717 West 11th St., Chester	9,339
	2nd District—Two Members		
*R.	M. Joseph Connelly	119 Hampden Rd., Upper Darby	30,347
*R.	Joseph Warren Bullen, Jr.	100 S. Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne	30,043
D.	Joseph F. Medd	LeCarra Court Apts., Lansdowne	19,263
D.	Charles J. Gane	115 Ashby Road, Upper Darby	19,179
	3rd District—Four Members		
R.	Clarence D. Bell	400 West 24th St., Upland	59,102
*R.	Edwin E. Lippincott, II	Upper Providence Twp., 30 Preston Road, Media	59,056
R.	John H. Foster	Radnor Twp., 671 Church Rd., Wayne	58,986
R.	Joseph W. Isaacs	1547 Baltimore Ave., Folcroft	58,761
D.	Miles Warner	Marple Twp., 2738 Brierwood Rd., Broomall	37,192
D.	Catharine Maus Adams	1574 Glen Ave., Folcroft	37,168
D.	Francis P. Hogan	Tinicum Twp., 47 Center St., Essington	37,109
D.	Constance L. Roche	Haverford Twp., 773 College Ave., Haverford	37,091
	ELK COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Alfred J. Fleischman	2 Walburga St., St. Marys	5,907
D.	William F. Renwick	130 Straub Ave., St. Marys	6,073
	ERIE COUNTY		
	1st District—1 Member		
*R.	James A. Quisenberry	152 West 9th St., Erie	9,429
D.	Joseph J. Brennan	3304 Cascade St., Erie	10,493
	2nd District—One Member		
R.	Donald E. Grumblatt	2015 French St., Erie	6,996
*D.	Julian Polaski	560 East 14th St., Erie	13,420
	3rd District—Two Members		
*R.	Stanley L. Blair	19 West Ave., Albion	16,090
*R.	W. W. Waterhouse	17 E. Smith St., Corry	16,087
D.	Jess S. Jiuliante, Jr.	Millcreek Twp., 424 Ardmore Ave., Erie	11,019
D.	Arthur H. Meyer	64 Robinson St., North East	10,889
	FAYETTE COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	Michael Hanna	504 N. Main St., Masontown	4,132
*D.	Robert Wheeler, Jr.	Georges Twp., Box 505, Fairchance	9,930
	2nd District—Three Members		
R.	Robert E. McDaniel	184 N. Gallatin Ave., Uniontown	15,734
R.	Samuel F. King	Kingview Rd., Scottdale	15,290
R.	Francis R. Speshock	111 E. Fayette St., Uniontown	15,013
*D.	E. Gadd Snider	New Salem Rd., S. Union Twp., Box 371, Uniontown	28,318
*D.	Harry Cochran	Laughlfin St., Dawson	28,143
*D.	Nicholas Kornick	37 Shady Lane St., Uniontown	27,648
People's	Robert W. Maher	36 Walnut St., Uniontown	100
People's	Samuel R. Longanecker	R. D. 2, Box 381A, Bullskin Twp., Connellsville	99
	FOREST COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	James Kepler Davis	Elm St., Tionesta	1,069
D.	Earl Cunningham	Box 107, Marienville	759
	FRANKLIN COUNTY		
	One Member		
R.	Enos H. Horst	120 Lincoln Way West, Chambersburg	10,597
D.	Paul C. Moomaw	93 West Main St., Waynesboro	10,098
	FULTON COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Merrill W. Kerlin	Todd Twp., P. O., McConnellsburg	1,554
D.	Marl H. Garlock	Ayr Twp., Lincoln Way East, McConnellsburg	2,006

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
	GREENE COUNTY		
	One Member		
R.	Edward L. Rice,	218 W. Greene St., Waynesburg	4,620
*D.	Stephen McCann,	Waynesburg Road, Cumberland Twp., Carmichaels	10,941
	HUNTINGDON COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Maurice L. Banker,	819 Washington St., Huntingdon	6,562
D.	J. Oscar Bergantz,	818 Mt. Vernon Ave., Huntingdon	5,586
	INDIANA COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.,	1020 Phila. St., Indiana	13,014
D.	John L. Treese,	79 Morris St., Clymer	10,870
	JEFFERSON COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Arthur E. Kromer,	115 Cleveland St., Punxsutawney	9,402
D.	Carl L. Brocius,	601 E. Main St., Reynoldsville	6,241
	JUNIATA COUNTY		
	One Member		
R.	Lester H. Zimmerman,	316 Orange St., Mifflintown	3,129
*D.	Karl B. Guss,	20 South 3rd St., Mifflintown	3,488
	LACKAWANNA COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	Clayton G. Canterbury,	726 Alder St., Scranton	9,734
*D.	William J. Reidenbach,	211 Penn Ave., Scranton	16,015
	2nd District—One Member		
*R.	J. Russell Phillips,	2310 Boulevard Ave., Scranton	13,134
*D.	Michael J. Needham,	324 S. Hyde Park Ave., Scranton	15,053
	3rd District—One Member		
R.	John Senkowsky,	305 Boulevard Ave., Dickson City	5,224
*D.	Joseph G. Wargo,	106 Bosak Court, Olyphant	11,641
	4th District—One Member		
R.	Frank P. Healey,	81 Seventh Ave., Carbondale	7,912
*D.	Marion L. Munley,	175 Spruce St., Archbald	12,795
	5th District—One Member		
*R.	Henry C. Spencer,	Greenfield Twp., R. D. 1, Carbondale	10,655
D.	Merle Miller,	Scott Twp., R. D. 1, Clarks Summit	7,986
	LANCASTER COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
*R.	Paul G. Murray,	310 Race Ave., Lancaster	10,943
D.	Vaughn L. Brown,	129 E. Lemon St., Lancaster	9,910
	2nd District—Three Members		
*R.	Baker Royer,	228 W. Franklin St., Ephrata	33,206
R.	Edwin D. Eshleman,	345 N. George St., Millersville	32,758
*R.	Norman Wood,	Fulton Twp., R. D. 1, Peach Bottom	32,658
D.	Horace S. Eshelman,	332 Washington Ave., Ephrata	17,721
D.	Russell A. Patton,	10th and Park Ave., Columbia	17,678
D.	Lee Work,	Quarryville	17,678
	LAWRENCE COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	James M. Dart,	307 Hillcrest Ave., New Castle	7,717
*D.	Dominick E. Cioffi,	25 E. Reynolds St., New Castle	8,755
	2nd District—One Member		
R.	Clyde B. Houk,	600 Orchard Ave., Ellwood City	11,704
D.	Joseph Gennaro, Jr.,	Mahoning Twp., Box 46, Hillsville	8,116
	LEBANON COUNTY		
	Two Members		
R.	Thomas A. Ehrgood,	612 S. Lincoln Ave., Lebanon	15,483
*R.	John H. Light,	E. Main St., Annville	14,358
D.	Ray W. Weigley,	Richland	11,004
D.	Harry K. Fishman,	7th and Lebanon Sts., Lebanon	10,611
	LEHIGH COUNTY		
	1st District—Two Members		
*R.	Reginald P. Stimmel,	1245 North 19th St., Allentown	15,207
R.	Clarence J. Yocum,	1651 Linden St., Allentown	14,650
D.	Mary E. Leiby,	518 Washington St., Allentown	15,552
D.	Samuel W. Frank,	634 Gordon St., Allentown	15,511
	2nd District—Two Members		
*R.	Marian E. Markley,	Lower Macungie Twp., R. D. 1, Macungie	15,521
R.	William A. Steckel,	1018 Main St., Slatington	15,006
D.	LeRoy D. Werley, Sr.,	Lower Milford Twp., Rt. 2, Coopersburg	14,079
D.	Edward Schutz,	Upper Saucon Twp., R. F. D. 1, Center Valley	13,857
	LUZERNE COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
*R.	John J. Mikula,	28 W. Sprng St., Hazleton	11,768
D.	Victor Piazzi,	1160 Ridge St., Freeland	8,282
	2nd District—One Member		
R.	Harry Butler,	Hanover Twp., 174 Boland Ave., Wilkes-Barre	8,802
D.	Stanley Meholchick,	3 Sively St., Ashley	8,796
	3rd District—One Member		
R.	Dominick Delconte,	376 Parsonage St., Hughestown, P. O., Pittston	7,339
*D.	James Musto,	Pittston Twp., 61 Bryden St., Pittston	10,857

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
	4th District—One Member		
R.	Edwin J. Davies,	264 State St., Nanticoke	7,926
*D.	William B. Curwood,	51 N. Main St., Shickshinny	9,539
	5th District—One Member		
R.	Edwin Davis, Jr.,	565 Charles St., Kingston	8,728
*D.	Frank A. Wallace, Larksville Boro.,	356 E. State St., Kingston	9,364
	6th District—One Member		
R.	Roy W. Parry,	18 Hughes St., Luzerne	10,037
D.	Peter Ardoline,	1019 Shoemaker Ave., W. Wyoming	9,558
	7th District—One Member		
*R.	James J. Jump,	70 E. Jackson St., Wilkes-Barre	12,723
D.	Joseph J. Kwak,	796 N. Penna. Ave., Wilkes-Barre	12,397
	LYCOMING COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
*R.	Miles H. Sucher,	346 Lincoln Ave., Williamsport	7,255
D.	Lawrence Swartz,	1212 Baldwin St., Williamsport	8,360
	2nd District—One Member		
*R.	James J. Gleason,	Muncy Twp., R. F. D. 2, Muncy	7,883
D.	Perry M. Paulhamus,	R. D. 1, Salladasburg	8,636
	McKEAN COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Albert W. Johnson,	409 Franklin St., Smethport	10,223
D.	L. R. Peterson,	507 Greeves St., Kane	4,764
	MERCER COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
*R.	Ralph J. Down,	915 Alcoma St., Sharon	10,281
D.	Timothy Horan,	136 Fourth Ave., Sharon	9,251
	2nd District—One Member		
*R.	Edward M. Young,	506 Oak Hill Dr., Grove City	9,188
D.	Arthur Sloan Pantall,	328 South St., West Middlesex	8,175
	MIFFLIN COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	Harry W. Price, Jr.,	135 West 3rd St., Lewistown	5,864
D.	Joseph W. Bailey,	116 S. Main St., Yeagertown	5,236
	MONROE COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	John S. Shotwell,	Chestnuthill Twp., Effort	5,406
D.	Van D. Yetter, Jr.,	Smithfield Twp., R. D. 2, E. Stroudsburg	6,768
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
*R.	John A. Lafore, Jr.,	Avonwood Rd., Haverford	18,554
D.	Nathan Fine,	623 Greythorne Rd., Wynnewood	5,550
	2nd District—One Member		
*R.	Thomas H. W. Jones,	1733 Dekalb St., Norristown	10,917
D.	William E. Sibel,	West Norriton Twp., Heston Road, R. D. 1, Norristown	9,747
	3rd District—Four Members		
*R.	Raymond C. Kratz,	123 Summit Ave., Fort Washington	61,271
R.	Evelyn Glazier Henzel,	414 Keswick Ave., Glenside	60,753
R.	Floyd K. Brenninger,	811 Columbia Ave., Lansdale	60,710
*R.	Herman B. Willaredt,	Bridge St., Mont Clare	59,727
D.	Earl M. Frick,	Hancock & Green St., Lansdale	36,884
D.	Joseph Allen Reilly,	5 Lindenwold Ave., Ambler	36,053
D.	Robert E. Brennan,	Upper Moreland Twp., 305 Krewson Terrace, Willow Grove	35,903
D.	Florence L. Hitchens,	Worcester	35,825
	MONTOUR COUNTY		
	One Member		
R.	Robert E. Montague,	Mahoning Twp., Bloom Rd., R. F. D. 4, Danville	2,443
*D.	Donald E. Whitenight,	Mahoning Twp., R. D. 4, Danville	2,901
	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	Martin A. Kutler,	557 West 3rd St., Bethlehem	6,596
*D.	Francis W. Bucchin,	830 East 4th St., Bethlehem	10,463
	2nd District—Three Members		
R.	Henry E. Ragot,	252 Spring Garden St., Easton	20,707
R.	Russel S. Moyer,	2131 Lincoln Ave., Northampton	18,658
R.	Walter F. Stiles,	Washington Twp., R. D. 1, Bangor	17,166
D.	Jeanette F. Reibman,	514 McCartney St., Easton	24,185
D.	James L. Gaffney,	724 Lincoln St., Easton	23,744
D.	Joseph Pacchioli,	Bethlehem Twp., R. D. 1, Bethlehem	22,422
	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
*R.	Edward Dunn,	135 W. Water St., Mt. Carmel	9,722
*D.	John F. Stank,	Coal Twp., 517 Webster St., Ranshaw	12,619
	2nd District—One Member		
*R.	Adam T. Bower,	138 Bainbridge St., Sunbury	8,834
D.	J. William Keithan,	308 Catawissa Ave., Sunbury	8,095
	PERRY COUNTY		
	One Member		
*R.	T. Luke Toomey,	Juniata Twp., Wila	4,811
D.	T. V. Miller,	Oliver Twp., 515 S. 4th St., Newport	4,524
	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY		
	1st District—One Member		
R.	John B. Samuel,	2647 S. Jessup St., Philadelphia 48	8,247
*D.	James J. Dougherty,	117 Tree St., Philadelphia	14,895

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
	2nd District—One Member		
R.	Abraham N. Sigman,	1606 South 4th St., Philadelphia 48	**9,824
**D.	Alfonse Parlante,	1506 E. Moyamensing Ave., Philadelphia 47	9,824
	3rd District—Two Members		
R.	Albert H. Del Conte,	1612 South 12th St., Philadelphia 48	15,041
R.	James J. McAleer,	2124 Mifflin St., Philadelphia 45	14,997
*D.	Louis J. Amarando,	2523 South 16th St., Philadelphia	18,511
D.	Vincent F. Scarcelli,	2103 S. Lambert St., Philadelphia	18,495
	4th District—One Member		
R.	Joseph G. MacNamara,	1312 S. Stanley St., Philadelphia 46	4,628
*D.	Mary A. Varallo,	1418 Pt. Breeze Ave., Philadelphia	14,373
	5th District—Two Members		
R.	Milton S. Smith,	2146 Carpenter St., Philadelphia	14,477
R.	Marshall L. Lewis,	2008 Chestnut St., Philadelphia	14,079
*D.	Henry Cianfrani,	526 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia	16,390
*D.	Granville E. Jones,	2233 Christian St., Phila.	16,039
	6th District—One Member		
*R.	Arthur Rubin,	433 N. Franklin St., Phila.	6,577
*D.	William L. Zeitz,	533 N. Randolph St., Phila.	6,555
	7th District—One Member		
R.	George W. Dunn, Jr.,	2708 W. Somerset St., Phila.	6,311
*D.	Francis X. Muldowney,	862 North 22nd St., Phila.	7,117
	8th District—One Member		
R.	Harry Pichney,	1851 North 7th St., Phila.	6,189
*D.	Samuel Floyd,	968 North 10th St., Phila	8,031
	9th District—One Member		
R.	William D. Brown,	2511 N. Lawrence St., Phila 33	7,824
*D.	William Limper,	169 W. Huntingdon St., Phila. 22	12,027
	10th District—One Member		
R.	George P. Smith, Jr.,	1916 W. Oxford St., Phila.	5,488
*D.	J. Thompson Pettigrew,	1721 North 23rd St. Phila.	11,882
	11th District—One Member		
R.	Lenore Strange,	2112 North 19th St., Phila.	3,240
*D.	Susie Monroe,	1942 North 23rd St., Phila.	9,897
	12th District—One Member		
R.	Fred C. Meyers,	2354 North 15th St., Phila. 32	4,825
*D.	Benjamin Boory,	2436 N. Stanley St., N. Phila	10,584
	13th District—Two Members		
R.	Eugene Joseph McCann,	3038 North 22nd St., Phila.	12,165
R.	Walter T .Taylor, Jr.,	3215 North 13th St., Phila.	12,120
D.	Thomas A. Frascella,	1239 W. Somerset St., Phila.	18,351
*D.	John J. Welsh,	3544 N. Broad St., Phila. 40	18,211
	14th District—One Member		
*R.	Wilbur H. Hamilton,	575 E. Gates St., Phila.	10,813
D.	Joseph Sosnowski,	337 Carson St., Phila	6,998
	15th District—2 Members		
R.	John N. Pomeroy, Jr.,	Germantown Manor Apts., Green & Hortter Sts., Phila. 19	25,116
*R.	Charles C. Smith,	503 E. Wadsworth St., Phila.	25,101
D.	Arthur G. McDowell,	574 W. Clapier St., Phila 44	20,089
D.	Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr.,	635 Westview St., Phila.	20,073
	16th District—One Member		
R.	Lester L. Dolfman,	8345 Mansfield Ave., Phila.	15,349
*D.	Herman Toll,	2323 Seventy-sixth Ave., Phila.	20,547
	17th District—One Member		
R.	George T. Rakus,	4551 North 19th St., Phila.	9,128
D.	Eugene Gelfand,	5748 N. Park Ave., Phila.	14,504
	18th District—One Member		
R.	Eugene K. Mansdoerfer,	5525 N. Fairhill St., Phila.	10,893
.D.	Louis Sherman,	4805 B St., Phila.	12,948
	19th District—One Member		
R.	Sol Gelb,	1330 Blavis St., Phila.	7,348
*D.	Thomas J. McCormack,	3941 N. Dell St., Phila.	11,554
	20th District—One Member		
R.	Patrick Devenney,	232 E. Mayfield St., Phila.	9,388
*D.	Harry R. Comer,	2764 N. Howard St., Phila.	16,508
	21st District—Two Members		
R.	Harry McDonald,	2648 Sepviva St., Phila. 25	14,731
R.	Domenick J. Pacchianelli,	2814 Salmon St., Phila. 34	14,728
*D *	Martin J. Taylor,	3527 Frankford Ave., Phila. 34	20,821
*D	Leon J. Kolankiewicz,	3111 Richmond St., Phila. 34	20,805
	22nd District—One Member		
R.	Lewis F. Castor, Jr.,	1005 Allengrove St., Phila.	9,993
*D	Albert Leven,	Carver Hall Apts. 301, Oxford Ave. & Leiper St., Phila. 24	10,008
	23rd District—Three Members		
R.	Isaac Richman,	6210 Loretta Ave., Phila.	34,786
R.	John J. Gindhart,	3521 Aldine St., Phila.	34,280
R.	James H. Benjamin,	204 Loney St., Phila.	34,262
D.	Leo A. McKeever,	1675 E. Cheltenham Ave., Phila. 24	37,528
D.	Joshua Eilberg,	6309 Horrocks St., Phila. 49	37,270
D.	Kathryn Graham Pashley,	8123 Hennig St., Phila 11	36,913
	24th District—One Member		
R.	I. Harry Checchio,	7028 Torresdale Ave., Phila. 35	10,027
D.	Ernest O. Branca,	4734 Sheffield Ave., Phila.	12,215

**Won by casting of lots, December 29, 1954, by order of Court (Order of Court follows returns).

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
	25th District—One Member		
R.	Leonid Jarus,	3946 Poplar St., Phila. 4	5,845
D.	Herbert Holt,	4018 Parrish St., Phila.	9,532
	26th District—One Member		
R.	Woodie E. Armstrong, Jr.,	4819 Fairmont Ave., Phila. 39	3,660
D.	Sarah A. Anderson,	226 North 52nd St., Phila. 39	7,616
	27th District—One Member		
R.	Clarence Farmer,	1428 N. Alden St., Phila.	6,524
D.	Herbert Fineman,	5406 Morse St., Phila.	15,058
	28th District—One Member		
R.	Morris Chernock,	1820 Wynnewood Rd., Phila.	8,760
*D.	Marvin Bazin,	1312 North 75th St., Phila.	11,420
	29th District—One Member		
R.	John T. O'Brien,	951 S. Ithan St., Phila.	11,549
D.	Martin P. Mullen,	5332 Glenmore Ave., Phila. 43	13,442
	30th District—Two Members		
R.	James A. McGarrity,	5550 Pemberton St., Phila.	12,881
R.	Allen Grant,	Chatham Court Apts., 49th & Locust Sts., Phila.	12,623
D.	Charles D. Heavey,	5506 Cedar Ave., Phila. 43	18,449
*D.	Morris Rosen,	6047 Locust St., Phila.	18,249
	31st District—One Member		
R.	William J. Maguire,	1942 S. Redfield St., Phila. 43	8,708
*D.	Joseph A. McGee,	2519 South 61st St., Phila. 42	13,400
	PIKE COUNTY One Member		
*R.	August Metz, Jr.,	Dingman Twp., P. O. Milford	2,879
D.	J. Foster Terwilliger,	301 West Ann St., Milford	1,652
	POTTER COUNTY One Member		
R.	John W. Chamberlin,	205 Southeast St., Coudersport	3,165
D.	Robert J. Flint,	5 Water St., Coudersport	3,522
	SCHUYLKILL COUNTY 1st District—Two Members		
*R.	Wayne M. Breisch,	Union Twp., R. D., Ringtown	22,112
R.	H. Franklin Kehler,	507 Centre St., Ashland	21,826
*D.	John J. Downey,	30 S. Bower St., Shenandoah	18,565
D.	Ezra O. Koch,	255 Rowe St., Tamaqua	17,604
	2nd District—Two Members		
*R.	G. Edgar Kline,	433 E. Norwegian St., Pottsville	18,647
R.	W. K. Knecht,	E. Grand Ave., Tower City	18,014
D.	John C. Philips,	1220 W. Norwegian St., Pottsville	15,545
D.	John J. Breen,	Cass Twp., Box 46, R. D. 1, Pottsville	14,699
	SNYDER COUNTY One Member		
R.	Harvey P. Murray,	412 W. Pine St., Selinsgrove	5,461
D.	Ira W. Garman,	501 N. High St., Selinsgrove	2,411
	SOMERSET COUNTY Two Members		
*R.	Harry A. Naugle,	Conemaugh Twp., 200 S. Main St., Davidsville	14,992
R.	Carl H. Hoffman,	494 W. Patriot St., Somerset	14,275
D.	Paul A. Stephens,	312 Main St., Meyersdale	14,735
D.	Orville L. Custer,	Quemahoning Twp., Kantner	14,073
	SULLIVAN COUNTY One Member		
R.	Wesley S. Thomas,	Forksville	1,363
D.	Anthony J. Barnatovich,	Main St., Bernice, P. O. Mildred	1,550
	SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY One Member		
*R.	Harold G. Wescott,	412 Broad Ave., Susquehanna	7,897
D.	William Shimer,	Forest Lake Twp., Birchardville	4,534
	TIOGA COUNTY One Member		
*R.	Harry R. McInroy,	Church St., Westfield	7,947
D.	Roscoe Kemp,	Farmington Twp., Nelsen	3,319
	UNION COUNTY One Member		
R.	Louis A. Pursley,	1030 Washington Ave., Lewisburg	4,788
D.	David E. Oldt,	Union Twp., R. D. 1, Winfield	2,118
	VENANGO COUNTY One Member		
*R.	Harry S. Gramlich,	806 Liberty St., Franklin	11,156
D.	Samuel E. Grant,	303 Veach Bldg., 4 Home Ave., Oil City	6,335
Pro.	James W. Thompson,	258 Grant St., Franklin	547
	WARREN COUNTY One Member		
*R.	Allen M. Gibson,	203 Crary Ave., Sheffield	7,755
D.	Lewis L. Grippen,	117 Marsh Ave., Youngsville	4,678
	WASHINGTON COUNTY 1st District—Two Members		
R.	William L. Potts,	504 W. College St., Canonsburg	14,695
R.	Okal Sprowls,	E. Finley Twp., R. D. 3, Claysville	14,292
*D.	J. Dean Polen,	Independence Twp., Morningside Drive, Avella	20,990
D.	Michael R. Flynn,	30 E. Prospect Ave., Washington	20,937
	2nd District—Two Members		
R.	Charles E. Bradshaw,	Peters Twp., R. D. 2, Canonsburg	12,360
R.	Morley M. Azorsky,	256 Second St., California	11,178
*D.	C. O. Williams,	Centerville Boro., Denbo	25,786
*D.	A. V. Capano,	805 McKean Ave., Donora	25,141

*Incumbent.

Party	Name	Address	Votes Received
		WAYNE COUNTY (One Member)	
*R.	Arthur J. Wall,	315 Sixteenth St., Honesdale	8,031
D.	Theodore Lilhot,	111 Eighth St., Honesdale	3,053
		WESTMORELAND COUNTY 1st District—One Member	
R.	C. Blair Lyons,	219 West 4th Ave., Derry ..	7,704
*D.	James L. McWherter,	321 Fourth Ave., Derry	10,985
		2nd District—Two Members	
R.	Ward McAllister,	Oklahoma Boro., R .F .D. 2, Apollo	17,733
R.	R. Edward Newell,	604 Oak St., Irwin	17,545
*D.	James E. Lovett,	521 Gilmore Ave., Trafford	29,378
*D.	Anthony J. Petrosky,	Salem Twp., Box 26, Slickville	28,847
		3rd District—Two Members	
R.	John W. Martin,	101 South 4th St., Youngwood	17,336
R.	Pauline Creevey Swade,	226 Rebecca St., Monessen	16,376
*D.	Charles J. Mills,	711 Eastmont Drive, Greensburg	30,784
*D.	H. J. Maxwell,	1200 Hillcrest Ave., Monessen	30,474
		WYOMING COUNTY (One Member)	
*R.	Ray W. Greenwood,	27 Wyoming Ave., Tunkhannock	4,223
D.	Michael Hudock,	Tunkhannock	2,121
		YORK COUNTY 1st District—One Member	
R.	Robert W. Morton,	25 S. Duke St., York ..	7,689
D.	Clarence M. Lawyer, Jr.,	440 Linden Ave., York	13,704
		2nd District—One Member	
R.	Russell F. Griest,	Washington Twp., R. D. 1, Wellsville	7,280
D.	Herman E. Stebbins,	Emigsville, Manchester Twp., R. D. 5, York	8,902
		3rd District—One Member	
*R.	George A. Goodling,	Loganville	8,934
D.	Richard O. Hass,	Spring Garden Twp., 817 Grandview Road, York	8,946
		4th District—One Member	
R.	Jacob W. Menges,	34 School Ave., Hanover	6,406
D.	Harold B. Rudisill,	418 Baltimore St., Hanover	11,555

*Incumbent.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 6 OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONTESTED ELECTION OF ALFONSE PARLANTE TO THE OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1954
NO. 7600

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

AND NOW, to wit, this 27th day of December, 1954, after hearing in open court and upon consideration of the arguments of counsel, the court makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The County Board of Elections has computed, totalled and recorded the number of votes cast for the candidates for the office of Member of the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of the City of Philadelphia as follows:

For Alfonse Parlante—9,825 votes

For Abraham N. Sigman—9,824 votes

2. Each of the military ballots cast by Frederick W. Feuerborn, Jr., 17th Election Dist. of the First Ward; James F. Zellman, 17th Dist. First Ward; Samuel M. Polo, 7th Dist. First Ward for Candidate Parlante, and by James E. Daly, 19th Dist. First Ward for Candidate Sigman, was not enclosed in an inner envelope, as required by the Act of March 6, 1951, P. L. 3; 25 PS 3146.6.

3. The military ballot cast by J. C. Bush, 9th Dist. Second Ward for Candidate Parlante, was enclosed in an inner envelope, but such envelope was not securely sealed, as required by said Statute.

4. Only one military ballot was cast in each of the aforementioned Election Districts, except in the 17th District of the First Ward, where two military ballots were cast, one by mail and one at the polling place. The identity of the particular voter who cast each of the said military ballots was ascertainable merely by reason thereof.

5. The secrecy of the said military ballots was not affected by reason of the technical irregularities aforementioned with reference to the inner envelope.

6. Frderick W. Feuerborn, Jr., who cast his military ballot for Candidate Parlante at the polling place in the 17th Dist., First Ward, is a native of Philadelphia, who at the age of 13 left Philadelphia to reside at Oklahoma City with his father; entered military service in 1952 while still a minor and a resident of Oklahoma City; went on terminal leave from the service on July 17, 1954 and was discharged on September 17, 1954; wrote a letter in February, 1954 to his grandmother at 319 Reed Street, Philadelphia, telling her of his desire and intention to reside in Philadelphia with her, and also at about the same time wrote to the University of Pennsylvania for an application for admission as a student. Immediately after his separation from the service on July 17, 1954, he returned to Oklahoma City and stayed there until August 1st, when he came to Philadelphia. Although he has resided in Philadelphia continuously since August 1, 1954, he did not register personally prior to the date of the election and was permitted to cast a military ballot at the polling place on November 2nd.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The provisions of the Act of March 6, 1951, P. L. 3; 25 PS 3416.6, relating to the inner envelope, are directory and not mandatory.

2. The military ballots of Frederick W. Feuerborn, Jr., Samuel M. Polo, James F. Zellman, James E. Daly and J. C. Bush were cast in substantial compliance with the provisions of the state statute, and the secrecy of the

said ballots was not affected by any of the minor technical irregularities aforementioned.

3. The ballots cast by Samuel M. Polo, James F. Zellman, James E. Daly and J. C. Bush were valid and properly counted.

4. Frederick W. Feuerborn, Jr., was not a resident of the State of Pennsylvania for six months prior to November 2, 1954, the date of election, and was therefore not qualified to register or to vote at that election.

5. The ballot of Frederick W. Feuerborn, Jr. was invalid and should not have been counted.

6. One vote must be deducted from the total number of 9,825 votes as computed by the County Board of Elections as having been cast for Candidate Parlante.

7. Each of the two candidates, Alfonse Parlante and Abraham N. Sigman, having received 9,824 votes, the election resulted in a tie vote.

ORDER

AND NOW, to wit, this 27th day of December, 1954, it having been determined that the election for Member of the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District resulted in a tie vote, it is hereby ordered that the two candidates, Alfonse Parlante and Abraham N. Sigman, shall appear before the County Board of Elections on Wednesday, December 29, 1954, at 12 o'clock Noon, to draw lots in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333, Art. XIV, Section 1418, 25 P. S. 3168.

BY THE COURT,

J.

CERTIFIED FROM THE RECORD THIS 30th DAY OF DECEMBER A. D., 1954
MEREDITH HANNA,
PROTHONOTARY
BY T. F. Riordan

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 6 OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE CONTESTED ELECTION OF ALFONSE PARLANTE TO THE OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1954
NO. 7600

ORDER

And Now, to wit, December 29, 1954, the Court having on December 27, 1954, adjudged and decided that Alfonse Parlante and Abraham N. Sigman, the candidates for election to the office of Member of the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of the City of Philadelphia at the election held on November 2, 1954, had each received 9,824 legal votes, the election resulting in a tie vote, and the said candidates having cast lots on December 29, 1954 for the purpose of determining who is entitled to the election and the lot having fallen to the said Abraham N. Sigman, it is hereby ADJUDGED, DECREED and DECIDED that the said Abraham N. Sigman is accordingly entitled to the election and further that the complaint in this proceeding was not without probable cause.

By the Court:
(Sgd) L. E. L.

J.

CERTIFIED FROM THE RECORD THIS 30th DAY OF DECEMBER A. D., 1954
MEREDITH HANNA,
PROTHONOTARY
BY T. F. Riordan

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETINGS:

I have the honor to present the returns of the election held November 2, 1954, of the following Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly:

Francis Worley, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Adams County.

Matt S. Anderson and Daniel A. Verona, having received the highest numger of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Allegheny County.

George J. Sarraf, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the secnd district of Allegheny County.

Walter T. Kamyk, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Allegheny County.

Joseph P. Rigby, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fourth district of Allegheny County.

Leo J. McLaughlin, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fifth district of Allegheny County.

Maurice H. Goldstein, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the sixth district of Allegheny County.

Edward A. Schuster, Sr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the seventh district of Allegheny County.

Paul F. Lutty, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the eighth district of Allegheny County.

Olaf E. Olsen, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the ninth District of Allegheny County.

Louis Leonard, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the tenth district of Allegheny County.

Martin C. Mihm, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the eleventh district of Allegheny County.

John J. Vaughan, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twelfth district of Allegheny County.

John T. Walsh, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the thirteenth district of Allegheny County.

David M. Boies and Jules Filo, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fourteenth district of Allegheny County.

Edwin C. Ewing, George W. Cooper, John R. Haudenshield and Ronald L. Thompson, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fifteenth district of Allegheny County.

John J. Murray, J. P. Moran, George E. Jenkins and Andrew C. Thomas, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the sixteenth district of Allegheny County.

Lee A. Donaldson, Jr., Raymond E. Wilt, Laurence V. Gibb and Willard F. Agnew, Jr., having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the seventeenth district of Allegheny County.

W. Stuart Helm and W. Mack Guthrie, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Armstrong County.

Robert K. Hamilton, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Beaver County.

Charles D. Stone and William B. Smith, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Beaver County.

Stanley G. Stroup, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Bedford County.

Albert S. Readinger and John C. Kubacki, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Berks County.

LeRoy A. Weidner, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Berks County.

Robert R. Adam, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Berks County.

Harold A. Yetzer, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fourth district of Berks County.

Charles A. Auker and Harold G. Miller, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Blair County.

Daniel H. Erb, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Blair County.

Andrew S. Moscrip, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Bradford County.

Marvin V. Keller and Margarette S. Kooker, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Bucks County.

A. Patrick Brennan, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Bucks County.

DeWitt Stevenson and Samuel Mahan, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Butler County.

Hiram G. Andrews, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Cambria County.

E. J. Farabaugh, Louis Rovansek and Philip Lopresti, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Cambria County.

Edwin W. Tompkins, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Cameron County.

John F. Bonner, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Carbon County.

Preston A. Frost, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Centre County.

William E. Brown, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Chester County.

Amos M. Leisey and William H. Ashton, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Chester County.

Paige Varner, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Clarion County.

Harris G. Breth, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Clearfield County.

Frank M. O'Neil having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Clearfield County.

Ruth S. Donahue, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Clinton County.

Albert E. Strausser, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Columbia County.

Robert F. Kent and George C. Magee, Jr., having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Columbia County.

Arthur George and Clarence G. Stoner, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Cumberland County.

Nolan F. Ziegler and Robert S. Ogilvie, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Dauphin County.

Elaine C. Hocker and John H. Moody, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Dauphin County.

Peter J. Murphy, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Repre-

sentatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Delaware County.

M. Joseph Connelly and Joseph Warren Bullen, Jr., having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Delaware County.

Clarence D. Bell, Edwin E. Lippincott, II, John H. Foster and Joseph W. Isaacs, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Delaware County.

William F. Renwick, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Elk County.

Joseph J. Brennan, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Erie County.

Julian Polaski, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Erie County.

Stanley L. Blair and W. W. Waterhouse, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Erie County.

Robert Wheeler, Jr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Fayette County.

E. Gadd Snider, Harry Cochran and Nicholas Kornick, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Fayette County.

James Kepler Davis, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Forest County.

Enos H. Horst, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Franklin County.

Marl H. Garlock, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Fulton County.

Stephen McCann, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assemly of Greene County.

Maurice L. Banker, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Huntingdon County.

Earl E. Hewitt, Sr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Indiana County.

Arthur E. Kromer, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Jefferson County.

Karl B. Guss, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Juniata County.

William J. Reidenbach, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Lackawanna County.

Michael J. Needham, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Lackawanna County.

Joseph G. Wargo, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Lackawanna County.

Marion L. Munley, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the Fourth district of Lackawanna County.

Henry C. Spencer, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fifth district of Lackawanna County.

Paul G. Murray, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Lancaster County.

Baker Royer, Edwin D. Eshleman and Norman Wood, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Lancaster County.

Dominick E. Cioffi, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Lawrence County.

Clyde B. Houk, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Lawrence County.

Thomas A. Ehrgood and John H. Light, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Lebanon County.

Mary E. Leiby and Samuel W. Frank, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Lehigh County.

Marian E. Markley and William A. Steckel, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Lehigh County.

John J. Mikula, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Luzerne County.

Harry Butler, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Luzerne County.

James Musto, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Luzerne County.

William B. Curwood, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fourth district of Luzerne County.

Frank A. Wallace, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fifth district of Luzerne County.

Roy W. Perry, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the sixth district of Luzerne County.

James J. Jump, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the seventh district of Luzerne County.

Lawrence Swartz, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Lycoming County.

Perry M. Paulhamus, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Lycoming County.

Albert W. Johnson, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of McKean County.

Ralph J. Down, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Mercer County.

Edward M. Young, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Mercer County.

Harry W. Price, Jr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Mifflin County.

Van D. Yetter, Jr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Monroe County.

John A. Lafore, Jr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Montgomery County.

Thomas H. W. Jones, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Montgomery County.

Raymond C. Kratz, Evelyn Glazier Henzel, Floyd K. Brenninger and Herman B. Willaredt, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Montgomery County.

Donald E. Whitenight, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Montour County.

Francis W. Bucchin, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Northampton County.

Jeanette F. Reibman, James L. Gaffney and Joseph Pacchioli, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Northampton County.

John F. Stank, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Northumberland County.

Adam T. Bower, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Northumberland County.

T. Luke Toomey, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Perry County.

James J. Dougherty, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Philadelphia County.

Abraham N. Sigman, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Philadelphia County.

Louis J. Amarando and Vincent F. Scarcelli, having received the highest numver of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assmbly in the third district of Philadelphia County.

Mary A. Varallo, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fourth district of Philadelphia County.

Henry Cianfrani and Granville E. Pones, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assmbly in the fifth district of Philadelphia County.

Arthur Rubin, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the sixth district of Philadelphia County.

Francis X. Muldowney, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the seventh district of Philadelphia County.

Samuel Floyd, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the eighth district of Philadelphia County.

William Limper, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the ninth district of Philadelphia County.

J. Thompson Pettigrew, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the tenth district of Philadelphia County.

Susie Monroe, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the eleventh district of Philadelphia County.

Benjamin Boory, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twelfth district of Philadelphia County.

Thomas A. Frascella and John J. Welsh having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the thirteenth district of Philadelphia County.

Wilbur H. Hamilton, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fourteenth district of Philadelphia County.

John N. Pomeroy, Jr., and Charles C. Smith, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fifteenth district of Philadelphia County.

Herman Toll, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the sixteenth district of Philadelphia County.

Eugene Gelfand, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the seventeenth district of Philadelphia County.

Louis Sherman, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the eighteenth district of Philadelphia County.

Thomas J. McCormack, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the nineteenth district of Philadelphia County.

Harry R. Comer, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twentieth district of Philadelphia County.

Martin J. Taylor and Leon J. Kolankiewicz, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assmbly in the twenty-first district of Philadelphia County.

Albert Leven, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-second district of Philadelphia County.

Leo A. McKeever, Joshua Eilberg and Kathryn Graham Pashley, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-third district of Philadelphia County.

Ernest O. Branca, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-fourth district of Philadelphia County.

Herbert Holt, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the house of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-fifth district of Philadelphia County.

Sarah A. Anderson, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the house of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-sixth district of Philadelphia County.

Herbert Fineman, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the house of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-seventh district of Philadelphia County.

Marvin Bazin, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the house of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-eighth district of Philadelphia County.

Martin P. Mullen, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the house of Representatives in the General Assembly in the twenty-ninth district of Philadelphia County.

Charles D. Heavey and Morris Rosen, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the thirtieth district of Philadelphia County.

Joseph A. McGee, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the house of Representatives in the General Assembly in the thirty-first district of Philadelphia County.

August Metz, Jr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Pike County.

Robert J. Flint, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Potter County.

Wayne M. Breisch and H. Franklin Kehler, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Schuylkill County.

G. Edgar Kline and W. K. Knecht, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in th second district of Schuylkill County.

Harvey P. Murray, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Snyder County.

Harry A. Naugle and Paul A. Stephens, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Somerset County.

Anthony J. Barnatovich, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Sullivan County.

Harold G. Wescott, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Susquehanna County.

Harry R. McInroy, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Tioga County.

Louis A. Pursley, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Union County.

Harry S. Gramlich, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Venango County.

Allen M. Gibson, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Warren County.

J. Dean Polen and Michael R. Flynn, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Washington County.

C. O. Williams and A. V. Capano, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Washington County

Arthur J. Wall, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Wayne County

James L. McWherter, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of Westmoreland County.

James E. Lovett and Anthony J. Petrosky, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of Westmoreland County.

Charles J. Mills and H. J. Maxwell, having received the highest number of votes were duly elected Members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of Westmoreland County.

Ray W. Greenwood, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of Wyoming County.

Clarence M. Lawyer, Jr., having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the first district of York County.

Herman E. Stebbins, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the second district of York County.

Richard O. Hass, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the third district of York County.

Harold B. Rudisill, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly in the fourth district of York County, as the same have been certified to and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the return boards.

Respectfully submitted,

GENE D. SMITH
Secretary of the Commonwealth

SEAL
January 4, 1955

ROLL CALL

The CHIEF CLERK. The roll will now be called.

The roll was called and the following Members-elect were present:

Members Present—209

Adam,	Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Andrews,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Metz,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Helm,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Horst,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Butler,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Naugle,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Oglivie,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Parry,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Down,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Price,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Readinger,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Rigby,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lopresti,		

The CHIEF CLERK. 209 members-elect having answered to their names a quorum is present.

STATEMENT BY MR. READINGER

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Chief Clerk, as most of us are aware, there are two election contests relative to seats in this House. The one is Luzerne County in the Second District has resolved itself for the moment by both gentlemen standing aside for the present. That matter is still pending before the Courts and will be decided in due time.

In relation to the other contest in Philadelphia we desire at this time to make our position clear in connection with that contest as Mr. Sigman will take his seat today.

We are in receipt of a letter dated January 3, 1955, from Joseph E. Gold, Esquire, of Philadelphia, counsel for the Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia, who is acting as counsel for Alfonse Parlante, the Democratic candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of the City of Philadelphia.

M. Gold advises me that he intends to contest the alleged election of Mr. Abraham M. Sigman, the Republican candidate for the Legislative seat in question. It is the position of Mr. Parlante that he stands aggrieved by the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in his case; that a petition to the House of Representatives to contest the alleged election of Mr. Sigman will be filed within ten days after the meeting of the General Assembly, that is, before January 14, 1955; and that Mr. Parlante will present his claim to the appropriate Committee of Elections and trust that after the Elections Committee has heard the entire matter, it will report the facts with a proper resolution to this body.

It is the position of the Democratic leadership of the House that the assumption of his seat by Mr. Sigman does not affect or prejudice the right of Mr. Parlante to make this contest, nor does it in any way affect the result of the election contest.

The CHIEF CLERK. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the Journal.

RESOLUTION

OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO MEMBERS-ELECT

Mr. YETZER, a Member-elect, offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the Honorable Warren K. Hess, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, be requested to administer the oath of office required by Article VII of the Constitution, to be taken by the Members of the House of Representatives ,and that the Honorable Ivan J. McKenrick, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, be requested to administer the oath of office to the Speaker of the House.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT HONORABLE WARREN K. HESS AND HONORABLE IVAN J. McKENRICK TO ROSTRUM

The CHIEF CLERK appoints the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Yetzer, and the lady from Lehigh, Mrs. Markley, to escort His Honor, Judge Hess and His Honor Judge McKenrick to the rostrum to administer the oath of office to the Members-elect, and the Speaker.

OATH ADMINISTERED TO MEMBERS-ELECT

The CHIEF CLERK. A Bible will be found in the desk of each Member-elect for those who swear by the Bible.

The Members-elect will rise, raise their right hands and remain standing at their desks during the administration of the oath of office.

The oath of office was than administered to two hundred and ten Members-elect by Hon. Warren K. Hess as follows:

Do you solemnly swear, or affirm, that you will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that you will discharge the duties of your office with fidelity; that you have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure your nomination or election, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that you have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in your behalf; that you will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to your office, other than the compensation allowed by law?

ADDRESS BY HON. WARREN K. HESS

HONORABLE WARREN K. HESS. Mr. Chief Clerk and Members of the House, it is a real pleasure after eighteen years to return to the Hall of the House and to administer the oath to the Members. Eighteen years have passed by since Al Readinger and I first appeared in this House to represent the First District of Berks County, and I must say that the House has done well in the intervening years.

I was particularly happy when I heard the roll call and observed that our good friend, the Honorable J. P. Moran, is still in good voice. I was somewhat fearful that the passage of time might have dulled the ardor of his answer to the roll call, but I believe and I am certain that all will be well in the House this year with him in his usual good form.

I must say, too, that in the intervening years the House has been blessed with many things and I am happy to see that it is this year blessed with a record number of female Members. I understand that eleven of the Members are of the female sex. I submit that that augurs well for a congenial, pleasant session.

It is a pleasure, as I have said, to come back here to administer the oath and to express my personal congratulations to you.

Pennsylvania has always been well represented in its Legislative halls. The problems that face this session I know will not be too easy, but I have every confidence that with the diligent support of the Membership, the House will again give a good account of itself and enact a good program for Pennsylvania.

Sometime ago I looked through the Pennsylvania Manual and I noticed that in the history of Pennsylvania there have been four persons bearing my name, the name of Hess,, who have sat in this House. I was somewhat interested to see that two of the individuals bearing the name of Hess sat with the Republicans and two sat with the Democrats. So you see that the family is well divided. We have decided that there will be no more Hesses come to the Legislature because we do not want to break the tie.

Again I want to express my real appreciation to you and my sincere congratulations to the Members and my real hopes for a pleasant, congenial and constructive session of this Legislature. Thank You.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The CHIEF CLERK. Are there any requests for leave of absence?

The Chair hears none.

RESOLUTION

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

Mr. SNIDER offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, Section 9 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the House shall now proceed to the election of a Speaker, and that the Clerks act as tellers.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPEAKER

The CHIEF CLERK. The House will now proceed to the election of a Speaker. Nominations are in order.

MR. READINGER. Mr. Chief Clerk, on this day twenty-two years ago, a member of the House from Cambria County took his first oath of office. Few of us here today knew him at that time, but history records that during the 1933 Session, the gentleman in mind was a renegade of sorts. Indeed, he admits it.

The fire which burned within him at that time still flames brightly, but the intervening years, during 15 of which he served in this House with great distinction, have mellowed him, and by his conduct he has earned the esteem and affection of all who know him. His vast fund of knowledge, acquired during many years as a news reporter and editor, his keen intellect and his capacity for hard work, combined with an unusual degree of talent for expression of his thoughts, has justly earned for him the reputation of being one of the most able legislators ever to grace the Halls of this House.

He has served well the people of this great Commonwealth, by turning the bright light of his reason on the deliberations of its Representatives. This he did without rancor or sarcasm, and ever mindful of the fact that his opponents in debate should not be subjected to ridicule or scorn. His wit and ability to inject humor into the art of debate has dissipated many a tense moment in this House when feelings and emotions were worn thin.

Today it is my great privilege to nominate this gentleman for election to the highest office of this House. That he will fill it with distinction is a foregone conclusion. We know that he will preside over our deliberations with firmness, and also with fairness. We know also that members of the minority side will come to regard him as their 'Mr. Speaker' to the same extent as those on the majority side. And this is as it should be, for we have many and grave problems facing us during the 1955 Session.

That we will miss this gentleman on the floor of the House also goes without saying. However, if we urge him

enough, he may be willing, at times, to leave the rostrum, and join us in the rough and tumble of debate.

We have had many fine, able Speakers preside over this House since its inception. A few have reached the status of being great Speakers. It is my belief that the man I am about to nominate has the capacity to acquire this status

It is, therefore, a pleasure and a privilege to place in nomination for the Office of Speaker, the name of the gentleman from Cambria County, Hiram G. Andrews.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chief Clerk, we open today what is said to be the one hundred and forty-first session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. There are many new faces on both sides of the House. We certainly want to wish them welcome and hope that they will be justly rewarded by their new experience. And to the old Members who have returned, we want to renew with them our bonds of friendship.

It is going to be a very unusual Session for those of us on this side to be in the minority, but that is the will of the electorate, and we of course will graciously abide by it.

Two years ago it was my pleasure to nominate the person who was then elected Speaker of this House. At that time it was pointed out that to be a good Speaker one must possess qualities of leadership, a natural sense of fairness, no end of patience, and a burning desire to do that which is just and right. Those of us who were here last Session and who saw this gentleman in action as our Speaker know that he possessed and displayed those very qualities.

Today as we come to organize this Session, it seems that the problems facing the Commonwealth are greater than ever before. It seems that they are becoming more and more numerous and complex. The man we are going to nominate for Speaker here now is a man who could well lead this House in these trying times. He comes well prepared for the job.

He was first elected to this House in 1943 and has served as a Member with distinction.

In 1949 we honored him by naming him the Republican Whip of this House. In 1951 he was elevated to the job of Majority Leader, and all of you who were here then know that he served in that job with distinction. It paved the way for the higher honor that he was going to receive in 1953, that is the Speakership of this House .

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to place in nomination today for the office of Speaker the gentleman from Philadelphia, Honorable Charles C. Smith.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chief Clerk, I move that nominations for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

ROLL CALL

The CHIEF CLERK. The roll will now be called. Each Member will announce distinctly, when his name is called, the candidate for whom he votes.

The roll was called and was as follows:

FOR MR. ANDREWS—111 VOTES

Adam,	Flynn,	McGee,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Frank,	McKeever,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McLaughlin,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McWherter,	Scarcelli,
Andrews,	Garlock,	Mihm,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Gelfand,	Mills,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Guss,	Monroe,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stank,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Holt,	Munley,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Swartz,
Breth,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Kolankiewicz	Olsen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Verona,
Cochran,	Leiby,	Paulhamus,	Wallace,
Comer,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Leven,	Pettigrew,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Limper,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lopresti,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Lovett,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Lutty,	Reibman,	Williams,
Fineman,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flint,	McCann,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Floyd,	McCormack,	Rosen,	

FOR MR. SMITH—98 VOTES

Agnew,	Gibson,	Lafore,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Leisey,	Sigman,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Spencer,
Bell,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Steckel,
Blair,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Stevenson,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Stoner,
Breisch,	Helm,	McInroy,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Henzel,	Metz,	Stroup,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Miller,	Tompkins,
Connelly,	Horst,	Moody,	Toomey,
Cooper,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Varner,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Vaughan,
Donahue,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Jump,	Naugle,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Kehler,	Oglivie,	Weidner,
Erb,	Keller,	Parry,	Willaredt,
Eshleman,	Kent,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Ewing,	Kline,	Price,	Wood,
Foster,	Knecht,	Pursley,	Worley,
Frost,	Kooker,	Rigby,	Young,
George,	Kratz,	Royer,	Ziegler,
Gibb,	Kromer,		

The CHIEF CLERK. The Tellers agree in their count and the vote is as follows:

Honorable Hiram G. Andrews received one hundred eleven votes.

Honorable Charles C. Smith received ninety-eight votes.

The Honorable Hiram G. Andrews having received a majority of all the votes cast is hereby declared elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER MADE UNANIMOUS

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Charles C. Smith.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Chief Clerk, today we are witnessing a very unusual sight, a Democrat taking over the Speaker's Chair. This has not happened, as all of you know, for many, many years. However, I am sure that if we on this side of the House have to give up the Chair to a Democrat, and we had our choice, we know of no one who would treat us more fairly, no one who

has earned or better deserves this great honor or has a broader knowledge of the problems of the minority than Hi Andrews.

But forgetting all these virtues, above all—and I mean this very sincerely—he is a great and grand gentleman, and we regard him with real affection.

However, Mr. Chief Clerk, I want to warn the Speaker-elect, that while we are saying these nice things about him today, he has only a two-year lease on that Chair, and we are going to do our very best to make him vacate it two years from now.

Mr. Chief Clerk, I move that the vote for the Honorable Hiram G. Andrews who has now become your Speaker and mine be made unanimous, and may Heaven bless him.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT SPEAKER-ELECT TO ROSTRUM

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chair appoints Messrs. Readinger and Charles C. Smith to escort the Speaker-elect to the rostrum.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO SPEAKER-ELECT

The oath of office was administered to the Honorable Hiram G. Andrews, Speaker-elect of the House of Represenatives by the Honorable Ivan J. McKenrick, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cambria County.

ADDRESS BY HON. IVAN J. McKENRICK

Mr. JUDGE IVAN J. KENDRICK. Mr. Speaker, ladies', and gentlemen, I did not come prepared to make a speech, but it is with a great sense of personal pride that I have come down from the mountain top to the river side to present Cambria County's gift to the Commonwealth.

Hiriam G. Andrews, affectionately known as "Hi" among us, has been my friend, and I have been his friend. It is with a great sense of personal pride that I have performed for him this day this slight office.

You know Hiram G. Andrews, you know his experience, his training, his fairness, his loyalty to the spirit of the Constitution, and you know he will make a most excellent Speaker for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in this House.

Hiram can speak for himself, and I am sure he is going to, but I do want to say that personally, as his life-long friend, I invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon him in his ministrations among you, and hope and trust that he may have many, many more years to serve the people of this Commonwealth.

The CHIEF CLERK. Members of the House, I have the honor to present to you the Hoenorable Hiram G. Andrews, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE SPEAKER (HIRAM G. ANDREWS) IN THE CHAIR.

The SPEAKER. They tell me that when you rap once with this "hickey," it is for attention. When you rap three times it is "stand up," and when you rap once it is "sit down" again.

The Chair recognizes its Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

NOTIFICATION FROM SENATE

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. Speaker, the committee on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the part of the Senate is sent to inform the House that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed with business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the Committee on the part of the Senate.

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Mr. Chief Clerk, this is a beautiful, a simply beautiful, scene to look out upon. Lovely flowers, lovely ladies. I think perhaps the artistic values are somewhat impaired by the masculine faces, but it is still beautiful.

I want to thank the Chief Clerk, the Chief Clerk particularly, for the able and efficient way in which he and the members of his staff have arranged for this particular occasion.

I want to congratulate the minority and the majority parties upon their Floor Leaders. Both men are able party men, both are able legislators, and both I am glad to say root deep in the affections of the Chair.

Ladies' and gentlemen of the House, I realize the weight and the gravity of the responsibilities that your confidence has imposed upon me. It is indeed a sobering experience suddenly to become the custodian of a parliamentary tradition that is a challenge to your desire, worthily to perform the functions of a post which time and circumstance have imposed upon you.

During the years, the Members of this House and my predecessors in the Speaker's chair have made outstanding contributions to the dignity of the parliamentary process, a process to the maintenance of which we are mutually committed. It would be unseemly if I did not at this time call your attention to the fact that during my term of service as a Minority Floor Leader, I have never been required upon a single occasion to appeal from any decision interpreting the rules or precedents of this House as made by my extremely photogenic predecessors.

If I must ever remain their inferior in the mater of personal pulchritude it will be my ambition to be their equal in all matters involving integrity.

Nor can I, in justice, fail to call your attention to the fact that this House by recent precedents and practices has been a House that has been well served.

It will be the purpose of the Chair to keep it so. There will be no place upon the payrolls of this House for absentee employees.

As a Minority Leader of yesteryear, I want to thank all the members of the House organization with which we have been dealing through the years. For the present minority party I bespeak the consideration that as a minority we have received during recent years, and we con confidently expect that the standards of service which have been maintained during the last few years will be continued.

Candor compels the admission that I have approached this occasion with confused emotions.

There was once a man who, while being ridden out of town upon a rail, plaintively remarked that if it was not for the honor of the thing he would rather walk. In a very real sense that man was my mental kinsman.

Imagine, if you can, the inner stresses to which anyone in whose veins there flows a single drop of Irish blood is subjected if he must stand idly by and witness battles in which he cannot join.

Of what good, I ask you parenthetically, is any fight if you just can't get in it?

And now please pardon a private, personal, and wholly confidential confession—I have been somewhat disturbed by the intimation from some quarters that my selection for the post of Speaker in this House, in some way climaxes the end of a career.

At a time when I was poised to greet the dawning of a new day, it was disconcerting to find there were those who held that the faint glow I imagined I saw upon my horizon was not a sunrise but was indeed a sunset.

Permit me to assure you I have no intention of assuming the role of an elder statesman with my office upon a bench in the park.

Incidentally and parenthetically if I were an elder statesman with a bench in the park I would only have one word of advice at this time. It would be a word of advice for the heads of all departments of the state government and the advice would be this: If you must use drive, drive with exceeding care.

I realize, of course, that what to do with ex-speakers has long been something of a political problem. In some instances the path from transient Speakership glory has been the beginning of the path to political oblivion.

Being only at high noon in my endeavor I would not have it that way.

Incidenatally, the minority party in this House has evolved an ex-speakership formula all its own. It is decided that an ex-Speaker furnishes the raw material out of which to fabricate Minority Leaders. I desire to assure my photogenic predecessor that in serving as Minority Leader he participates in an incident, and I will do my best to make certain that he is not creating a precedent.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House, while I realize that as Speaker I am but the pale shadow of your will, I nevertheless in some matters crave the privilege of serving as your advocate. From time to time we will acquaiant you with the planks of what we, perhaps overambitiously, will cite as a Speaker's platform.

First of all, but perhaps not of major importance, we will claim for you the right of unimpeded parking upon the Capitol Plaza. All day parking by capitol city business and professional citizenry is out. To the Members of this House, particularly the Members of the minority party, we pledge the unimpeded opportunity to exercise a right which the minority party in this House has not previously enjoyed.

During the next two years our Commonwealth will have no fiscal secrets. There will be no budgetary mysteries. You will have access to the Commonwealth's fiscal records. The only top secret or confidential files that this Commonwealth will have will the files dealing with personnel or files relating to matters under consideration concerning which no decision has been reached.

And we say to the gentlemen of the Press that we will protect their right to scrutinize the record. The records of this Commonwealth are public records.

Doubtless mistakes will be made in the days to come. Our theory will be that the way to deal with mistakes is not to hide them but rather to cure them.

We say to the Departments and all those concerned with the administration that we shall defend your right to legislative inquiry into whatsoever governmental operation this House in its wisdom may desire to inquiry from time to time.

Incidentally, may I say parenthetically, that the component parts of our Commonwealth's General Assembly are a House and a Senate and that in this parliament there is no upper house and neither is there a lower house.

In the parliament that comprises our Commonwealth's General Assembly, House and Senate happily are vested with co-equal powers.

The 1955 Session of Pennsylvania's General Assembly will be no holiday. The problems that impend will tax our ability, our integrity and our patience. It will be necessary for us to make an agonizing reappraisal of our fiscal situation.

In fiscal matters miracles do not happen, and in the fiscal arena miracle men are conspicuous by their absence.

We must needs touch the rock of our resources with the wand of prudence, to the end that revenues sufficient to meet the compelling needs of our Commonwealth may pour forth.

Our Commonwealth's fiscal needs are imposing, but ours is a strong and sturdy state—a state endowed with the strength to carry the Commonwealth's burden, burdens imposed by the popular will, if the load is but equitably apportioned.

In dealing with the fiscal problems of our Commonwealth I appreciate, as you doubtless appreciate, that the fiscal problems did not come into being in 1950.

You will shortly hear from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth. He will tell us facts—facts that have accumulated during the years, conditions and circumstances for which we are not responsible primarily, because they are an inheritance that has come down through many years. In solving these problems we must approach them not as partisans, not for the purpose of of gaining a partisan advantage because those who play for partisan advantage lose the advantage.

I want to close with one parting word to my great and good friend, the Minority Leader. He does not know a thing about being Minority Leader. He has never had any experience in the role; he is just a babe in the woods. He will have to get up before a mirror and practice saying "No." It will not come so easy to him.

I have had some experience in building, helping build, a minority party into a majority party and I have witnessed the process by which a majority party becomes a minority party; and so just as a gesture of good will, when the minority leader is lost in the mazes of maneuver which he will encounter as minority leader, if he will just come around to the Chair we will give him some fatherly advice.

"It would be improper for me, quite contrary to protocol, at this time and in this forum, to discuss the various problems that will confront us in the days to come and suggest solutions for them.

"Following the forthcoming inauguration the present Governor-elect doubtless will tell us what he believes should be done in the light of the picture which the departing Governor has presented.

"It will be our province to weigh and measure what the departing Governor has told us, what the new Governor tells us; to check and double check the needs, scrutinize the allocations requested, approve appropriations commensurate with the needs, and then, to the best of our ability, to make certain that the money appropriated is being wisely spent for the purpose intended.

"It has happened in the past that all the members of this House knew about what a department was doing was what the department said it was doing.

"It may be impractical, during the forthcoming session, to create all the agencies of inquiry which the General Assembly must needs possess, in order to acquaint itself with the factors that mirror administrative practice and administrative failures.

"If there are failures, and we do not learn about them, our successors will.

"There are various objectives which we should envision.

"In the past we have, perhaps, indulged in too much here-today-and-gone-tomorrow planning. Only those who say, "after us, the deluge," can afford to draw upon their tomorrows in an effort to finance their yesterdays.

"And here, permit me to express my personal conviction that many of the problems now facing us root deep in the past—a part that anti-dates 1950.

"We, like the outgoing administration, are the victims of a fell circumstance not of our creation.

"While, as I have pointed out, it would be inappropriate for me to suggest to you the details of legislative program, there are some steps that must eventually be taken if legislative bodies are actually to come to grips in practical fashion with their fiscal problems.

"Before the fiscal affairs of government, at its various levels, can be managed to good purpose, an understanding must be arrived at concerning the financial jurisdiction and responsibility of government at the national level, government at the state level, and government at the various local levels.

"What should the Federal Government do for the states? What are its proper source of revenue?

"What should the various states do for themselves? What are their proper sources of revenue?

"And what services should be performed by the state for and on behalf of the various local municipal subdivisions?

"And what should the various local subdivisions do for themselves?

"And what are the sources of revenue that should be exclusively reserved for their benefit?

"We cannot, of course, determine federal jurisdiction, but we can press for a solution of the problems which the overlapping of federal levies present.

"An we can gradually establish meets and bonds which will determine financial responsibility at the state and local level.

"Until we do that, sound budgeting must remain an objective rather than a fact accomplished.

"There is another matter, long of deep concern to me—I do not believe that the major committees of this House have been well served. They have lacked the tools with which to work.

"In the past we have committed a billion dollar budget—A billion dollar-plus budget—into the keeping of an appropriation committee that has only been staffed to the extent of one or two stenographers and a single technical assistant.

"We cannot hope to end the era of blank-check appropriations for the various departments—and the era should be ended—until we have the facilities with which and through which to weigh the various demands in an itemized budget.

"It is my hope that in the days to come the appropriations committee, as well as several other major committees, will be adequately staffed.

"It is also my hope that this House will frequently see the wisdom of making haste slowly, and that the Legislation we enact will be well seasoned with cogitation.

"In the days to come differences of opinion will inevitably arise. Ours is a deliberate body. Let us all make it a matter of personal concern to differ in proper parliamentary fashion.

"It is not our mission to attempt to make personal political hay while our institutions wither.

"In this chamber we are on trial and the parliamentary system of government is on trial.

"As we face the future, there is one consummation devoutly to be wished—the segregation of the objectives concerning which we can agree from the matters concerning which disagreement will inevitably arise.

"The people who sent us here will not welcome an era of jangle and recrimination.

"And now, a parting word to the Minority Leader—

"He has had absolutely no experience in the role he has been called upon to play.

"What does he know about being the Floor Leader of a Minority Party?

"Nothing at all; In that realm he is a mere babe in the woods, as it were.

"And there is many a prickly briar in the woods in which he must needs wander.

"I suggest to the Minority Leader that, on the basis of experience, I can qualify as a consultant concerning matters of minority party mass movements—and so, if the Minority Leader chooses to consult with the chair from time to time we will give him some pointers.

"And we will be privileged to do so.

"And I say further to the Minority Leader, that he is the happy inheritor of the best office layout on Capitol Hill.

"After dwelling in the gaudy replica of Grand Central Station, which is the Speaker's Office, he will find the quiet elegance, the studious atmosphere of the quarters into which he is moving, a welcome relief.

"Since 1945 those quarters have been a haven and a home to me. I leave them with a deeper regret than he can perhaps realize.

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on previous occasions I have been privileged to wish you peace, prosperity, and abiding good health—but never did I wish a body of men and women abiding good health—one and all—everyone—The Minority and the Majority—(par-

ticularly the Majority) with the fervor that I wish it now!"

ELECTION OF CHIEF CLERK

Mr. SPEAKER. The House will now proceed to the election of a Chief Clerk.

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ offered a resolution which was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That Benjamin L. Long of Philadelphia County, be elected Chief Clerk of this House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Ziegler.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to place in nomination for the office of Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives the name of a man who by past experience is well qualified for this very important office.

He was elected a Member of this Body in 1932, reelected in 1934, 1936, 1948 and 1940. In 1941 he become Chief Clerk to the County Commissioners of Dauphin County and he served in that office until 1943 at which time he resigned, and was elected to the office of Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. He was successively reelected in 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951 an d1953. During that time I think you will agree that he served impartially and efficiently to the Majority and the Minority.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to nominate William Habbyshaw from Dauphin County.

Mr. MUSTO. Mr. Speaker, I move that nominations for the office of Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

On a rising vote, Honorable Benjamin L. Long received one hundred and eleven votes; Honorable William E. Habbyshaw received ninety-eight votes and Benjamin L. Long was declared elected Chief Clerk of the House.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY

Mr. BUCCHIN offered a resolution which was read as follows:

Resolved, That Paul C. Moomaw of Franklin County, be elected Secretary of this House of Representatives.

Mr. MIKULA. Mr. Speaker, I nominate for the office of Secretary of the House Honorable William P. Roan of Luzerne County.

Mr. POLASKI. Mr .Speaker, I move that nominations for the office of Secretary of the House of Representatives be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, may I respectfully suggest that for the benefit of some of the elderly Members of the House who might find it difficult to rise and sit down so often that we take the previous roll call on all the other persons about to be elected.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Minority Leader, but would suggest to the Majority Leader, what does he think we have been doing but taking the previous roll calls.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to state for the Majority Leader's information, that we on this side of the House, which is the rejuvenation of the Young Republican Party, are willing to stand up any time and be counted.

On a rising vote Honorable Paul C. Moomaw received one hundred and eleven votes; Honorable William P. Roan received ninety-eight votes and Paul C. Moomaw was declared elected Secretary of the House.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT CHIEF CLERK AND SECRETARY

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints Messrs. Habbyshaw and Mr. Roan as a committee to escort the Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Bar of the House where the oath of office will be adminisered to them.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO CHIEF CLERK AND SECRETARY

The oath of office was then administered to Benjamin L. Long Chief Clerk-elect, and Paul C. Moomaw Secretary-elect of the House of Representatives by the Honorable Warren K. Hess.

APPOINTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARIAN

The SPEAKER. In compliance with the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 28th day of May, 1931, P. L. 201, as amended, the Speaker appoints S. Edward Moore of Cumberland County, Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives for the ensuing session.

RESOLUTION THANKING JUDGE WARREN K. HESS AND JUDGE IVAN J. McKENRICK FOR ADMINISTERING OATH

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the Members of the House of Representatives do hereby extend their thanks to the Honorable Warren K. Hess of Bucks County, and the Honorable Ivan J. McKenrick of Cambria County, for their services in administering the oath of office to its Members and Officers.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, when Judge Hess said: "and so you do swear." I said "affirm" and did not swear.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman from Adams will be spread upon the record.

STANDING RULES OF HOUSE

Mr. STANK, offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the standing rules of the 1953 regular session of the House of Representatives be and the same are hereby adopted as the temporary rules for the 1955 regular session of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would request that until the

Standing Committees have been appointed the Members refrain from introducing any bills.

Resolutions will be in order, but not bills because there are no Committees to which to refer those bills.

As soon as the Standing Committees have been appointed, of course, Members may begin submitting bills. It is requested that bills be held until the Committees have been appoined.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Petrosky for the purpose of making an announcement to the House.

Mr. PETROSKY. Mr. Speaker, I have been instructed to announce for the information of the Members of the House and for the record that the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Albert S. Readinger has been elected by the Democratic Caucus as Majority Leader of the House, and that the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Lovett has been elected Majority Whip of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Wood for the purpose of making an announcement to the House.

Mr. WOOD. "Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Republican Caucus, I have been instructed to announce for the information of the Members of the House and for the record that the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Charles C. Smith, has been elected by the Republican Caucus as the Minority Leader and that the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Albert W. Johnson has been elected Minority Whip of the House."

DRIVER PROVIDED FOR SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. As a matter of personal concern, driving from the Capitol Plaza to where the Speaker lives, he very narrowly escaped being completely sabotaged by a reckless driver. As a matter of grave concern for the protection of your Speaker, therefore—

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that it is essential to this House that the great state of Pennsylvania should in some way provide a driver for the Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker is willing to furnish the car and the Department of Property and Supplies, the State Police and the Chief Clerk are on notice to the effect that the House has so expressed its unanimous will.

RESOLUTION

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE

Mr. Filo offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House of Representatives is organized and ready to proceed with the business of the Session.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House is organized and ready to proceed with business Messrs. Lovett, Leonard and Johnson.

The Committee will proceed in the performance of its duty.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced presented communications from the Governor which were laid upon the table.

NOTIFICATION TO GOVERNOR

Mr. REIDENBACH offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth and inform him that the House of Representatives is organized and ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER appointed as a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the House is organized and ready to receive communications Mr. Readinger, Mrs. Varallo and Mr. Charles C. Smith.

The committee will proceed in the performance of its duty.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor, being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

REQUEST TO ADDRESS JOINT ASSEMBLY

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg
January 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the members in Joint Session today, January 4, 1955.

JOHN S. FINE

GOVERNOR INVITED TO ADDRESS JOINT ASSEMBLY

Mr. SCHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that His Excellency, The Governor, be invited to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the General Assembly at a time fixed by Concurrent Resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE

JOINT SESSION

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That

the Senate and House of Representatives meet in joint session Tuesday, January 4, 1955, at 2:15 p. h. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth; also witnessing the opening, counting and computing of the official returns of the election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, held Tuesday, November second, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four; and to elect a Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT GOVERNOR TO HALL OF HOUSE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session, puruant to a resolution already adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee on the part of the House to escort the Governor to the Hall of the House, Messrs. Readinger, Lopresti and Wood.

The Committee will proceed in the performance of its duty.

RESOLUTION

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE

Mr. BRESH offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of two to escort the Members of the Senate to the Hall of the House for the purpose of attending the Joint Session of the General Assembly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee to escort the Senate to the Hall of the House for the purpose of attending the Joint Session, Messrs. Polen and Cooper.

The committee will proceed in the perfomance of its duty.

RESOLUTION

ELECTION OF TELLER

Mr. OLSEN offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the Lady from Lackawanna, Mrs. Munley, be appointed Teller on the part of the House of Representatives to open and compute the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, in a Joint Session of the Senate and House.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House is organized and ready to proceed with the business of the session has performed that duty.

The SPEAKER. The Chair receives the report and the Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

SENATE MESSAGE

APPOINTMENT OF TELLER

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That the Senator from Montgomery County, Mr. Propert, be appointed Teller on the part of the Senate for the purpose of witnessing the opening, computing and counting the vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

SENATE MESSAGE

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen Senators to act in conjunction with a committee of twenty members of the House of Representaties, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect, to wait upon His Excellency, and to conduct him to the Capitol for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to him; and be it further

Resolved, That the inaugural ceremonies take place at twelve o'clock Noon on the third Tuesday of January, the 18th instant, 1955, on the west side of the Capitol, should the weather prove favorable, otherwise in the Forum; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars in the making and carrying out of said arrangements, the same to be provided for in the Appropriation Bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

POSTAGE FOR LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Whereas, The Post Office Department has decided that the Legislative Journal must be third class matter and has so instructed the Postmaster at Harrisburg, therefore, be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Chief clerk of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to make arrangements for the necessary postage so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the payment of the postage for the Legislative Journal, also for the Bills, Calendars, and Histories be provided for in the Appropriation Bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows

In the Senate, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 17, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, January 17, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform you that the Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that this House is organized and ready to proceed with its work has performed that duty.

The SPEAKER. The Chair receives the report and the Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF INAUGURAL COMMITTEE ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. In compliance with the provisions of a concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives, Tuesday, January 4, 1955, I hereby appoint as an Inaugural Committee on the part of the House:

Messrs. Lovett, Chairman, Sarraf, Snider, Mills, Cochran, Wheeler, Hamilton, Kolankiewicz, Williams, Pettigrew, Amarando, Filo, Mrs. Monrie, Messrs. Rovansek, Kubacki, Smith, Johnson, Kent, Wood, and Hewitt.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor, being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

REASONS FOR PARDONS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4th, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations granted from January 7, 1953, to date.

JOHN S. FINE.

(For reasons see appendix)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair has an announcement to make: His Excellency the Governor will be in the Hall of the House at approximately 2:15 p. m. The Chair hopes that the Members will then be in their seats so that there may be no confusion in seating the Members after His Excellency the Governor arrives.

RESIGNATIONS OF FORMER MEMBERS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignations of Honorable William P. Kohl and Honorable Paul F. Jones:

January 14, 1954.

Hon. Charles C. Smith,
Speaker, House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Presently I am serving as a member of the House of Representatives, the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County, under a term commencing January, 1953.

I herewith submit my resignation from this office effective tomorrow, January 15, 1954.

It has been a great honor to represent the people of my district, and to have served in the Assembly under such a distinguished Speaker. Please accept my thanks for the many services rendered to me and my constituents.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. KOHL.

January 14, 1954.

Hon. Charles C. Smith,
Speaker,
House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Honorable Sir:

I respectfully herewith tender my resignation as a member of the House of Representatives, representing the First Legislative District of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, effective January 5, 1954.

I have been informed that this action is necessary because I cannot continue as a member of the House after being elected to fill an unexpired term in the Pittsburgh City Council.

Kindly accept my thanks and gratitude for the numerous courtesies extended me during my two sessions in the House. I enjoyed the personal association of all of the members and shall always regard my service in the House as one of the most pleasant experiences in my lifetime. With every kind wish, I am

Very truly yours,

PAUL F. JONES.

PFJ:amh

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed to wait upon the Senate and escort them to the Hall of the House for the Joint Session has performed that duty and the Senate is now present.

The SPEAKER. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable Lloyd H. Wood is invited to preside over the Joint Session of the General Assembly. The President pro tempore of the Senate, the Honorable M. Harvey Taylor and the Secretary of the Senate, the Honorable G. Harold Watkins are invited to be seated on the rostrum.

The Members of the Senate will please be seated.

JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOOD PRESIDING

COMMITTEE ESCORTING GOVERNOR

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE. Mr. President, the Committe appointed to escort the Governor to the Hall of the House.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I have the Honor of presenting His Excellency, John S. Fine, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Members of the General Assembly, I have the honor and privilege of presenting His Excellency, John S. Fine, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who will now address you.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JOHN S. FINE

Governor John S. Fine.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Four years ago I assumed administration of this great Commonwealth's governmental affairs. I announced then my intention of making Pennsylvania a better state in which to live and to work. I proposed to fully instill in government the principle of humaneness.

With these paramount thoughts in mind, I charted a course for this Administration. Our objectives were motivated solely toward making a great State greater and better, thereby redounding to the benefit of every man, woman, and child living within our boundaries.

In my Inaugural Message I laid down a definite course. I then said:

"We must and we will be thrifty. Frugality in everything except protection of our people will be the watchword of this Administration. Where our people's health is concerned we will not stint. We will not be parsimonious in educating our children. We shall not be rigid in our treatment of the unfortunates among our citizens; nor will this Administration be wasteful with the people's money."

That well-rounded program has been fulfilled. Our hopes of four years ago have been attained in large measure.

Our industries and business have prospered. Our State Government has extended a helping hand to the four million working men and working women who turn the industrial wheels which keep Pennsylvania in the vanguard of the Nation's industry and, consequently, its welfare.

Unemployment—rampant throughout the Nation—has plagued us, too. What our State Government could do to alleviate this unfortunate condition, we did. We sought remedy through new construction; through public assistance; through welcoming new industries; and through record-making increases in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation benefits.

In fulfilling our program we have given Pennsylvania more and better hospitals. We have improved and extended our huge highway and turnpike systems; we have made gratifying advances in education and in protecting and caring for the health and welfare of our citizens.

We engaged in record-breaking construction projects to keep Pennsylvania abreast of its tremendous growth and to insure progress by stifling retrogression.

In every section of the Commonwealth improvements have been made. They have bettered the everyday living conditions of our people. We have done all this with marked frugality and with almost complete elimination of wastefulness.

Nowhere in the administration of the public's business have I cause for apology for the Administration. This has been a very good Administration. The record speaks for itself, and, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, it speaks loudly and clearly.

I have no intention here and now to invite possible boredom by being too specific as to this Administration's accomplishments. Should you wish to delve into the details, the opportunity is afforded you in supplementary Department reports appended in printed form to this message.

This occasion presents to me the opportunity of repeating my oft-spoken thanks to the members of the Legislature for the support they gave most of the Administration's program. While bestowing this accolade, I also must call attention to the fact that some members of my Party more than once thought it expedient to endeavor to thwart what the Administration thought best for the people of Pennsylvania. I had expected that opposition from Democratic legislators; I regret a lot of it came from Republicans, while many Democrats cooperated. However, these things are now in the past, and I am far more thankful for the support I obtained than I am recriminatory for the support denied me.

At the very outset my Administration—now almost closed—was confronted with a huge financial problem. Much of the fiscal difficulty was created before I assumed the governorship. It was inherited, and I was not adised of its extent.

A great many of you are fully aware of the Soldiers' Bonus financing, the additional millions for school sub-

sidies, and the added millions for General State Authority rentals which were laid upon my doorstep for me to find the money to pay them.

My first recommendation to pay accumlated bills and to meet increasing costs of education was, as you remember, a flat Income Tax, because our antiquated Constitution does not permit a graudated Income Tax. That recommendation represented the opinion of all the legislative leadership of my Party. That tax on earned and unearned income—less onerous than the Wage ax, and perhaps the Sales Tax—was scuttled by those Republicans who were more intent on embarrasing me and promoting their own selfish interest than they were interested in the good fortunes of their Party and the people. The result was the passage of the Sales Tax, on the eve of this year's elections.

Although I avoided the Sales Tax battle in the Legislature for six months, I finally and reluctantly responded to a House leadership call for aid. In thus adopting the Republican—not Fine's, pattern of sales taxation, I have no apology to offer. It was the only real broad base tax available—and a true broad base tax is necessary for the expanding educational needs of Pennsylvania.

The very first Budget of this Administration called for total appropriations of $853,000,000. The Legislature determined to raise this amount to $890,000,000. The result was we needed a tax program of $162,500,000 to balance the Budget.

An acceleration of the Corporate Net Income Tax brought in $60,000,000. That helped balance the 1951-53 Budget; but it was no help to the last Budget. Neither was the fact that of the $100,000,000 increase in appropriations recommended for 1953-55, $95,000,000 was mandated by law primarily for school subsidies. This left an additional $135,000,000 in revenue to be brought in. The Legislature, having turned down an Income Tax proposal, passed the Sales Tax to fill this gap—which, however, will fall short by about $35,000,000 of the $135,000,000 we hoped would accrue from it.

At the beginning of this Administration the Commonwealth's net full faith and credit indebtedness was $509,413,386. As of October 31st last this indebtedness had been reduced by $107,912,378.

Total allocations to the Department of Highways from the Motor License Fund during my Administration amount to $704,000,000. Of that amount $480,274,000 was spent or projected for construction.

The State Highway and Bridge Authority had completed 12 projects at a cost of $9,522,262, and had 43 projects under construction costing $44,933,137 as of October 31, 1954.

The State Public School Building Authority, up to November 16, 1954, had approved 441 projects amounting to $260,953,329, and 151 of those projects were substantially completed.

The General Fund condition leaves a severe problem for the new Administration. That problem arises primarily from the failure of the Sales Tax and the corporate Net Income Tax to meet our estimates. It arises from the fact, also, that public assistance requirements were greater than had been anticipated, and that school subsidy appropriations are falling short by a number of millions. As I turn the reins of government over to the new Administration, this set of circumstances could result in a deficit presently estimated at $60,000,000. Of course, fiscal problems become increasingly grave by the proposed lapse of the Sales Tax.

The health and welfare of our people has ben our principal concern. To meet the needs as best we could, we improved the public health program by reorganizing the Health Department. We sought a merit system for all health employes, but the Legislature restricted our request to professional, technical, and executive personnel in the Department. A forty-hour work week was set up for all State institutions, including those under the Health Department's jurisdiction.

This Administration fostered a home rule concept for public health service, permitting full-time public health services to be performed with local autonomy in the various counties. This brings State Health Department services closer to local health problems, as well as providing professional guidance to local Departments of Health. Health education activities were expanded throughout the State; and our continuing efforts to lessen communicable diseases have paid off gratifyingly. Communicable and acute diseases continue to show decreases in morbidity and mortality, although chronic diseases continue to rise. Because of this fact we have shifted the State's attention more and more to measures to prevent the effects of chronic diseases.

One of the unfortunate problems presented State Government is that of properly and adequately dealing with mental health. This is a big problem. It challenges every ingenuity of the medical profession and of government, because it is so wide-spread and so deteriorating of human life.

This Administration early recognized the problem for what it really is. We vigorously pursued helpful and remedial measures.

For the first time the mental health problem was boldly grappled at the State level, on the broadest possible basis.

The past four years have seen the gradual completion in unbroken continuity of a vast institutional program involving $153,000,000. Of the several hundred projects only about five per cent remain to be completed. This residual has been supplemented with additional projects, so that more than $46,000,000 in construction is currently active.

The Department of Welfare has projected the construction needs through the next three bienniums toward the realization of sufficient well-rounded facilities to stabilize the institutional phase of the mental health program about the year 1960.

The four years I have been Governor may be noted for the formulation at the State level of a balanced mental health program. Our traditional institutional program has been coordinated with community mental hygiene programs throughout the Commonwealth for education, prevention, early recognition and treatment of this blighting disease at the local level. Our every resource to combat mental instability has been integrated with the communities of the State, not only for recognition and treatment of the disease, but also for the complete rehabilitation of the patients. In this we have made significant progress.

We have organized local resources to meet local mental health needs. During this Administration full-time treat-

ment clinics have increased from nine to nineteen counties of the Commonwealth, covering about three-fourths of our population. This is a continuing process and a worthwhile development. I am sure that we have established a trend to less custodial care for the mentally ill, and for more intensive and remedial treatment. We have laid down a program which I hope will be continued. It will be a great boon to the mentally distressed.

Part of this program, of course, has been an expansion of facilities to care for the mentally retarded.

Just the other day contracts were awarded by The General State Authority for more than $8,500,000 to expand the Selinsgrove State School for the Mentally Retarded at Selinsgrove, Snyder County.

The project, when complete, will relieve the present over-crowded conditions at the State Schools at Polk in Venango County and at Pennhurst in Chester County.

Allocations have been made by The General State Authority for the improvement of facilities at Embreeville, and for construction of a mental hospital in Delaware County. These have been delayed by The General State Authority for various reasons. I sincerely trust that these needed construction projects will not be further delayed, since they are designed to relieve over-crowded conditions in the Philadelphia area. My only regret is that they are not already under construction.

While the delay in construction is most regrettable, it does not imperil the long-range program we have developed.

There is a national shortage of professional trained personnel, especially physicians. We have felt that shortage in Pennsylvania; yet despite this the State Bureau of Mental Health in the Department of Welfare in the past four years has expanded and reorganized its professional staff to the extent that leadership and guidance have been established in all the major disciplines dealing with the care and treatment of the mentally ill. This leadership has been nationally recognized.

We have recognized that brick and mortar alone do not complete the treatment facilities for the mentally ill. We have tried every means at our command to invite doctors and technicians into our State system, to provide the coordinated team-work necessary to activate the brick and mortar into real, live centers of rehabilitation.

To assist in obtaining the necessary personnel, the Eastern State Psychiatric Institute—now nearing completion in Philadelphia—will offer research and training to young physicians and to technicians in the care and treatment of the mentally afflicted. We impose on those who take this training the moral obligation of spending several years in the State's mental hospitals, with the hope that many will remain permanently within the State system.

The long-range program we have projected—including the expansion of facilities at Embreeville, the proposed hospital in Delaware County, and the Selinsgrove expansion—will mean about 3,500 additional beds for the mentally ill. It is imperatively necessary that these facilities be adequately manned. We are providing the means of manning them. It is, however, a problem which demands constant future attention.

Another extremely unfortunate segment of our population—the blind and visually handicapped citizens—also compelled our attention. We have steadily increased the State services to these people. During this Administration more than 900 blind and visually handicapped persons were rehabilitated into channels of employment, with estimated annual earnings of more than $1,300,000. This, too, is a significant contribution of government involving human values.

Our State hospitals have been augmented and greatly improved during the past four years. We initiated 27 new projects of hospital construction calling for an expenditure of better than $49,000,000.

This represented a part of the concerted effort we have put forth to improve conditions of patient care in the ten State-owned general hospitals.

New legislation was promulgated to give the Department of Welfare responsibility of supervision of all types of homes for the aged. We concentrated effort to insure that those who conduct homes for the aged comply fully with State regulations, which, of course, benefit those who occupy these homes.

There is another problem involving our older citizens to which we have directed intensive study. Simply stated, it is the problem of making a living while growing old.

The early definition of "aging" and "retirement age" in many industries, and the arbitrary decision of determining employment solely on the basis of age itself, have brought about this problem. We have consistently and constantly urged an expansion of the fields of employment to take care of this growing segment of our population. We have held annual conferences, and I can report much progress has been made.

A new Division of Youth Service has been added to the Department of Welfare. This was created to eliminate as many as possible of the undesirable factors contributing to juvenile delinquency. We endeavored to develop sound, uniform practices and procedures for handling delinquents.

The end of the conflict in Korea brought about the usual readjustments from war to peacetime activities, with the result that we faced an unemployment situation, as did most of our sister states. From January 1953 through September 1954, 280,000 Pennsylvanians applied for and received grants for assistance. The cost of public assistance from State funds decreased from a monthly rate of $7,461,000 at the beginning of this Administration to a low point of $4,485,000 in October 1953. In September last this increased to $5,355,000.

This distressing situation of the unemployed came about despite the fact that since the start of this Administration up to the end of last October nearly 1,000 new industries began operations in Pennsylvania, providing jobs for more than 6,000 persons and increasing the annual payrolls in this State by more than $191,000,000. The unemployment came about, too, despite the fact that more than 1,200 existing industries in the Commonwealth expanded their productive capacity and gave jobs to an additional 90,000 persons.

There are, as you know, many limitations imposed on State Government so far as being of assistance to the unemployed is concerned. Nevertheless, through the efforts of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor and Industry more than one and one-half million job seekers were placed in suitable employment during this Administration.

With the cooperation of the General Assembly, sizable

increases were made in workmen's compensation benefits. Furthermore, during the past four years approximately $540,000,000 was paid to 1,950,000 claimants under the State Unemployment Compensation Law.

The depreciation of the Unemployment Compensation Fund brings into prominent focus the necessity of early action by the Legislature to thwart any diminution of benefits to unemployed claimants. To permit this would defeat the underlying philosophy of Unemployment Compensation.

I am happy to be able to tell you, also, that working conditions for those employed in Pennsylvania have reached excellent standards. This fact in itself has been a contributing factor to the great reduction in the frequency rate of industrial accidents.

The new industries which began operating in this State, and those already here that expanded, are in large measure due to our Department of Commerce. This Department has contributed a great deal to the efforts of local communities, organizations, and trade groups in the successful forward march of industrial and commercial Pennsylvania. The Department of Commerce has been a stimulating influence on industry and a helpful adviser to communities throughout the State.

Ghost towns, with loss of jobs and taxes to the communities and states, occurred in New England during the past twenty years and resulted in the movement of the textile industry from that section to the South. With the realization that this luring of indusry by "give away" programs was a prime example of the growing competition for industrial life, a Textile Study Committee was appointed by me on April 25, 1952.

This Committee, composed of fourteen members, with representation from industry, education, power companies, retail sales, and citizens, with J. Lee Bausher, of Reading, as Chairman, served for twenty-three months. It made a thorough study of the probability of such a movement from Pennsylvania. The Committe found no such danger; but among its recommendations it strongly pointed out the need for continued observation and study. This responsibility was well placed with the Department of Commerce. I am delighted to say that the legislative attempts to abolish it at the last Session did not prevail.

Pennsylvanians today, more than ever before, have a right to be intensely proud of their great State highway and turnpike systems.

Throughout the Commonwealth the vast network of State roads has undergone record construction, reconstruction, and improvement. The Pennsylvania Turnpike has been extended in every direction. In these past four years it has enjoyed its most prosperous and progressive era, providing an outstanding example of how State Government and private capital can work together to contribute to the development of the industrial and social progress of our Commonwealth.

In keeping our State road systems at their apex of usefulness and modernization, and because of the record-breaking expenditures we have made to accomplish this, it is perhaps fortunate that we have enjoyed an economic cycle in which we find in many instances that construction work is being done at lower costs than our highway and turnpike engineers have estimated. This has been true despite cost rises in steel and cemnt, which ar major ingredients of our highways. On the Northeastern Extension alone the contract awards so far made are $23,000,000 under estimates.

During our term of office we extended the Turnpike east and west to give Pennsylvania a Superhighway now extending 360 miles across the State from the Delaware River west to the Ohio border. Work is now proceeding on the Northeastern Extension of the Turnpike—a vital step toward the development of the industrial potentialities of the Commonwealth's distressed anthracite region. We have approved extensions from the present Turnpike to a point near the Maryland State Line, and a Northwestern Extension from a point on the present east-west Turnpike to near the City of Erie.

I feel certain that before I leave office we will have established the line for an addition to the proposed new Northwestern Extension from the New York State border to the Ohio line, thereby joining our Turnpike with our sister State of Ohio at two points.

This indeed has been a golden age in turnpike development.

A State as productive in industry and in agriculture as is Pennsylvania needs the best transportation system possible to market its goods. We have provided that.

This Administration has been marked by a constant succession of record-breaking years for the Department of Highways. More than 11,000 miles of State highways have been constructed, reconstructed, resurfaced, or widened during the past four years, at a cost of approximately $542,000,000. Our highway system now is all-weather surfaced. The expansion of roadside rests along our highway and turnpike systems may be profitably explored.

During this Administration the assets of State banking institutions under supervision of the Banking Department have increased approximately one and one-quarter billion dollars. This is attributed mainly to constructive legislation enacted during the past four years, which places the banks in the State system on a fair competitive basis with the banks in the National system.

There has been an increase, also, in the growth of insurance business under the jurisdiction of the State Insurance Department. This, also, is due largely to the legislative program submitted to the General Assembly and for the most part approved by the lawmakers.

One of the most outstanding betterments in State Government is that pertaining to public education. This Administration, in pursuing our announced effort to give the children of the State the best opportunities for education, increased our appropriations 69.5 per cent. We reorganized the Department of Public Instruction. One result has been that we have been able to provide more services for more children, especially in rural and small urban communities. School building construction reached an all-time high during the past four years; while teachers' pay and the teachers' retirement status both were increased and strengthened. These strides of progress were imperative, as we are confronted with increasing school populations and increasing competition for teachers' services.

Our Ports of Philadelphia, Erie, and Pittsburgh all have been tremendously improved.

This Administration paid especial attention to law enforcement. We increased the number of State Police. We have made it possible for State Police to assist law-abid-

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ing communities all over the State without waiting to be asked by local authorities. The slot machines, usually referred to as "one-armed bandits," have been virtually eliminated. Never has Pennsylvania been so free of vice.

I would say that most of you are cognizant of the fact that during this Administration we reshaped Pennsylvania's penal system. We have modernized it. We have placed it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, and we have made the system a model which other states are presently conforming to. This is a chapter in the accomplishments of this Administration of which I am justly proud. As a part of the modernizing of our penal institutions, I expect next week to break ground for an institution in Luzerne County.

Only yesterday I was privileged to break ground for the new eleven-story Commonwealth Office Building here in Harrisburg. It will complement the new State Labor and Industry Building, just across the street fro mit, and which is now under construction.

Next week, also, I propose to participate in ground breaking ceremonies in Pittsburgh for the new State office building projected there in Gateway Center. The contract price for this building was well over a million dollars less than the estimate. Money is available for another State office building to be erected in Philadelphia. These buildings are designed to concentrate various departmental offices now renting space in scattered sections of the cities in which they are to be erected. They will mean a savings to the taxpayers.

I am happy that under this Administration badly needed reconstruction of the State Capitol Building has been accomplished, and that we have made plans which will facilitate the early removal of the Temporary Office Buildings back of the Capitol which have been eyesores in Harrisburg for many years.

Happily we have made tremendous strides in the past four years in the conservation of our natural resources and in their utilization for the benefit of industry and of our people.

The State's woodlands have been greatly extended. Flood control projects of vast importance in the saving of property and for the welfare of our people have been completed for virtually every section of the State.

During this Admintsration 34 oil and gas leases were made by the Department of Forests and Waters. The State has profited from this action. Our earned income from rentals, from leases and royalties for natural gas produced from the start of the Administration to October 1st last, amounted to more than $8,000,000 as against earnings of $793,000 in three years of the preceding administration.

I strongly recommend to this General Assembly and to the incoming Administration the advisability of earmarking these funds for State Park purposes, for hunting, for fishing, for an urgent State Recreation Commission, thereby enhancing recreation for all.

With improved highways and extended turnpike systems, we must expand recreational and park facilities rapidly, that Pennsylvania will the more appeal to the tourist and those within and without the State who seek recreational outlets. It is good business.

For the recreation and enjoyment of our people we added five State Parks to the Pennsylvania State Park System; while a sixth Park—Slippery Rock Park in Lawrence County—is in process of acquisition.

Through intensive work on the part of the Fish and Game Commissions we have added to the enjoyment of fishermen and hunters who yearly seek out Pennsylvania's beautiful streams and forests for their sport.

I hope either the Federal or State government will soon recognize the obligation to posterity by acquiring title to the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and restore this historic site where Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence.

Based on sound and realistic plans, we have built a State-wide civil defense organization generally recognized to be among the Nation's very best. The value and effectiveness of this trained force already have been shown by vital service rendered in combatting the effects of fire, flood, and hurricane. It clearly stands as an essential form of insurance for our survival in today's troubled world.

This Administration is extremely pleased that the Industrial Race Relations Committee was continued. The members of this Committee have performed excellently under the able leadership of Mr. Samuel Daroff, of Philadelphia, in bettering race relations. It is to be hoped their efforts will be rewarded with F.E.P.C. legislation at this sesion of the Legislature.

Since the last session of the Legislature, TV Educational Station WQED of Pittsburgh was opened. This was later followed by the dedication of Philadelphia's Educational FM Station WHYY. Before the close of 1955 the latter Station will be on TV. Of course, other sections of Pennsylvania may not be so fortunate to raise private funds and may need the aid of government. Fiscal resources did not come so easily for these pioneering educational stations already opened in the Commonwealth. The struggle was hard and severe.

For the more than six million inhabitants of the Delaware Valley the birth of WHYY was a matter of primary importance to plans for future cultural and educational growth. After three years of concerted effort by school boards, educational and cultural institutions, civic groups, and individuals, this Station was founded to serve the intellectual and cultural interests of the people within a five-county area. As much may be said of the great industrial area similarly serviced by the Pittsburgh Station.

I should like also to believe that these educational stations are but initial links in what will inevitably be a growing network of FM radio and television stations established to promote the daily educational needs and cultural concerns of the almost 11,000,000 citiezns of the entire Commonwealth.

Educational television and radio constitute a national asset. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens now take part in this movement to find a place for the sight and sound of knowledge, education, and fellowship in American homes.

Supporters of a program for educational television and radio do not spin from private fancy and imaginative fantasy. Let us face the harsh, cold facts of national life: three and a half million Americans today are illiterates in a Nation that prides itself for a high level of public education.

Ten millions of our fellow citizens all over 25 years of age—some 11 per cent of this age group—are considered

functional illiterates by educators. They completed less than five years of elementary school.

Many of our fellow citizens, for reasons of livelihood, also have not had the opportunity to improve themselves in information through secondary education. Nearly one-half of the adult population of the United States did not attend high school. Only six per cent of the American people completed college.

Army records point out the undeniable fact that one out of every six draftees is rejected by the armed services for the absence of educational fitness.

During my Administration Pennsylvania has been undertaking systematic steps to meet this issue. But all of us—the rank and file of the citizens as well as those of public administration and of the community agencies—must enlist for the duration.. We must resolve together not to waste the human resources of America—the most percious of all our Country's natural resources. Our citizens of tomorrow must be fully prepared today. I hope the present Legislature will look more kindly on educational television than did its predecessor.

I was delighted to be among the first governors in this Country to urge upon a State Legislature our State's obligation in furthering this revolutionary media of educational development.

Likewise, we are proud our Highway Safety Conference was so eminently successful, and our old age, industrial safety, and mental health seminars were so fruitful.

The Commonwealth's first Industrial and Construction Exposition was held in September last, and was markedly successful and a harbinger of bigger and better Expositions in the future. It is destined to take its place alongside our great Farm Show, which is internationally known. The second Industrial Show will be held on September 19-24, inclusively, 1955.

Needless to say, I am particularly happy that this Administration initiated and organized the first Governors' Coal Conference of the coal-producing states. Although still in swaddling clothes, the Governors' Coal Conference has already been a boon to the distressed and depressed coal industry.

We would be most remiss indeed if due tribute were not given those many outstanding Pennsylvanians—men and women—who unhesitatingly answered the call of their State Government by service on various committees, boards, and commissions. Those men and women gave unstintingly of their time without remuneration on the Buehler Tax Study Committee; the Intergovernmental Relations Commission; the Chesterman Committee; the Textile Committee; the Mental Health Survey Committee; the Governor's Commonwealth Fuel Conference; the Industrial Race Relations Committee; the Council of Education; the Old Age, the Youth, and various Safety committees; the Korean Committee; and many, many others. Also the Refugee Relief Committee; the State Recreation Council; the members of Commissions and Boards of Trustees. All were important and made substantial contributions to the betterment of State Government.

This Administration is deeply indebted to all these devoted Pennsylvanians. All are exemplary citizens dedicated to the progress of their Commonwealth. Through them and our body of conscientious and efficient State employes our Commonwealth was bettered during the last four years.

Serving the people of the Commonwealth as their Governor has been an enriching experience for me. I am convinced that in these past four years I have fulfilled the trust my fellow Pennsylvanians confided in me. In every phase of government we have progressed. Our industries, our laboring people, and our citizens are better off today than they were four years ago. I trust this progress will be maintained.

JOHN S. FINE.

SUPPLEMENT
To Final Message of
JOHN S FINE
Governor of Pennsylvania
To The General Assembly of Pennsylvania
January 4, 1955

Reports of Departments, Boards and Commissions, and other agencies of State Government

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
BUDGET BUREAU
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

At the outset your Administration was confronted with a huge financial problem

In the first budget of this Administration there were $112 million of General Fund obligations arising from actions taken before you came into office. These consisted of $60 million for bonus financing, $42 million additional for school subsidies, and $10 million additional for General State Authority rentals. Total appropriations recommended amounted to $853 million. The estimated funds available were $163 million short of that amount. As it turned out appropriations approved for the 1951-1953 biennium were $890 million. This amount was met primarily by a tax program amounting to $162.5 million by revision of the estimate of revenue, and by the fact the surplus turned out to be more than anticipated.

A large item in the tax program, $60 million, was provided by acceleration of the Corporate Net Income Tax. While that helped to balance the 1951-1953 budget that amount could not be taken advantage of for the 1953-1955 budget and therein lay one of the chief financial difficulties for the present biennium. The other chief difficulty was that of the $100 million increase in appropriations recommended for 1953-1955, $95 million was mandated by law—primarily for school subsidies. Total appropriations recommended were $1,003,899,000. This amount was $157 million above revenues as estimated in the budget. After revisions, which it now appears were not justified, the gap between appropriations recommended and estimated revenues was $135 million. The Sales Tax was adopted to fill that gap. But due to the fact three months of the biennium were lost in starting the tax because the Act did not become effective until September 1, 1953 and due to many exemptions, the tax will fall short of that amount by $35 million as presently estimated.

General Fund appropriations for the four years 1951-1955 amounted to $1,917,786,379. This amount went for the following purposes:

Public Education	$ 912,864,463
Public Assistance	240,049,500
Public Welfare	302,408,757
Public Health	71,141,773
Conservation of Natural Resources	29,706,665
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements	138,558,972
General State Authority Rentals	29,528,127
Operation of Departments	166,631,767
Civil Defense	5,073,000
Legislative	6,958,007
Judiciary	14,865,348
Total	$1,917,786,379

A large program of building construction and other public works has been completed during this Administration. The General State Authority borrowing limit was increased from $175 million to $330 million. Of that amount $185 million had been borrowed as of October 31, 1954. Ninety million dollars of it was borrowed during this Administration. There was 330 projects completed during this Administration to October 31, 1954 at a cost of $104,484,076. There are 67 projects under construction at an estimated cost of $117,612,211.

Indebtedness

At the beginning of this Administration the Commonwealth net indebtedness stood at $509,413,386. As of October 31, 1954, the net indebtedness had been reduced to $401,501,008—a reduction of $107,912,378. The following table shows the purposes for which the indebtedness was incurred and the amounts of reduction:

	Net Indebtedness January 1, 1951	Net Indebtedness October 31, 1954	Debt Reduction
Road Bonds	$ 7,753,251.87	$	$ 7,753,251.87
Veterans Compensation Bonds (World War I)	11,261,554.42	2,318,554.61	8,942,999.81
Public Buildings Construction Bonds	42,748,580.45	35,232,453.85	7,516,126.60
Toll Bridge Bonds	7,650,000.00	4,950,000.00	2,700,000.00
World War II Veterans Compensation Bonds	440,000,000.00	359,000,000.00	81,000,000.00
	$509,413,386.74	$401,501,008.46	$107,912,378.28

Total allocations to the Department of Highways from the Motor License Fund during this Administration amount to $704 million. Of that amount $480,274,000 was spent for construction to December 31, 1954.

In addition to the amount spent from the Motor Licesse Fund for construction, the State Highway and Bridge Authority, as of October 31, 1954, had completed 12 projects at a cost of $9,522,262 and had 43 projects under construction at a cost of $44,933,137.

The State Public School Building Authority as of November 16, 1954, had approved 441 projects amounting to $260,953,329. Of that amount 151 projects valued at $69 million were substantially completed.

Estimates High

The General Fund financial problem for the new Administration in this biennium arises primarily from the failure of the Sales Tax and Corporate Net Income Tax to meet the estimates, to the fact that public assistance requirements were more than had been anticipated, and school subsidy appropriations are falling short by a number of millions. This combination of circumstances could result in a deficit now estimated at $60 million, which brings up a difficult problem in view of the constitutional restriction on indebtedness exceeding $1 million.

For the next biennium the problem arises in part from a large amount of mandated increases, primarily school subsidies, and in part from what now appears a lower yield in some of the present sources of revenue. If any of the present sources of revenue which will require reenactment to continue are not reenacted, the problem will be intensified.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. LOGAN
Budget Secretary

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

I have the honor to submit to you a report of the activities of the Department of Justice from the date of your inauguration to November 1, 1954.

The department has been successful in winning in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Third District, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and other courts, a great majority of its cases. The figures omitting the cases before the Public Utility Commission and its cases stipulated for judgment amounted to 224 won and 68 lost.

Approval of Documents

The following legal documents have been carefully examined and approved for the various departments:

Department of Property and Supplies	
Leases	4747
Fidelity Bonds	17878
Publication Agreeemnts, Bonds and Contracts	2153
Supply Contracts and Bonds	17701
General Construction Contracts and Bonds	690
Land Option Purchases	31
Department of Forests and Waters	
Agreements and Bonds	752
Game Commission	
Timber Sale & Right-of-way Agreeemnts and Bonds	182
Department of Highways	
Contracts (Involving $221,808,108.50) Bonds and Agreements	4820
General State Authority	
Contracts to Lease and Leases	724
Highway Bridge Authority	
Contracts, Right-of-way Agreeemnts and Leases	212
Department of Revenue	
Cigarette Tax Bonds, County Officials' Bonds, Motor Boat License Bonds, Informers Escheats Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Guardians	

discharged upon filing accounts which we approved, Register of Wills Inheritance Tax Bonds	3877
Department of Welfare	
Agreements	47

Together with Miscellaneous documents being approved for the following departments:

Department of Commerce, Fish Commission, Historical Commission, Military Affairs, Department of Health, Department of Labor and Industry, Pennsylvania State Police, Liquor Control Board, Department of State, County Officials' Bonds, and Turnpike Commission in the aggregate amount of 1089.

Liquor Control Board

Ten attorneys, assigned to the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board by the Department of Justice as deputies and special deputy attorneys general, handle the Board's legal work throughout the Commonwealth. During your term, this work involved:

785 hearings on applications for licenses before the Board's hearing examiners.

2153 hearings on citation cases against licensees charged with law violations before the Board's hearing examiners.

124 appeals in quarter sessions courts, from the Board's refusal to grant licenses.

90 appeals in quarter sessions courts, from the Board's suspensions and revocations of licenses.

207 forfeiture cases in quarter sessions courts on seizures of contraband liquor and vehicles.

21 appeals to the Superior and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Support Laws

The Department of Justice in cooperation with the Department of Public Assistance engaged in a lengthy and important analysis of the support laws of Pennsylvania. Legislation was prepared and methods revised by which a great deal of taxpayers' money was saved and may be saved in the support of wives and children and which should be paid by the defaulting husband and father. Attorneys were appointed in Luzerne, Blair, Mercer, Washington, Delaware and Montgomery Counties to prosecute support cases. Statistics show that in these six counties alone as much as $100,000 is being saved per month in the form of relative contributions which permit the reduction of assistance grants for the closing of assistance cases. Eventually it is believed that the savings will be in excess of $3,000,000 each biennium. A Special Deputy Attorney General was assigned to these activities in the Department of Public Assistance.

Pittsburgh Investigation

The second presentment of the investigating grand jury was returned January 14, 1951, and concerned vice conditions of the Borough of McKees Rocks. In accordance with the recommendations of the presentment, all defendants were indicted in February of 1951.

The third presentment was returned on February 14, 1951, and concerned an investigation of the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Department of Public Safety of the City of Pittsburgh. In accordance with the recommendations of the presentment, the defendants were indicted in March, 1951.

The fourth presentment was returned by the grand jury on May 1, 1951, concerning vice and racket conditions in the Borough of Homestead, Allegheny County. The presentment recommended 18 indictments, and in accordance with the recommendations of the presentment, all defendants were indicted in November of 1951.

The fifth presentment of the grand jury was returned June 29, 1951, relative to an investigation of the award of coal contracts and street lighting contracts by the City of Pittsburgh. Fourteen indictments were recommended and all recommendations were followed with the exception of Mayor Lawrence.

The sixth and final presentment concerned an investigation of the vice squad of the City of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh police and the Pittsburgh Federal Credit Union and parking meters. This presentment was returned January 2, 1952, and 24 indictments were recommended. Thirteen defendants have been found guilty and other cases are awaiting trial.

Extraditions

Approximately 800 extradition cases were reviewed and recommended for your approval. Numerous hearings were held at the request of the defendants to determine what recommendation should be made to you.

Tax Litigation

The following important tax cases handled during your term are summarized:

MILLS ESTATE, 367 Pa. 504. Taxability of legacy to wife made by decedent husband under postnuptial agreement.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF NEWPORT TOWNSHIP v. STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD, 366 Pa. 603. Denied to the school district the right of certiorari to the Supreme Court from the decision of the State Tax Equalization Board.

GLEN ALDEN COAL CO. v. STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD, 367 Pa. 63, aff'g 61 Dauph. 235. Upheld the constitutionality of the statute which provided for the adjustment of school subsidies by the equalization of local tax assessments.

COMMONWEALTH v. UNION COLLIERIES CO., 372 Pa. 452, aff'g 59 Dauph. 220, 63 Dauph. 237. Upheld the State Capital Stock Tax settlement as to shares of subsidiaries.

COMMONWEALTH v. BUTLER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, 376 Pa. 66, aff'g 64 Dauph. 82, 90. Upheld shares tax on unrealized appreciation of assets of banks.

COMMONWEALTH v. WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY CO., 377 Pa. 312, aff'g 63 Dauph. 153, 160; cert. den. by United States Supreme Court October 18, 1954. Upheld imposition of corporate loans tax on bonds issued by a foreign component corporation and assumed on consolidation by a domestic corporation.

COMMONWEALTH v. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON, 378 Pa. 272, aff'g 63 Dauph. 298. Upheld shares tax on general reserve for losses on loans and discounts.

COMMONWEALTH v. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., No. 9 May Term, 1954.

COMMONWEALTH v. THE BUDD COMPANY, No. 8 May Term, 1954. Held the Act of 1947 eliminating the carry-back of losses unconstitutional as to the carry-back of the 1946 losses to 1944. Pending on the Commonwealth's Petition for Reargument since June 28, 1954.

COMMONWEALTH v. COLUMBIA STEEL & SHAFTING CO., 62 Dauph. 1, 296. Eliminated corporate net income tax where general operating loss exceeded capital gain from property in Pennsylvania.

COMMONWEALTH v. 1900 RITTENHOUSE SQUARE CORP., 62 Dauph. 49, 285. Imposed corporate loans tax on "income" bonds at the rate in effect when the interest was paid rather than when it was due.

COMMONWEALTH v. RANDALL, 62 Dauph. 315. Dismissed appeal from action of the Secretary of Welfare as to Belle Vista Sanitarium.

CHESTER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. v. MESSNER, 63 Dauph. 46. Upheld constitutionality of 1951 tax on gross premiums of all insurance companies.

COMMONWEALTH v. WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., 63 Dauph. 111. COMMONWEALTH v. THE BUDD COMPANY, 63 Dauph. 164. See appellate cases, supra.

COMMONWEALTH v. WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY CO., 63 Dauph. 153, 160, aff'd 377 Pa. 312. See appellate cases, Supra.

COMMONWEALTH v. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON, 63 Dauph. 298, aff'd 378 Pa. 272. See appellate cases, supra.

COMMONWEALTH v. BUTLER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, 64 Dauph. 82, 90, aff'd. 376 Pa. 66. See appellate cases, supra.

COMMONWEALTH v. AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO., No. 200 Commonwealth Docket, 1953. COMMONWEALTH v. ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP., No. 197 Commonwealth Docket, 1953. Denied right of Commonwealth to make multiform corporate net income tax settlements against corporations which are multiform for franchise tax purposes; pending on appeal to Supreme Court.

COMMONWEALTH v. FIREMAN'S FUND INS. CO., 369 Pa. 560, aff'g. 62 Dauph. 139. Sustained constitutionality of the retaliatory provisions as to gross premiums tax on insurance companies.

COMMONWEALTH v. BAKER-WHITELEY COAL CO., 62 Dauph. 209. Multiformity granted for the first time under Corporate Net Income Tax Act.

COMMONWEALTH v. GOLDMAN THEATRES, INC., 62 Dauph. 256. Leasehold construed as property employed in Pennsylvania under foreign bonus.

CHAPMAN-BURROUS, INC. v. BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE, 61 Dauph. 150. Liability of the Board to grant refunds of Oleomargarine tax (later proceedings handled by Mr. Friedman).

Stipulations

In addition to the cases disposed of by litigation, many pending appeals were concluded by agreement of counsel, in most cases after conferences and/or investigations. In some cases, counsel for the taxpayer was persuaded to discontinue or withdraw the appeal.

The following tabulation indicates the number of cases disposed of by litigation, stipulation or discontinuance:

Appeals determined by litigation	17
Appeals stipulated or withdrawn	546
Total appeals closed	563

During this same period 155 new appeals were filed. This shows a ratio between appeals concluded and appeals filed of better than three and one half to one, and a net reduction of 408 appeals.

Many pages of this report would be necessary for the summary alone of the vast number of cases referred to as general litigation.

Milk Control Commission

The Commission issued 120 citations against milk dealers and other interested parties in its administration of the Milk Cnotrol Law. Representatives of the Legal Bureau appeared in behalf of the Commission at the hearings held on these citations. In some cases the charges were withdrawn or settled and in other cases findings of fact and orders were prepared by the Legal Bureau for the use of the Commission.

The Enforcement Bureau of the Commission, during the period, instituted 303 summary conviction proceedings for violations of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Law and, where necessary and required, the staff of the Legal Bureau assisted the Enforcement Bureau in the prosecution of these proceedings.

Numerous appeals were taken during the period by parties in interest from Official General Orders of the Milk Control Commission to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County. Most of these appeals were not pressed by the appellants and the questions involved have become moot.

Employment Security

The Bureau of Employment Security participated in three important appeals before the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: namely, the appeal of DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY v. ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSIL COMPANY, 368 Pa. 276, BOYERTOWN BURIAL CASKET CO. v. COMMONWEALTH, 366 Pa. 574, and IN RE: PETITION OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, 367 Pa. 447.

The principal activities of the Legal Division pertain to the collection of delinquent unemployment compensation contributions through legal process, and the review and disposition of overpayments resulting from the invalid payment of benefits to unemployment compensation claimants.

In pursuance of these activities, during the period involved, the following report is submitted:

Delinquent Unemployment Compensation Contributions Due by Employers:

	Number	Amount
Liens Filed	7,203	$4,275,546.85
Liens Reduced to Judgment	1,174	774,780.18
Executions	711	447,465.53
Liens Paid	2,157	930,464.56
Judgments Paid	176	117,387.80
Executions Paid	416	198,774.67
Proofs of Claim Filed in Various Insolvency Proceedings, including Bankruptcy, Receivership, Decedent Estates, etc.	2,006	$1,614,558.45

Overpayments of Unemployment Compensation Benefits to Claimants:

Overpayment Cases Reviewed and Analyzed	84,562	
Prosecution Proceedings Instituted	2,335	270,236.00
Total Amount Recovered to Unployment Compensation Fund as a Result of Over-all Overpayment Spot-Check, Investigation and Prosecution Activity		2,374,112.00
Appeals to the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review	137*	

*Included in this figure are 4 "Mass Appeals" involving 103 claimants.

With respect to LITIGATION INVOLVING LICENSE BOARDS, ANNEXATION PROCEEDINGS, AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, while some of these cases are appealed, the decisions at the present time have all been in favor of the Commonwealth.

Funds actually collected and transmitted exceeded $166,000 in litigation involving inheritance tax matters, escheat and charitable trusts.

Collections

During the period of January 1, 1951, to and including September, 1954, 5,168 new claims were received and 5,222 cases were disposed of. The total collection amounted to $3,774,597.86, as follows:

Corporate Tax	$ 371,454.04
Liquid Fuels Tax	77,773.12
Highway Department	22,716.06
Unclaimed Funds	942,878.29
Insane Maintenance	1,913,835.27
Forest Fires	65,010.40
Personal Property Tax	1,172.24
Bond and Coupon Defaults	188,491.52
Domestic Bonus	13,673.04
Soft Dring Tax	133,844.82
Miscellaneous	43,749.06
Total	$3,774,597.86

Bureau of Correction

Since the transfer of the various penal and correctional institutions from the Department of Welfare to the Department of Justice, they have been administered in this department under the laws drafted by this department. We think the second report of the Devers' Committee and other articles, comments and inspections which have been made justify the action of the General Assembly in passing this legislation. The Bureau has been administered under the Commissioner of Correction, Arthur T. Prasse.

Approval of Bond Issues

For the year 1951, we passed upon and approved 195 Municipal Bond proceedings totaling $40,128,400, which produced revenues to the Commonwealth, in the way of fees, in the amount of $22,014.20.

In the year 1952, we passed upon and approved 189 Municipal Bond proceedings in the amount of $36,750,500, which produced fees to the Comonwealth in the amount of $20,265.25.

In the year 1953, we approved 189 proceedings in the amount of $39,320,300, producing fees to the Commonwealth in the amount of $21,550.15.

In the year 1954, up to and including October 27, we approved 147 proceedings in the amount of $32,329,800, producing fees to the Commonwealth in the amount of $17,634.90.

Members of this department appeared in hundreds of cases representing claimants before the Workmen's Compensation Board. The legal staff assigned to the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review during your administration was kept most active.

In conclusion, may I say that it has been a great pleasure and privilege to have served under you, as your Attorney General.

Respectbully submitted,

FRANK F. TRUSCOTT,
Attorney General

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

A comparison of departmental appropriations for public education during your term of office, 1951-1955, with those of the preceding four years, 1947-1951, shows an increase in all classifications. Appropriations for education during your Administration increased 69.5 per cent.

Purposes	1951-55	1947-51	Per Cent Increase
Government Operations			
Other than Subsidies	$ 10,324,450	$ 6,621,440	55.9
Institutional	29,206,000	20,315,306	43.8
Total Governmental Operations Other Than Subsidies	$ 9,530,450	$ 26,936,746	47.0
Subsidies			
Public Schools	$700,305,304	$422,467,446	65.8
Education of Deaf, Blind and Cerebral Palsied	7,008,000	5,227,500	34.1
Retirement of School Employes	88,580,344	40,126,400	120.8
Universities and Colleges	76,227,435	42,015,380	81.4
Other Educational Institutions	901,930*	1,499,000	(39.8)
Aid to Public Libraries	361,000	210,000	71.9
Total Subsidies	$873,384,013	$511,545,726	70.7
Grand Total	$912,914,463	$538,482,472	69.5

* Some of these institutions became degree granting and were transferred to Universities and Colleges during this period.

The achievements of this Administration for public education are evidenced by the 332 acts passed by the

1951 and 1953 Sessions of the General Assembly and approved by you.

In the 1951 Session 212 acts, and in the 1953 Session 120 acts relating directly or indirectly to public education were passed. In 1951 there were 121 acts in the area of General Education, 25 acts relating to Professional Licensing, and 44 appropriation acts. In 1953 there were 62 acts in the area of General Education, seven acts in the area of Professional Licensing, and 40 appropriation acts. Fifteen acts relating to Public School Employes' Retirement were passed in the 1951-1954 period—nine acts by the 1951 Assembly and six by the 1953 Assembly.

On December 8, 1953 you appointed an Advisory Committee to the State Council of Education for the purpose of revising school building standards. Members of the State Council of Education were appointed on September 2, 1954.

Reorganization

A reorganization of the Department of Public Instruction which began in 1952 has been completed. The Bureau of Higher Education was created by legislative act in 1951 and was organized in 1952. The creation of this Bureau completed the organization of the Department at all levels of education. The Bureau of School Licensing and Special Services was created in order to coordinate more effectively and more efficiently the various elements of private school registration and licensure. One bureau, the Bureau of Instruction, was divided into two bureaus for efficient operation: The Bureau of General Education and the Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Practical Arts Education. A sixth division, the Division of School Building Programs, was added to the Bureau of School Administration. The Office of Teacher Education and Certification was made a Bureau. The Bureau of Professional Licensing retains its original form. This reorganization was carefully charted and is demonstrating its effectiveness.

During this period the offices of the Public School Employes' Retirement Board have been reorganized to make for greater efficiency and to modernize the accounting system. Conversion of all active contributors' accounts to business machine record accounting was accomplished during the fiscal year, 1953-1954. Actual business machine operations were begun July 1, 1954.

Of the 452 joint school boards now in operation, 203 have been created during the past four years. These joint boards consist of 1,782 school districts, which represent an increase of 958 in the four-year period.

More Services

More services have been provided for more children, especially in rural and small urban communities. The real measure of progress, of course, is found in the comparative number of children who have access to the broader school programs in the reorganized school systems. Here the forward progress is most notable, and most gratifying. In 1950 there were 187,076 pupils in reorganized schools in Pennsylvania. Four years later this figure had leaped to 501,677 pupils. Much of this expansion resulted from the e:orts of joint school boards and union and merged school districts to meet the criteria for entitlement to the supplementary appropriations provided by Act 472.

Beginning wtih the school year 1950-1951 reimbursement paid to school districts in Pennsylvania on account of transportation of school pupils furnished during this period of time increased from $10,519,334 paid on transportation furnished during the 1950-1951 school year to an estimated total of $12,200,000 which is payable on account of transportation furnished during the 1953-1954 school year. This represents an increase in cost to the Commonwealth of less than 20 per cent during the four-year period. At the same time the number of pupils transported increased from 343,00 transported in 1950-1951 to approximately 490,000 transported during the 1953-1954 school year. This represents an increase of more than 40 per cent.

Construction

School building construction reached an all-time high during the last four years. With enabling legislation, school building projects numbering approximately 800 were either completely constructed, placed under construction, or committed for construction by the end of the school year 1954-1955.

The school districts of Pennsylvania have begun, in earnest, to construct school buildings. As of September 9, 1954, 666 projects had been placed under lease, at a gross cost of over $360,000,000. An additional 102 projects with a gross cost of almost $87,000,000 are approved for reimbursement but are not yet under lease. In recent months 28 projects totaling over $13,000,000 have been approved for construction without State reimbursement. In addition, there were on file as of September 9, 1954, 122 applications for new projects, totaling $100,000,000 for which no approval could be given because of the limitation imposed in Act 431 of the 1953 General Assembly.

The plants of the 14 State Teachers Colleges, the Scotland School for Veterans' Children, the Thaddeus Stevens Trade School, and the Scranton Oral School for the Deaf have been improved by the expenditure of 23 million dollars for new plants and equipment and for the rehabilitation of existing facilities. This amount also includes the construction of the Firemen's Training School at Lewistown.

For Teachers

The passage of Act 471, 1951, was an outstanding accomplishment in the interest of Pennsylvania's teachers, supervisors, principals, and superintendents since it raised the State-mandated Minimum Salary Schedule and provided a minimum of annual increments. Act 600 of the 1951 General Assembly, which provided minimum and maximum salaries for facilities at State Teachers Colleges with guaranteed increases and leaves of absence with pay, has helped significantly.

The Teachers' Retirement Status was improved immensely during this period—total monthly payroll of the 12,000 annuitants and former teachers of the Public School Employes' Retirement System is now $1,900,000. Many other improvements were noted.

Pennsylvania took a forward step in census enumeration during this period. A study involving visits to 13 camps for migratory workers and five offices of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service coordinated the effort to provide adequate education for children of migratory workers.

Higher qualifications for certification have been ap-

proved by the State Council of Education for the work of (1) the Home and School Visitor, (2) the Public School Dental Hygienist, and (3) the School Nurse.

Nearly 300,000 meal-type lunches have been served to school children daily.

During each biennium of this administration an act appropriating $100,000 was passed by the General Assembly to make possible a curriculum improvement program. As a result, one of the most outstanding programs in curriculum improvement in the United States has been going on in Pennsylvania.

Since the enactment of Act 522 in 1947 mandating the employment of school nurses, the number has increased to approximately 1,200 school nurses serving about 95 per cent of the school districts of the Commonwealth. In 1946-1947 fifty per cent of the school pupils were reported as having remediable defects; in 1952-1953 thirty-four per cent had remediable defects.

Today in Pennsylvania 418 high schools out of a total of 834, or 50 per cent, offer the Standardized Driver Education Program to approximtely 45,000 pupils, with 536 teachers, properly certificated, teaching in this field.

Through local school districts cooperating with trade and industry, nearly 50,000 secondary school youth and adults in Pennsylvania improve their skills and technical knowledge through Trade and Industrial Education.

During the school year 1950-1951, 102 school districts requested assistance from the special aid fund and 54 grants were made in the amount of $299,400. During the school year 1951-1952 this was reduced to 76 requests and 43 grants in the amount of $245,500. A further decrease was noted during the school year 1952-1953 when 51 school districts filed applications and 23 were granted assistance in the amount of $129,800. Reflecting a change in economic conditions, 42 districts filed applications during the school year 1953-1954 and grants were made to 20 districts in the amount of $150,500.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS B. HAAS,
Superintendent.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

During the period 1951-1955, the agencies of the Department of Military Affairs have had varied and complex problems.

As a result of the Korean Emergency, the major portion of units of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard were in Federal Service performing duties in various parts of the world, including the Korean battlefields. After the cessation of hostilities, it was the task of the Department to reactivate and supply those units which returned from active military service. During their absence from the armories and bases, a program of rehabilitation was initiated by the State, with some new construction paid for from Federal funds.

Despite the number of units that were inducted into active military service, there remained with the State at all times, sufficient troops to cope with any state emergency in rendering assistance to the civilian populace of any stricken area.

There was also a marked increase in the Civilian Personnel Program since the Federal Government authorized the State to employ additional persons for supply, administration and maintenance duties in the many Army and Air National Guard Units.

In January 1951 the strength of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard was 1,041 officers and 8,378 enlisted men. From January to November 1951, 306 officers and 2,637 enlisted men in 24 units were inducted into active military service, or a total of 17,500 ground personnel, and 2,500 air personnel furnished from the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard during the Korean Emergency; leaving 112 units composed of 735 officers and 5,791 enlisted men. After that date, there were no more inductions into Federal Service. Steady recruiting and the return of units from active military service increased the strength so that by the end of 1952 there were 145 units, with a strength of 871 officers and 7,412 enlisted men. With a continuance of return of units, including the 28th Infantry Division, by the end of 1953 there were 245 units of 1,325 officers and 10,357 enlisted men. As of December 1954, there were 277 units, 1,652 officers, and 16,005 enlisted men, or an aggregate strength of 17,657.

The Federal Government furnished the supplies and equipment for the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard. The total valuation of Federal property issued is estimated at over $800,000,000. In the years 1951 to 1954, the valuation of major items received was $215,200,000.

The Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard has reecived during the years 1951 to 1954 inclusive, pay and allowances from the Federal Governemnt including personnel attending Service Schools, a total of $13,000,800.

A total of $3,171,000 was expended from Federal Funds for construction and maintenance of buildings.

Authority has been received and plans are being prepared for the construction of Armories at Hanover, Pittston, Sharon, Johnstown, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. These projects when completed will represent the expenditure of Federal Funds well over $2,000,000.

In January 1951 there were a total of 695 civilian employes paid from Federal Funds for maintenance, administration and supply activities of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard; and at the end of this year, a total of 1,100 employes are on the rolls of the Department. During the four years, the total amount of money paid to civilian employes in this category was $10,472,400.

The four-year period reflects many changes in organization, personnel, procedures for supply, reactivations and redesignations of units. Financial support received from the Federal Government totalled $215,200,000 in major items and equipment, plus and additional amount for fiscal operation of personnel, contracting, small purchases, etc., representing a total of support from the Federal Government of $243,000,000.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation is the headquarters for the Pennsylvania National Guard, The Adjutant General, United States Property and Fiscal Office, the State Maintenance Office. In 1951, officials of the Department of the Army conferred with the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania for the reactivation of Indiantown Gap Military Reservation as an Infantry Replacement Training Center. This was accomplished, and the buildings and

areas were rehabilitated, with an expenditure in excess of $13,000,000. With the cessation of hostilities in Korea in 1953, and the curtailment of Department of the Army activities, the Post was returned to a stand-by basis, and presently houses the Pennsylvania Military District, in addition to those headquarters above.

With many of the Armories vacated in 1950 and 1951, it was determined there was a need for rehabilitation and renovation. A total of $1,036,500 was expended on rehabilitation on State-owned Armories during the past four years.

The Department of Military Agairs has effectively and efficiently operated in keeping with good business practices and procedures. The Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard is ready to help any stricken area within the State, in the event of an emrgency as was proven recently when Hurricane "Hazel" devastated small communities throughout the State.

Respectfully submitted,

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FRANK A. WEBER,
The Adjutant General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

I am enclosing a concise report of the accomplishments o fthe Insurance Department during the four-year period, 1951-1955, of your Administration.

The growth of the insurance business, as reflected in the premium writings of 99.3 million plus in 1949 to 1.4 billion plus in 1953, an increase of 427.2 million plus in the period, presented many and diverse problems.

During the same period 82 new companies, associations and exchanges were licensed. There are presently 1,030 insurers doing business in Pennsylvania.

A total of 30,114 new agents were licensed, and 99,996 licenses were issued to qualified agents. There are at present 189,685 licensed insurance agents.

A total of 54,935 brokers' licenses were renewed on an annual basis. 3,715 new licenses for brokers were issued. At present there are 15,698 licensed brokers.

The Department issued 105 professional bondsmen's licenses in accordance with the professional bondsmen statute of 1953.

In September of 1951, a full time Hearing Officer was appointed to conduct hearings on the conduct of licensed agents and brokers. 270 cases were referred to the Hearing Officer for investigation. 99 hearings were held, and in 66 cases licenses have been revoked or suspended, and fines levied.

A total of 16,828 inquiries were received and acted upon by the Complaints Division, which serves the Commonwealth from three strategic points, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The Bureau of Rates and Policy Forms received 5,873 rate filings on behalf of casualty companies, and 3,168 rate filings on behalf of fire companies. 23 rate filings were received from independent title companies.

Our Department has approved the many package fire and casualty filings which make possible the obtaining of diversified coverages in one policy, with resulting savings in premiums.

The Policy Analyzer Division was transferred from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, and has approved more than 50,000 policies and related forms.

The Department has initiated or approved many changes in Workmen's Compensation procedures, which resulted in economies to the policyholders and to the insurance companies. Among these are the National Defense Projects Rating Plan, Experience Rating Plans, Retrospective Rating Plans, Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Statistical Plan and an Endorsement Filing Procedure. On July 1, 1954, the Department approved the creation of a new Rating Bureau for the Coal Mine Compensation Rating Bureau. The Department approved the new Standard Provisions for Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Policy Forms. The Department initiated a new optional procedure for the filing of endorsements by the Rating Bureau, which resulted in a great savings in time and expense, both to the companies and to the Department. By Circular P-62 requirements concerning policies, endorsements and related forms were clarified and simplified.

Five insolvent insurance companies have been placed in liquidation by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County. The liquidation of twelve companies has been concluded and the Insurance Commissioner discharged by the Court as Statutory Liquidator of these companies.

The 1951 Legislative program of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department was perhaps the most comprehensive since the legislation of 1921. Through the organization of Industry Legislative Committees in all fields of insurance, the problems pertaining to each were discussed and recommendations made to the Insurance Department. The Department submitted ten proposals for legislative action. Nine of the ten bills were enacted into law.

In the 1953 Legislative Session the Department sponsored seven bills which proposed tighter restrictions upon companies insuring out-of-state risks, unearned premium reserves and approval of policies in the case of domestic mutual fire companies, and a plan to simplify the procedure involving the placing of an insolvent company in liquidation.

A streamlining of the Insurance Department has been accomplished. The manual issuance of licenses has been discontinued, and a machine issuing of licenses is now in operation. In addition to the economies of space, personnel were relieved of monotonous tasks and made available for other duties. A savings of $25,000 a year was accomplished by this change.

The filing systems were modernized. Microfilming reduced the amount of dead storage, and $12,000 worth of filing equipment was returned to the Department of Property and Supplies for redistribution to other agencies.

A system of perpetual control over supplies was inaugurated. The basement file room of the Department in Harrisburg was freed of obsolete records and 2,000 square feet of office space is now being used as the Licensing Section of the Department.

A savings of $10,000 a year was effected by the discontinuance of the publication of a brokers' bulletin, and the reduction in the postage on brokers' licenses.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTEMUS C. LESLIE,
Insurance Commissioner.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

During your Administration assets of State banking institutions under supervision of the Banking Department have increased over $1,207,000,000. These institutions serve over 4,725,000 depositors. A good portion of this increase is due to constructive legislation enacted during your Administration to place the banks in the State system on a fair competitive basis with the banks in the National system. Through National banks merging with State banks under State charter, the assets were increased over $669,000,000. However, the State system lost $181,000,000 of assets through State banks merging with National banks. This gives a net gain to the State system of over $488,000,000. There are now 320 banking institutions in the State. These instiutions operate 181 branches. Thirteen more branches have been authorized but are not as yet operating.

State Law in the case of conversion required 66-2/3 consent of the stockholders, while the National Law required 51%. Early in your Administration, the State Law was changed to 51% in order to be consistent with the National Law and enable a National bank to convert to the State system.

In the 1951 Session of the Legislature, the so-called "prudent man rule" bill was passed by the General Assembly which permitted fiduciaries to invest a limited percentage of their legal trusts in common stocks, subject to restrictions and qualifications which only the highest grade common stocks could meet. This bill not only places State banks in a better competitive position with the banks in the adjoining states, but applies to National banks with fiduciary powers as well as State banks.

The Banking Code with regard to capital requirements for State bank branches was amended to place the State banks in a fair competitive position with the National banks. The Banking Code was also amended to prohibit any State banking institution from acquiring more than 10% of the outstanding capital stock of any other bank.

In 1953 the General Assembly amended the Fiduciary Act to permit fiduciaries to invest in certain of the mutual fund investment trusts with approximately the same restrictions assuring high quality as apply to other investments by fiduciaires. However, in order to qualify the mutual funds must have assets in excess of $10,000,000.

At the 1951 Session the investment powers of savings banks were liberalized to permit them to invest in G.I. mortgages and conventional mortgages on real estate located anywhere in the United States and at the 1953 Session, the savings banks were also permitted to invest 5% of their assets or 50% of their surplus in common stocks with the same restrictions as are placed on fiduciaries investing in common stocks for their legal accounts. Savings banks can now compete favorably with similar institutions located in adjacent states, although Pennsylvania Law is more conservative than the New York and New Jersey Laws.

At the 1951 and 1953 Sessions, the Building and Loan Code was expanded to broaden the field of investments for State building and loan associations, which placed the State associations in a better competitive position with the Federal associations. Authority was granted to the State associations to operate branches with the approval of the Building and Loan Board, which now has approximately the same authority over building and loan branches as the Banking Board has over branch banks. We have 746 State chartered building and loan associations with assets of approximately $812,000,000 as of December 31, 1953. The assets of these associations at the beginning of your Admniistration were approximately $645,000,000, or a gain in assets of approximately $167,000,000. Since the Building and Loan Board's powers were enlarged in 1953 to give it control over branch building and loans, the Board has approved eleven branches.

In addition to banks and building and loan associations, this Department in its Consumer Credit Division, supervises and licenses 756 small loan companies, 413 consumer discount companies, 93 credit unions, and 104 pawnbrokers. The Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Division licenses and examiners 5,332 sellers of motor vehicles, 705 sales finance companies, and 22 collector-repossessors.

The State chartered banks and building and loan associations pay all of the expense of supervision and examination. The licenses under the supervision of the other Divisions of the Department, namely, the Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Division and the Consumers' Credit, Small Loan, Pawnbroker and Credit Union Divisions, pay an annual license fee to permit them to engage in business. The expense for examination and supervision is charged against the receipts of these Divisions and they are charged for the proportionate share of the Department's overhead. The balance is turned over to the General Fund. Thus, the Banking Department has been able to add from $300,000 to $400,000 to the General Fund each biennium.

The remarkable growth of the State chartered financial institutions in the past 4 years and their excellent condition today are proof of the support and assistance rendered to the financial community by your Administration.

Respectfully submitted,

L. M. CAMPBELL,
Secretary of Banking.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Farmers of Pennsylvania faced many new problems during your Administration. The Korean War stepped up production. Later there was need for adjustment to peacetime operation. State government and state-supported agencies in various ways helped farmers to help themselves with their problems.

More than 77 per cent of Pennsylvania farm cash income is from livestock and poultry and livestock and poultry products such as meat, milk and eggs. For years the efficiency in these phases of our agriculture was reduced by losses from diseases of livestock and poultry. This was remedied. Similarly, farm crops and forests constantly were subjected to the menace of plant diseases and destructive insects. This, too, was corrected.

It is a matter of record that this Administration has provided more service, appropriations, and legislation beneficial to agriculture than the Commonwealth has supplied in many years.

There has been increased protection for the public through rigid enforcement by the Department of Agriculture of our outstanding food laws. The farmer, too, has been protected from fraud and deception in the feeds, fertilizers, seeds and other supplies that he buys.

Competition in farm foods from areas with lower production costs is being met with an over-all program of promotion through cooperation. This effort has brought together all agencies involved in the growing, distribution, processing, manufacturing and consumption of Pennsylvania farm products.

Achievements in the control and eradiction of the more destructive disease of livestock and poultry have been outstanding. The Commonwealth has provided nearly $7,000,000 for this purpose in the past four years. This is an all-time record.

Tuberculosis in cattle has been reduced to a record low of 1/10 of 1 per cent.

In the control and eradication of brucellosis or Bang's disease we lead all states in the number of herds tested since the start of the program; we have 26 counties certified as Bang's disease-free; 13 counties are completely tested and soon to be certified; area testing is under way in all but five counties; last October the number of cattle under test passed the million mark for the first time.

We have expanded the program of calfhood vaccination until it now approximates 200,000 animals per year, greatly reducing losses to farmers and costs to the State.

We have placed two traveling laboratories in service for making "milk ring" tests on the farm at a great saving in time and effort.

Laboratories

Topping the livestock and poultry disease control program in this Administration has been provision of a livestock and poultry research center at The Pennsylvania State University, and the establishment of five regional poultry diagnostic laboratories, providing free service to farmers. They are located in Butler, Bucks, Centre, Chester and Wyoming Counties.

Regional laboratories supplement the services rendered to our poultry industry at the State's central animal and poultry laboratory near Harrisburg. During the 1951-1954 period nearly 11,000,000 specimens were received, examined and reported by the laboratory, which also tested 2,400,000 blood samples for Bang's disease. More than 8,000,000 samples of blood sera were tested for Pullorum disease of poultry. These are new records.

Through prompt action, vesicular exanthema (VE) disease of swine was eradicated by means of quarantine measure and the enactment of a law in 1953 prohibiting the feeding of collected raw garbage to swine. Enforcement gradually is reducing the incidence of such swine diseases as hog cholera, swine erysipelas, trichinosis and parasitic diseases which are spread through the feeding of unsterilized garbage.

In cooperation with the State Game Commission and the State Department of Health an epidemic of rabies in foxes was eradicated in 1952. The incidence of rabies in animals was reduced from a high of 302 that year to an all time low of 27 in 1953.

Aware of the possibilities of livestock sabotage through biological warfare, the Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the State Civil Defense office and 16 State and Federal agencies, has set up facilities for prompt reporting and action in each county of the Commonwealth.

Through inspection by the meat hygiene division 50 slaughtering establishments were closed for failure to meet regulations on sanitation.

In protection of public health under our food laws there has been an increase in activities of food agents who made an average of more than 33,000 inspections annually. The number of food samples collected for analysis increased by 14 per cent, reaching a total of 8,360 in 1954. Effectiveness of compliance is reflected in a decline of 8 per cent in the number of prosecutions.

Within the four-year period, income from licenses increased 10 per cent and from fines, 12 per cent. New laws and regulations have further improved the effectiveness of food law enforcement and protection for the consumer.

Transfer of the Bureau of Milk Sanitation from the Department of Health as a division in the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, has added to the over-all effectiveness of food supervision.

Demand for marketing services continued to establish new all-time records during the past four years. Pennsylvania leads all other states in the volume of quality eggs graded for market.

Fruit and vegetable inspections exceeded 900,000 tons under this Administration, an increase of almost 13 per cent in the quantities certified for processing.

Cooperatives

The 1953 General Assembly amended the 1919 and 1929 Agricultural Cooperative Acts to enable the Department of Agriculture officially to liquidate defunct cooperatives in an equitable manner. Of the 441 farmer cooperatives listed as "active," 159 have been declared officially nonexistent. Some had been inactive since the early 1920's.

A state-wide census of the commercial apple, peach and sour cherry orchards was conducted in 1953. A special census of grapes was made in Erie County.

Assistance was given in determining proper methods and detergents for the sanitization of eggs.

More rigid enforcement of the potato marketing law assured consumers of a higher quality product.

A destructive disease of oak trees, known as oak wilt, was first found in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1950. Hopes are entertained for its eradication within a few years.

Annual scouting for the presence of gypsy moth has been carried on.

Eradication of potato wart was intensified during the past four years and this menace soon will be completely eradicated.

New records have been established in the State certification of seeds and our farmers no longer need to go outside of the State for high quality seeds.

Pennsylvania now has 29 county-wide soil conservation districts in operation and one part-county district. Dur-

ing this Administration the expansion has been such that more than 50 per cent of all farms in the State now lie within soil conservation districts.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show has grown in attendance and value as an educational and promotional feature for the advancement of our agriculture. All records for interest and attendance were broken at the 1952 Show.

Respectmully submitted,

W. S. HAGAR,
Secretary

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENNT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

I herewith submit a four-year enelysis of accomplishments for the Department of Property and Supplies.

The Department of Property and Supplies, as a service department, functions for the most part as the agent of the several departments, boards and commissions in the purchase of materials and supplies, printing, automotive equipment and minor construction projects.

A high degree of efficiency was maintained in the procurement function of the Bureau of Purchases in servicing the needs of the several departments, boards and commissions. A brief statistical summary best indicates the volume of service rendered by this bureau based on annual tabulations:

Year Ending	General	Highway	Total
May 1950	$19,201,254.	$27,146,268.	$46,347,522.
May 1951	22,041,699.	24,063,451.	46,105,150.
May 1952	21,847,917.	28,197,141.	50,045,058.
May 1953	20,511,427.	28,967,780.	49,479,207.
May 1954	24,270,740.	28,241,797.	52,512,538.

These little publicized figures indicate the tremendous volume of purchasing handled routinely by the bureau, and average close to $50,000,000 per annum. Particularly, since the close of the Korean Action has the procurement problem been acute. With a buyer's market in effect, there was no shortage of materials and supplies but competition in bidding was keen, creating many critical problems.

From January 1951 to September 1, 1954 a total of $17,262,755.58 has been allocated for construction work.

During this period 581 separate projects, including new construction and remodeling work were received, covering the above total allocation of $17,262,755.58.

To date 290 of these projects have been completed for a total of $7,595,046.07.

Construction work now going on or in the process of starting, as of this date, amounts to $9,668,709.51.

During the Legislative Session of 1951, the Legislature passed Act No. 134-A, imposing on this Department the additional responsibility of checking plans and construction work of the General State Authority, as stipulated in this Act. This organization was set up by this Bureau, and from February 1952 to the present date, we have inspected a total of 180 projects, totaling approximately $116,135,867.11. Of this total 132 projects, totaling $62,901,998.74, have been completed leaving 48 projects with a total of $53,233,868.37 now under construction.

We have also an additional 10 projects, totaling approximately $25,442,763.00, that are in the planning state and are now being checked for bidding.

Your administration faced, head on, a problem that had been postponed and avoided for many years. With a group of capitol buildings dating from 1906, the oldest, only routine and minor maintenance had been performed. Faced with reports of inadequate systems and dangerous operating conditions, your approval was granted for major renovations.

Minor and routine maintenance projects repaired and renovated all buildings in the Capitol Group as well as the grounds and approaches of Capitol Park in general. Planning for additional renovations in Capitol Park with particular reference to Fire Lines and Lighting Circuits as well as renovation of the Fire Alarm System of all buildings is presently under study and will be activated under funds appropriated during your administration.

This general program of renovation of existing buildings is an outstanding accomplishment of your four years. A critical operating situation was faced and disposed of, a program that will extend for years to come the life and use of these buildings.

Possibly one of the most overlooked units of the governmental organization is the State Art Commission. The Commission passed on 4,043 projects covering an approximate cost of the completion of such structures of $543,000,000.

It is estimated that for the remaining months of 1954 there will be 300 additional projects with an approximate cost of $60,000,000 increasing the approximate total for this Administration of 4,343 submitted at a cost of $600,000,000.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK C. HILTON,
Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Tremendous strides have been made in the past four years in the conservation of the natural resources of the Commonwealth and in their utilization for the benefit of both industry and our people.

The woodlands of the State have been greatly extended; flood control projects of vast importance in the saving of property and for the welfare of our citizens have been completed or projected in virtually every section of the State.

Great strides have been made in stream clearance and antipollution projects, while large areas have benefited from our reforestation program.

We have expanded the State park system and facilities. Some 36 parcels of forest land, comprising 29,147 acres, were purchased for State forest purposes at a cost of $134,910,000. In addition, approval has been given for the purchase of 18 additional tracts involving 38,744 acres.

During this Administration 34 oil and gas leases were made by the Department. They covered 159,000 acres of State forest land with an earned income from rentals from leases and royalties for natural gas produced of $8,346,502 to October 1, 1954. For the period 1947-1950 inclusive, the gas earnings of State forest lands were $793,638 making a total of $9,140,140.

The Department has undertaken 137 stream clearance projects in 36 counties at a total cost of $632,000. These projects were undertaken to reduce or prevent recurrent flood damage to improved properties in small communities and to restore stream channels which had become clogged with flood deposits and debris. All of these projects were undertaken in cooperation with local authorities.

The Water and Power Resources Board during the present Administration granted 1,268 permits authorizing the construction of bridges and other encroachments across and along the Commonwealth's streams. There were 130 permits granted for the construction of dams. The Board also granted 1,261 permits to the Pennsylvania Department of Highways and 91 permits to the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission for the construction of bridges and channel changes required for their construction programs. Permits were issued to 50 public water supply agencies for the allocation of water from surface sources. The Board approved the applications for incorporation of 16 water supply companies.

Five State parks were added to the Pennsylvania State Park system in Bedford, Montgomery, Monroe, Elk, and York Counties. A sixth park—Slippery Rock in Lawrence County—is in process of acquisition.

Other divisions of the Department were equally active in formulating forest management plans to insure continuous maximum production of timber crops; reduce the damage caused by insects and diseases; stabilize wood-using industries; develop and preserve the recreational values of the forests; protect watersheds; and provide an abundant supply of food and cover for wildlife.

Pennsylvania has fulfilled all of its obligations to the Federal Government in connection with dredging and purifying the Schuylkill River project.

Great progress has been made in the beautifying of Independence Mall in Philadelphia and the Point Park development project in Pittsburgh. Food control projects have been completed or initiated in many of the counties of the State. Tremendous steps have been taken for the preservation of Presque Isle Peninsula at Erie.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LEWIS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Pennsylvania, during the administration of a Republican Governor, enacted the first substantial Compensation Law in history. The present administration, during the 1951 Session of the General Assembly, extended this law to increase, substantially, the benefits derived by injured workers and their dependents.

The Mine Sealing Program conducted by the Department of Mines was again approved by the 1951 Legislative Session which provided that abandoned mines should be sealed by this Department which were abandoned prior to the original passage of the Act, namely, June 1, 1947. It also provided for the sealing of mines abandoned since that date to be done by the operator. This Act was a portion of the project conducted by the present administration in the cleaning and purifying of streams in Pennsylvania.

The Mine Sealing Act was further amended, during the 1953 Session, providing that the monies appropriated should be spent for the sealing, dewatering and extinguishment of mine fires in abandoned coal mines. The enactment of this amendment permitted the Department of Mines to extinguish a mine fire in Scranton. A project is now being conducted in Carbondale in the extinguishment of a mine fire. Work has been done in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Mines in the extinguishment of mine fires in the Borough of Donora in Washington County, and the City of Greensburg, Westmoreland County.

In the Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Areas dangerous hazards to life and property have been eliminated under the Pennsylvania Department of Mines by backfilling abandoned strip mine pits, particularly those flooded with water. This work has been done under the Mine Sealing Act and the Strip Mine Acts. These pits have been sealed and the areas converted into plots that can be used as playgrounds, building lots, industrial sites, etc. More than 19 of these projects have been completed in the Anthracite Region since the 1953 Legislative Session amended the Mine Sealing Act and permitted this type of work. Some 14 similar projects have been completed during the same time in the Bituminous Region.

During the recent Legislative Session of 1953, several safety laws were passed for the protection of miners. As a result of these laws and their enforcement, Pennsylvania leads all coal producing states in safety records. The safety record is also being improved each year. In comparison, there is a decrease of fatalities shown from 1953 to 1954 of 30 fatalities.

During the present administration more than 45,000 miners have been trained in the fundamentals of First Aid to the injured and more than 3,500 mine workers have been trained by this Department in Mine Rescue and are available in case of a mine disaster.

During the 1953 Legislative Session a law was passed creating the Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission whose duty it was to make a complete study and investigation of the economic, social, or governmental problems relating to, connected with, resulting from the flooding of Anthracite Mines and feasible solution thereof.

A Preliminary Report was written by this Commission and presented to you in April of 1954 describing certain suggestions of eliminating the flooding of the mines in the Anthracite Region and providing employment for approximately 2,600 men for a period of two years.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. CLEMENTS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

This Administration has been marked by a constant succession of record-breaking years by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways.

Construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and widening soared to $540,780,000 during these four years, each of which surpassed the record of the preceding year.

Never before has as large a sum been spent on converting our highways, in all parts of the State, into road-

ways capable of moving modern traffic rapidly and safely.

It is an achievement that should be the source of great pride to every resident of Pennsylvania for everyone uses the highways in one form or another.

More than 11,000 miles of State highways have been constructed, reconstructed, resurfaced and widened during this Administration.

Total costs of the Department of Highways showed similar forward progress.

The yearly totals were:

1951—$178,647,000
1952—$197,466,000
1953—$205,027,000
1954—$233,000,000 (Estimated for final two months)
Total—$814,140,000

Sixty-six per cent of this total was devoted to construction, reconstruction and resurfacing, a higher ratio than ever before attained. During 1947-1951 this figure stood at 65.5 per cent and the over-all average for 1931-1947 was only 47 per cent.

Some Costs Reduced

Despite a vastly improved highway system, maintenance expenditures were reduced, proportionately.

During this time, maintenance costs were 16 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in 1947-1951 and 31.5 per cent for 1931-1947, a remarkable achievement, also, considering the high quality of our highways, superior snow removal and a rating that is among the leaders on a nationwide basis.

Administration, engineering and overhead are showing slight percentage increases as must be expected under the more intricate and complex plans and surveys required by modern expressways and bypasses, with their complicated structures and interchanges. The percentage during this Administration was 8.6 compared with 8.1 during the former Administration and 10.7 for 1931-1947.

State Aid

Aid to townships, boroughs and cities during this Administration were advanced to new high levels. The 1951 Legislature increased these grants from $10 million to $15 million per year and the 1953 Session granted a further increase to $18 million per year for a two-year period. This is in addition to the one-half cent gasoline tax returned to the counties, which now exceeds $13 million per year.

Total State aid available to local levels of government is now in excess of $31 million per year for highway and street purposes.

A comparison of dollar volume for construction, reconstruction, widening and resurfacing illustrates the record-making gains of this Administration:

Administration	Amount	Average per year
1931-35	$123,692,000	$ 31,173,000
1935-39	$ 91,660,000	$ 22,915,000
1939-43	$143,652,000	$ 35,913,000
1943-47	$ 89,879,000	$ 22,470,000
1947-51	$411,537,000	$102,884,000
1951-55	$542,000,000*	$135,500,000

*Estimated for final 7 months

Of the $1,350,000,000 expended for construction, reconstruction and resurfacing in Pennsylvania from June 1, 1929 to May 31, 1954, the total Federal aid payments amounted to $240,420,000. This represents 17.8 per cent of the total.

During the past three fiscal years the Pennsylvania Department of Highways expended $325,157,000 of State money on these accounts which is almost $85,000,000 more than the total Federal aid funds expended in Pennsylvania during the past 25 years.

For every dollar of Federal aid appropriated to date to Pennsylvania for highways the Federal government collected more than four dollars from the motorists of our State in excise taxes on motor equipment, accessories, oil and gasoline taxes.

The net cost of the ten toll bridges purchased by the Commonwealth amounted to $7,565,997.

At the current average of $1,000,000 annual net return from these bridges, they will be freed of tolls by the latter part of 1956. Thus a public demand for free bridges that first arose many years ago will be realized.

The vast 41,000 mile State Highway System is now all-weather surfaced.

A huge program of shoulder stabilization was launched on the main State Highway System.

The ever popular roadside rests along our highways have steadily increased in number under this Administration. The completed rests are exactly double the number in operation in 1951.

Records show that an average of more than 4,000 motorists per month stop at these areas between mid-April to October of each year and approximately one-half of these users are from out-of-State.

A poll made by the Department of Highways reveals that out-of-State tourists spend $1,000,000 per day while visiting Pennsylvania.

In the field of safety, the Department of Highways also cooperates with the Highway Safety Bureau of the Department of Revenue and the Pennsylvania State Police in educational and enforcement features of safer highways. This combined with modern engineering placed Pennsylvania among the leaders in maximum highway safety, which has resulted in a continuing decrease in highway fatalities and accidents for miles traveled in our State.

Within the Highway Department, safety is an ever present precaution. As a consequence Pennsylvania has been awarded two consecutive "Awards of Honor" by the National Safety Council, the only State ever to qualify for this dual award.

As a result, premiums on Workmen's Compensation Insurance are at the lowest rate in the history of the Department, as well as the lowest in the competitive field of activities.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. SCHMIDT,
Secretary of Highways.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Major plans were made at the beginning of your Administration for bringing about improvement in the public health program. A remarkable amount of the activities planned have been acomplished.

Legislation was enacted for a merit system for professional, technical, and executive personnel in the State Health Department under rules and regulations adopted by the Advisory Health Board. Merit system examinations have been conducted for over 140 different classes of positions in the Department.

A rating system has been established within the Department to determine the quality of service of employes on an objective basis. More than one-third of the merit system employes have now achieved permanent tenure.

A forty-hour work week has been effected for all the institutions under the Department's jurisdiction.

The Administration fostered a "home rule" concept for public health services. This was made possible by enabling legislation, enacted by the 1951 Legislature, permitting full-time public health services to be performed locally with local autonomy by the various counties, if these services were provided by a qualified staff meeting necessary professional standards, established by the Advisory Health Board.

Butler and Bucks Counties have established health departments under such legislation. A number of other counties are considering such establishment.

The work of the State Health Department is being decentralized to bring State Health Department services closer to local health problems, as well as to provide professional guidance to local departments of health.

Training Program

A training program for public health personnel within the State has been established and accelerated to enable citizens interested in health work to get adequate training to perform necessary administrative and professional duties. Graduate study in public health was supported for 33 administrative staff members of the Department, while 97 public health nurses participated in undergraduate study in public health practices and 511 staff members attended short courses and institutes. The Department cooperated with three other health organizations in the formation and administration of the Pittsburgh Field Training Center for the training of public health personnel.

The General Assembly in 1953 passed a new Vital Statistics Act, the first such complete Act to be passed by any State in the last ten years. Pennsylvania thus moves to the forefront in its legislative foundation for an efficient Vital Statistics system. Old and conflicting legislation has been repealed, the statutes have been codified, and new provisions have been included which make for a more effective Vital Statistics program.

Education Activities

Health Education activities were expanded to implement a broadened public health program. New publications dealing with Tuberculosis Control, Alcoholism, County Health Departments and Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies were produced. The showings of health films throughout the State were increased.

Continued efforts in communicable disease control have paid off in savings of sickness and lives. The annual number of cases of typhoid fever in the State dropped from 163 in 1950 to 110 in 1953, while diphtheria dropped from 142 to 60 during the same period.

During the last two years the Health Department was responsible for the distribution of gamma globulin to physicians for the inoculation of the contacts of cases of poliomyelitis, as well as for the prevention of measles and infectious hepatitis. Four counties in Pennsylvania this year were selected for participation in the national poliomyelitis field trials of the new vaccine developed at the University of Pittsburgh. These are Centre, Clinton, McKean, and Mercer Counties. A total of 4,612 children in the second grades in these counties received the vaccine.

The Division of Veterinary Public Health was established in 1953 to aid the control of communicable diseases which are carried by organisms other than humans.

The efforts to protect the citizens of Pennsylvania from tuberculosis have been greatly strengthened during the past four years. During these past four years approximately 3,364,000 X-rays have been taken, discovering about 2,700 new cases of tuberculosis.

In 1950 there were 600 patients waiting for admission to our sanatoria. Now there is no one who must wait more than a very short period to be admitted. A new sanatorium was established in Philadelphia, by purchase through the General State Authority of the former Lankenau Hospital. A drastic decrease in deaths from tuberculosis has occurred: there were 2,303 deaths reported in 1950; it is estimated that the final number in 1954 will be around 1,200.

In 1951 a law was passed providing for the licensing of clinical laboratories by the State Health Department, beginning in January, 1952. At present 112 laboratories operate under this law. Regulations pursuant to this act were passed by the Advisory Health Board. Since 1952 an annual list of approved laboratories has been published and furnished to using laboratories. This is kept up to date quarterly.

Fluordiation

The prevention of dental caries through fluordiation of public water supplies has been recognized by the Department of Health as a proven and safe method of reducing tooth decay. The program has been developed in the State to the point where three million people in Pennsylvania are now drinking public water supplies which are fluordiated.

For the first time in Pennsylvania all migrant labor camps, housing more than ten laborers, received thorough sanitary inspections before operation.

During the past four years the State Hospital for Crippled Children at Elizabethtown has cared for nearly 8,000 crippled children. This hospital is now approved for resident training.

While it is necessary to give continued attention to the control of communicable and acute diseases, these diseases continue to show decreases in morbidity and mortality, while the chronic diseases continue to rise. It has been, consequently, not only necessary to establish a Bureau of Chronic Diseases but to shift the State's attention more and more to measures to prevent the effects of chronic diseases. The control of cancer and the execution of laws dealing with narcotics and dangerous drugs have continued at an accelerated pace. Heart disease and diabetes programs have been conducted to the extent that limited appropriations in these areas would allow. Noteworthy among acts in the health program was support of the

Cardiac Work Clasification Unit at the Philadelphia General Hospital in cooperation with the Heart Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania and a Cardiac Nutrition Work Simplification Clinic at the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia.

The appropriation of $500,000 for the prevention and rehabilitation program in the field of alcoholism has enabled Pennsylvania to get a start towards control of this serious problem.

In all of the preventive medicine programs the public health nurses have been on the firing line.

Clean Streams

Outstanding accomplishments have occurred in the execution of the Clean Streams Program. In this connection plans have been checked for 150 sewage treatment plants, involving an estimated cost of 80 million dollars. Included in this total are four of the largest sewage treatment plants in Pennsylvania: the northeast, southwest, and southeast plants of Philadelphia, and the Allegheny County Sanitary Authority project. Four hundred and seventy-eight (478) industrial concerns have abated pollution of state waters. As a part of this program comprehensive surveys were made of 906 slaughter houses and more than 1,000 milk plants with resulting improvements in waste discharges. Nearly 6,000 investigations were made of coal mine operations to ascertain if there is discharge of acid wastes into streams.

A ten-year engineering and medical study was completed in an industrial plant engaged in the extraction, reduction and alloy fabrication of beryllium. These findings will be of aid in reducing the number of poisonings from this operation. Facilities have been expanded for the detection of harmful radiation in the use of radioisotopes. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission cooperates with the State Health Department in monitoring such hazards in Pennsylvania. Programs have been accentuated to cooperate with municipalities and industry in the solving of problems of atmospheric pollution, with particular emphasis on the testing of community air for concentrations of sulfur dioxide.

Respectfully submitted,

RUSSELL E. TEAGUE,
Secretary of Health.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

The Pennsylvania State Police, in the enforcement of the Criminal Laws and the Motor Vehicle Code, have been active in reducing accidents and saving lives on our highways.

The Pennsylvania State Police have coperated with local authorities, furnishing assistance in the investigation of major criminal offenses resulting in court convictions in many of our counties. Sheriffs have been assisted; District Attorneys have been furnished detectives in the investigation of murders and other serious crimes.

Gambling in Pennsylvania, through the use of slot machines, punch boards and other devices, has been reduced to what might be determined as a irreducible minimum.

Traffic activities throughout the Commonwealth have increased. With the opening of the Eastern Expressway to Philadelphia, additional men were required to keep fatalaties and accidents at a minimum. With the opening of the new "Parkway" in Allegheny County the State Police were again called upon to police additional road mileage. The extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike required additional men for such service with excellent results.

An average of fifty men were assigned to supervise licensed garages known as Inspection Stations. Through their activity Pennsylvania is known to be outstanding in that area of safety.

In cooperation with the Department of Revenue, an average of 396,657 persons were examined each year of the four years for driving licenses. Some 578,712 applicants failed to pass their tests out of a total of 1,586,630 examined.

Traffic Safety as placed before the students in Public Schools by members of the State Police played an important part in bringing National Safety citations to Pennsylvania.

During your Administration the Legislature increased the authorized strength of the Force from 1,800 to 1,900 men.

With the completion of the current housing program police facilities have been greatly improved. New barracks have been completed at Hollidaysburg, Reading, Bethlehem, Punxsutawney, Montoursville and Philadelphia. A driver testing field has been constructed adjacent to each of the new buildings providing facilities for off-the-street examination of prospective drivers.

Law enforcement, both motor vehicle and criminal, has continued with new emphasis on the enforcement of anti-gambling laws. As a result of the policy adopted by the Fine Administration permitting State Police to go into communities without awaiting a request from local authorities, Pennsylvania is freer of vice and gambling than at any time in the history of the State Police.

Outstanding among unusual activities of the State Police was the suppression of the prison riots which developed with little or no warning in January, 1953. Members of the State Police were mobilized for riot duty. The riots were broken without loss of life or serious injury.

Respectfully submitted,

COL. C. M. WILHELM,
Commissioner.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

I transmit herewith a report on the Department of Labor and Industry from January 1951 to date.

Provision was made for a new office building which, when completed, for the first time in our history will house under one roof all units of the Department numbering 5,295 employes. This integration of activities will not only improve the functioning of the Department but will greatly reduce, if not completely eliminate, what is now one of the largest items of expense, namely, the leasing of many buildings in the capital city.

Another outstanding accomplishment during this Administration was passage of a bill in the 1953 Session of

the Legislature authorizing construction of a Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Center where the necessary medical attention and theropeutic treatments will be provided to the disabled simultaneously with their vocational training. Johnstown was selected for the erection of this building and actual construction will begin shortly.

Of prime importance also has been the extensive revision of numerous codes which govern the enforcement of acts of the General Assembly. The determination of employe representation in wage contracts, the forestalling or solving of labor disputes before they have reached crises and the notable decline in industrial accident frequencies through annual State-wide and regional safety conferences are but a few of the highlights of our activities.

Bureau of Workmens' Compensation

The 1951 General Assembly granted an across the board increase of 20 per cent on workmen's compensation benefits. The maximum weekly rate on total disability claims moved from $25 to $30; the number of compensable weeks increased from 500 to 700, and the maximum compensation in permanent total disability rose from $12,500 to $20,000. Concurrently the minimum compensation rate was upped from $12.50 to $20 a week. The total amount of cmopensation payable in silicosis, anthracosilicosis and asbestosis cases was increased from $6,000 to $6,500. The Commonwealth's liability in occupational disease cases was also increased from 10% to 40%.

But the Administration did not rest content with the foregoing increases. Further amendments were made by the 1953 Legislature wherein the maximum weekly benefits rose from $30 to $32.50 and the minimum from $20 to $22.50. Compensation to widows was extended from 300 to 350 weeks and compensation to children previously terminating at age 16 was extended to age 18. Funeral expenses rose from $250 to $425. The total amount of compensation payable in silicosis cases was increased from $6,500 to $7,500. Medical expenses, formerly payable during the first 90 days after disabiltiy, began at $225; they were increased to 120 days for a total of $450. Hospital expenses were also increased from 90 to 120 days at prevailing rates.

From the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Law through 1953 benefits totaling $516,280,164 were paid on 2,459,887 cases exclusive of medical expenses. In 1952, $19,122,511 was paid on 53,541 cases. The 1953 payment of $20,207,115 disbursed on 52,111 cases—1,430 less than the preceding year—reflects two items: less accidents and the effect on the increased compensation rates.

From the beginning of your Administration through September 1954, the Bureau of Mediation handled 1,983 labor disputes involving 554,096 employes; 501 strikes involving 166,389 employes; and 1,482 controversies involving 387,707 employes. During the four years prior to this Administration the Bureau reported 767 strikes involving 431,928 employes and 5,748 controversies involving 1,260,630 employes; and 5 lockouts involving 99 employes.

The Labor Relations Board has made expeditious disposition of the nearly 700 proceedings instituted before the Board in the period January 1, 1951, to October 1, 1954.

A total of 374 collective bargaining elections were held during this period. The courts sustained decisions of the Board in 16 instances and reversed it in only 3, evidencing the obvious soundness of the Board's decisions.

As of October 15, 1954, the Bureau of Social Security for Public Employes had negotiated 14 individual plans and agreements with political subdivisions and some 40 agreements and modifications of agreements with the Federal Government, under which approximately 30,000 local government workers were brought into the Old Age and Survivors Insurance System.

Working conditions for the more than one million women employed in Pennsylvania have been brought under excellent standards. During the present Administration there has been an increase in the confidence the public has displayed in our fair approach and in our knowledge of specified subjects relating to the employment of women and minors.

During your Administration the frequency rate of industrial accidents was reduced 13.6 per cent and the severity rate 32 per cent. During this period of four years 48,088 Honor Certificates were issued to firms having perfect safety records and 6,619 Merit Certificates to firms that had accidents but whose frequency rates were below the State average for their industrial classifications.

The net premiums written under the State Workmen's Insurance Fund for the four years of your Administration will approach close to $17,000,000, while the losses paid during the same period will amount to approximately $11,000,000.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation increased by 23 per cent the annual number of physically disabled Commonwealth citizens who were provided wtih rehabilitative services and prepared for remunerative jobs during this Administration.

During the past four years and for the first time in Pennsylvania this Bureau has provided rehabilitation services to the mentally handicapped. Through these rehabilitative services the over-all income of the State was increased approximately $5,400,000 a year.

Through the efforts of the Bureau of Employment Security, approximately 1,520,800 job seekers were placed in suitable employment during your Administration. This represented an increase of 52 per cent over the preceding four years.

During the past four years approximately $540,000,000 was paid to 1,950,000 claimants under the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law. To finance this payment to benefits to unemployed workers, employers in Pennsylvania contributed $350,000,000 during the four years.

During this Administration unemployed claimants have received larger checks for weeks of idleness than ever before, while at the same time employers have been saved large sums of tax money. Departmental regulations aided many other employers.

Particular attention was given to the matter of employment of workers 45 years of age or over, and during the four years of your Administration approximately 112,800 persons in this age category were placed in suitable employment.

Placement in jobs surveys and studies were made for most of the varied industries in Pennsylvania. They were fruitful in placing hundreds of thousands of workers in employment. More than 55,000 Pennsylvanians were as-

sisted in securing suitable employment in areas outside the State.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID M. WALKER,
Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Twenty-seven new projects were started under the Hill-Burton program for hospital construction. The total cost of these projects was $49,473,000 of which the Federal share was $16,926,000.

During the same period, a total of $25,589,000 in payment to projects under construction was disbursed.

A concerted effort has been put forth to improve conditions of patient care in the 10 State-owned general hospitals. A new set of standard by-laws were drawn up by this Bureau and put into effect in these hospitals. Revenue was raised by raising the rates for rooms and wards, increasing X-ray and laboratory services and standard charges for medicines. There was new construction to expand services at Philipsburg and Nanticoke.

New legislation was promulgated to give the Department of Welfare responsibility for supervision of all types of homes for the aged.

A concentrated effort was made, especially during the last year, to have all individuals conducting homes which require licensure to comply. In cases of violations, prosecutions are instigated if the unlicensed operators refuse to close their homes after appropriate notification. This procedure has continued to reduce the number of violations

Adoption Act

Passage of the 1953 amendments to the Pennsylvania Adoption Act relating to relinquishment and abandonment, has resulted in 58 institutions and agencies meeting the approval of the Department of Welfare, to operate under the new set-up. Many applications are pending and are being investigated. Standards must be met by all institutions and agencies desiring approval for operation.

Approval is required only for institutions and agencies who wish to qualify for approval in regard to special sections of the new law to relinquishment and abandonment.

Agencies, institutions and individuals already placing children for adoption, under the old law may continue to do so without seeking this special approval. Approval means that agencies and institutions can accept the custody of children by court order and give consent to their adoption in lieu of the parents' consent. This was not permitted under any condition under the old law, which required the consent of the parent or the finding of abandonment at the adoption hearing.

Youth Service

A new Division of Youth Service, Department of Welfare, was created this year to make a basic research study in an effort to try to eliminate the undesirable factors contributing to juvenile delinquency. Social, religious, educational, and recreational programs, will be coordinated to combat the increase in juvenile delinquency. Child guidance centers are being established, a study is being made of detention care, and the Department is working closely with Juvenile Court authorities to develop sound uniform practices and procedures for handling delinquents.

Blind Progress

During the period of your Administration the State Council for the Blind of the Department of Welfare steadily increased services to the blind and visually handicapped.

The number of cases providing remedial eye care increased 235% during this period. Services to families of preschool age blind children were increased to meet the need brought about by recent increase in the incidents of blindness in preschool age children. Over 900 blind and visually handicapped persons were rehabilitated into employment during a four-year period with estimated annual earnings of over $1,300,000 per year. The reduction in payments to recipients of public assistance and blind pensions brought about by the rehabilitation program is estimated at $160,000 per year.

In 1952, following the passage of enabling legislation, a supervised program of business enterprise for the blind was inaugurated. Earnings of blind persons operating vending stands totalled over $141,000 for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1954.

In the area of cooperation with private agencies to extend and improve services to the blind and visually handicapped and the prevention of blindness, the State Council entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind providing for a jointly sponsored Mobile Eye Clinic operated by the private agency.

In its first year of operation, the Mobile Eye Clinic provided eye examinations to 2,543 medically indigent persons, bringing to light 995 cases having eye problems needing attention. Also in cooperation with the private agency, the State Council for the Blind entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind which established a Pilot Industrial Homework Project for the purpose of determining how to best meet the employment needs of an estimated 1,500 blind persons who for one reason or another cannot accept employment other than on a homebound basis.

The State Council for the Blind participated in and sponsored a research project inquiring into the problems of adjustment to blindness which covered a six-state area. The findings of this study were published in September of 1954 and have received national recognition.

Bureau of Mental Health

This period is noted for the formulation at the state level of a balanced mental health program whereby the traditional institutional program has been coordinated with a community mental hygiene program for education, prevention, and early recognition and treatment at the local level.

Accordingly, the state mental hospital becomes another resource of the community in case of need and must be integrated with the community in the complete rehabilitation of the patient. This means that our interest reaches out to the prospective patient before he is admitted and

follows him back to the community until he is readjusted. A number of actiities initiated and sponsored by the Bureau of Mental Health have contributed to the significant progress of such a balanced program.

In-service training and education have been promoted to round out the professional members of the institutional team focused on the patient. This has had a direct effect in building up necessary professional departments among our institutions. Annual meetings or institutes have helped to weld together the state mental hospital system at all professional echelons.

Collaterally, the use of volunteers from the community have for the first time been brought into a coordinated program of the institutions and is being further developed under full time coordinators. In the nursing area is fellowship program for graduate study is resulting in better qualified staff for the training of clinical specialists in this field. Psychiatric social work has embarked on closer liaison with community areas and is developing a follow-through placement and rehabilitation program for the express purpose of increasing the turnover of patients.

Special note must be given the reorganization of the clinical psychological services in the Bureau with the formulation of a coordinated program on mental deficiency. In this connection, a citizens' advisory committee has assisted in securing the necessary community interest and support.

On the community side, with the aid of funds under the National Mental Health Act, a full time division of the Bureau has been engaged in the education of the public at large and in the organization of local resources to meet local mental health needs. Grants-in-aid and consulative services have expanded existing community mental health clinic and created new ones. In the four years' time such full time treatment clinics have increased from nine to nineteen counties of the Commonwealth covering a population of 7¼ million people. Through the medium of workshops and training courses, community leadership in mental health promotion was developed and is a continuing process. Collaboration has been established at the state level to bring together the resources of the Department of Public Instruction, Health, Public Assistance, and Labor and Industry in a cooperative effort for mental health.

Basically, the most important advances in the past four years have been the stimulus for more adequate and concerted action within the mental institution, the development of a cooperative community action and the integration of all possible resources under a more centralized state mental system. A ground work has been laid that will make possible a much more effective program for promotion of positive mental health, for more prompt recognition and treatment at the local level and for shorter periods of hospitalization. In the final analysis this will establish a trend to less custodial care and more intensive and remedial treatment.

Respectively submitted,
ALAN D. REYNOLDS,
Secretary

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

During the four years just finished, the collection of taxes and fees due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—the primary duty of the department—has been carried out more effectively and at lower cost than ever before.

These facts are revealed in figures for the fiscal year that ended May 31, 1954. Revenue to the State's General Fund amounted to $545,885,453—a record income for any such period. The collection of that huge sum cost taxpayers a total of $4,455,931, which works out at eight-tenths (8/10) of one per cent for the over-all expense of collection.

To show just how efficient the operation was, compare the fiscal year of June 1, 1938, through May 31, 1939. The General Fund that year received $171,279,297—less than a third as much money—yet the Revenue Department's cost for collection was $1,765,210, or slightly more than one per cent.

Motor Fund taxes were collected with a similar saving to taxpayers, as is shown by comparing the same fiscal years—that ending in 1954 with 1939. In the recent year, the Commonwealth got $221,273,557 from motor vehicle sources, and it cost $7,301,760, or three and three-tenths (3.3) per cent to collect it. Back in 1938-39, such revenue came to only $78,147,370—a little over a third as much—and it cost the taxpayers $2,947,896 for that collection job, or three and eight-tenths (3.8) per cent.

Executive Office

During your administration the Executive Office of the Department, which functions to co-ordinate the work of the various bureaus of the Revenue Department, has undertaken greater responsibilities and a greatly increased volume of work.

For example, the administration and collection of the Real Estate Transfer Tax became a duty of this office three years ago. Likewise, the work of the Disbursement Accounting Division increased sizeably because of the 500 or so additional employes taken on by the Sales and Use Tax Bureau, with an accompanying rise in the number of requisitions for payment for supplies and equipment for the new unit. Advent of the Sales and Use Tax Bureau, also, has meant a big extra volume of work for the Supplies and Equipment Section.

In addition, the new bureau has meant more work and responsibility for the Personnel Setcion, as well as for the Payroll Section which now takes care of deductions for government bonds and medical and surgical insurance.

Recently, the Executive Office organized a Division of Research, Statistics and Methods which prepares and furnishes information concerning revenue and taxation as it may be needed by the Governor, the Secretary of Revenue, the Budget Secretary and members of the Legislature.

All the extra duties have been initiated and are being conducted without appreciable increase in personnel.

Corporation Taxes

The collection of taxes from Pennsylvania's corporations has been maintained through these four years on a current

basis, with more than 16,000 new domestic and foreign corporations having been processed. In addition, as a result of presettlement conferences, the number of petitions for resettlement, review and appeal have been greatly reduced.

Beginning with 1952, corporation tax reports were revised to include the Standard Industrial Classification. The change provides a detailed breakdown of data on industries as an aid to state uniform budgetary control.

The bureau has continued its practice of working closely with the Department of Commerce in discussing tax problems with firms which contemplate locating in this Commonwealth.

Sales and Use Tax Bureau

In the year and a third since the Pennsylvania Sales and Use Tax Law went into effect, this bureau has become a smoothworking, efficient operation, with about 525 employes, 213 of whom are in the headquarters office building on Pine Street, Harrisburg. There are 11 district offices and 21 sub-district offices.

Approximately 205,000 business concerns and individuals are registered as potential taxpayers.

County Collections

Though revenue from inheritances has steadily increased during these four years, the cost of collecting those taxes has declined. In 1950, this particular tax amounted to $24,611,741.89 and 5.6 per cent was spent to collect it. In 1953, collections came to $38,931,457.84, but it cost only 4.4 per cent to operate the Inheritance Tax Division.

During the Fine Administration, about 6,000 delinquent accounts have been collected or closed.

In the Miscellaneous License Section, the number of agents who issue licenses to hunt and fish increased from 1,400 to 1,600, thereby giving a wider and more convenient distribution. Also, the license sales have gone up by 30 per cent in these four years. These expansions have been handled without additional personnel.

Improved methods and enforcement procedures in this bureau from 1951 through 1954 have achieved a steady rise in revenue collections from the Cigarette Tax, Malt Beverage Tax and various kinds of delinquent accounts. Personnel has been substantially reduced in these four years.

Institutional Collections

Though not a tax-collecting agency, this bureau is instrumental in obtaining payment for care and treatment given patients in the Commonwealth's medical, surgical and mental institutions.

In the last four years, investigation and collection procedures have been so improved that $8,123,877 more have been collected—about 50 per cent more—than during the previous four years. Such collections represent a direct saving to Pennsylvania's taxpayers.

Athletic Commission

During three years and eight months of the Fine Administration, this body supervised 1,707 boxing and wrestling matches in Pennsylvania.

Bureau of Liquid Fuels Tax

The Bureau of Liquid Fuels Tax has collected taxes on more than 10 billion gallons of motor fuels, the amount of revenue coming to approximately $500,000,000.

During this Administration, great improvement in the Bureau of Motor Vehicles has been effected through the enactment of several amendments to the Motor Vehicle Code.

The expiration date of registration plates for commercial vehicles was shifted from March 31 to May 31 of each year, beginning in 1953.

A single license tag was substituted for two effecting a saving of $776,191.48 in 1953 alone. Registrations of motor vehicles are constantly increasing, so each year this amendment is in effect will result in more savings.

Other legislative improvements included the adoption of the Uniform Law for the transportation of dangerous materials along the highways of the Commonwealth, and the providing for a new building in the near future to house the Bureau of Highway Safety as well as the Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

There were administrative steps taken in these four years, also, to provide better service and more thrifty functioning. Among them were the purging of the Certificate of Title files of more than four million records which had become over five years old. The file containing Learners' Permits was cleared of many thousands of old records.

Highway Safety

This important bureau, during the four years of the Fine Administration, has kept accelerating its campaign against death on the highways until the traffic death rate has reached its lowest mark in the history of Pennsylvania.

A juvenile Unit, set up within the bureau, works closely with Juvenile Court judges and has been valuable in reducing recklessness among teen-age drivers.

The Governor's Highway Safety Advisory Committee has carried on a more intensive program of highway safety education than ever before. Its work has included close cooperation with schools, the State Police, safety councils, automobile clubs, local government officials, citizen groups, the press, radio and television.

Another effort to save lives on streets and highways was participation by this state in the "Slow Down and Live" crusade during vacation months (June, July and August).

Suspension or revocation of driving privileges for violators of the Motor Vehile Code has increased tremendously. This so-called "tough" attitude toward violators of the rules of the road, though it has angered many offenders, has contributed to Pennsylvania's good record for traffic safety—a record that has brought numerous awards over these four years from people who are authorities in this difficult field.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTO F. MESSNER,
Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

The following is a summary of the accomplishments of the Department of Public Assistance during the present Administration.

The number of persons dependent on public assistance decreased from 333,000 at the beginning of this Administration to a low point of slightly less than 200,000 in October, 1953.

As the result of a certain amount of unemployment during the past twelve months the assistance rolls have increased somewhat and as of September, 1954 the number of persons on the rolls totaled about 251,000.

Those receiving assistance today are primarily the aged, dependent children and their parents. the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, persons of marginal employability, and a few fully employable persons who are temporarily out of work.

From January, 1953 through September, 1954, the total number of persons whose applications for assistance were approved and who began to receive grants, totaled 280,000. During the same period the total number of persons for whom assistance was discontinued amounted to 250,000. This clearly indicates the large number of people for whom assistance is a temporary means of tiding them over periods of illness, unemployment, and the like, and is in sharp contrast with the fact that an average of only 220,000 persons received assistance per month during the past four years.

The cost of public assistance from State funds decreased from a monthly rate of $7,461,000 at the beginning of this Administration to a low point of $4,485,000 in October, 1953. As a result of the increase in the number of dependent persons, costs in September amounted to $5,355,000.

In keeping with the two-fold objective of (1) reducing dependency by placing a firm emphasis on the responsibility of people to be self-supporting whenever possible, and (2), making more adequate assistance grants to those who have no other means of support, assistance allowances were increased effective October, 1952 by approximately 10%.

A new assistance category known as Aid to the Disabled has been established during the present Administration under which the Federal Government pays part of the cost. In this category at the present time there are approximately 12,500 persons who have physical or mental impairments to the extent that they are totally disabled.

Blind Pensions were increased by legislative action in 1951 from $40 to $50 per month.

A cooperative agreement has been developed with the State Council of Civil Defense as a stand-by procedure for giving financial aid to persons who may be the victims of enemy disaster.

At the request of the Department new legislation was enacted that requires that all institutions meet minimum standards of health and safety as prescribed by the Department of Welfare. This is designed for the protection of our aged and infirm citizens who are dependent on others for personal care and attention.

The Relief Work Program of the Department has been stepped up from 58 projects at the beginning of this Administration to 354 in September, 1954. The number of workers on these projects increased from 300 to almost 2,700 during the same period. The Relief Work Program is a big factor in helping the taxpayer receive value for his dollar.

The Secretary of Public Assistance has established a closer working relationship with County Boards of Assistance.

A new In-Service Training Program has been placed in operation for all employes with sharp focus on how to help those who are eligible for assistance and at the same time deny assistance to those who are not eligible.

The Claims Collection Division of the Department has been unusually active, with the result that the amount of money recovered as reimbursement for assistance has been running at the rate of approximately three and one-fourth million dollars a year.

The Department through its Claims Division has waged an intensive campaign against persons who obtain assistance for which they are not eligible. The recoveries have been running at the rate of about three-fourths of a million dollars per year. Cases of flagrant violation involving chiseling have been prosecuted and jail sentences imposed in addition to fines and repayments when possible. An amendment to the Public Assistance Law making it possible to use Summary Proceedings in certain cases has materially aided in this effort.

The efforts of the Commonwealth to hold relatives liable for supporting their indigent kin have been aided by new legislation. One new law strengthens procedures for getting support from a person who has deserted his family in Pennsylvania and gone to work in another state.

The "Pennsylvania Civil Procedural Support Law" was enacted in 1953 and is designed to make more effective enforcement of support against persons in the various counties of the Commonwealth. It is conservatively estimated that this is resulting in a saving of at least $3,000,000 during a biennium.

In order to develop public confidence in the assistance program the law was amended so that any citizen who inquires at a County Assistance Office will be told whether a person is receiving assistance, and if so, his address and the amount of assistance.

As the result of a ruling made by the Attorney General, it is now possible for the Department of Public Assistance to grant financial help to persons on leave of absence from State mental institutions. This has made it possible to return to the community persons no longer needing institutional care but who need public assistance in order to maintain themselves. This frequently leads to complete rehabilitation at a cost to the Commonwealth that is much less than institutional care.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR G. EVANS,
Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Since January 1, 1951, to October 31, 1954, 993 new industries began operations in Pennsylvania, making the total number of manufacturing plants at that time 20,470.

These new industries provided jobs for 62,402 persons, increased the industrial payrolls of Pennsylvania annually by $191,242,974 and invested new capital totaling $269,219,250.

Some 1,263 existing industries, that had been in operation for years, expanded their productive capacity giving jobs to 90,339 persons and increasing the annual pay-

roll in Pennsylvaniaby $295,068,608 through new capital investment totaling $3,782,129,385.

Pacing the great industrial growth, since January 1, 1954, 2,596 new commercial enterprises—retail and wholesale stores, service stations, restaurants and professional services and the like—started operations investing $20,600,000 in new capital and providing additional jobs.

Since January 1, 1951, new industries, branch plants and expansions of existing industries were established at the rate of 27 per month—almost one daily.

Here are a few examples showing from where Pennsylvania's new industries came in the past four years:

New York State, including New York City; California; Forest Park, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Akron, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; New Jersey; Minnesota; Peoria, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; and from faraway Switzerland.

During the four-year period, industrial field representatives of the Department of Commerce made 29,452 personal calls on business and industry within the State, extending the services of the Department and being helpful to industry and commerce with many problems. During the same period executives of the Department made 1,386 personal calls on industry—many of these calls being outside the State and in which they conferred with manufacturers urging they locate in Pennsylvania and extending the services of the Department to that end. These calls in many instances were successful.

The Department made a listing and photographs of all building in Pennsylvania available for manufacturing purposes and added the additional data of floor space, transportation facilities, labor supply, power, water and gas utilities and other pertinent information. This file of data is consequently kept up to date.

A substantial part of this industrial expansion in Pennsylvania resulted from direct or indirect efforts of the Department of Commerce.

Led Nation

Pennsylvania led the nation in every category of plant expansion in the years of 1951, 1952, 1953. More machinery was installed than in any other state. More money was spent for new structures and plant expansion than in any other state.

These statements are from the Bureau of the Census, of the United States Department of Commerce records.

Recognizing the need for studying problems facing the textile industry you named a Textile Study Committee. It made a long and exacting study and presented its findings November 6, 1953.

The first Industrial Exposition ever to be held on a state-wide basis was held in Harrisburg, in September, 1954, under the direction of the Keystone Building Contractors Association, with the assistance and full cooperation of the Department of Commerce. More than 300,000 persons view this exhibit.

The Department has contributed greatly to the efforts of local communities, organizations, chambers of commerce and other trade groups in the successful forward march of industrial and commercial Pennsylvania, Scores of communities have been helped in setting up plans for industrial development funds. A staff of six field men, assigned to regions of about eleven counties each, is constantly on the alert to be of help to local communities and groups.

Steel Production

An example of industrial progress is seen in the report of the American Iron and Steel Institute which states the steel capacity of Pennsylvania totaled 33,351,000 tons as of January 1, 1953. That was the largest steel producing capacity of any state and represented an increase of 2,000,000 tons during the year 1952 and as of January 1, 1953, the steel capacity of Pennsylvania was 28.4 per cent of the national total of 117,547,470 tons.

During the period between January 1, 1951, and October 1, 1954, only 467 industries closed down with an employment loss of but 9,046 persons.

Another of the Department's newer policies is preparing brochures detailing community advantages and opportunities so that this information may be placed in the hands of manufacturers seeking new locations for plants.

The total income in Pennsylvania in 1953 was higher as a whole than in the previous year. So was the per capita income. For the country as a whole the per capita income was $1,709 in 1953; in Pennsylvania it was $1,822.

Exceptional progress has been made in the past four years in promoting Pennsylvania as a vacationland. Inquiries for colorful literature on Pennsylvania's vacation attractions and opportunities have resulted in thousands upon thousands of persons coming to the Keystone State for their vacations.

In 1951, according to a survey made for the department, the recreational travel and vacation business in Pennsylvania—accruing from out-of-state visitors and by Pennsylvanians traveling in their own state, including the expenditures by hunters and anglers—was conservatively estimated at $800,000,000. Since that time it has shown a steady increase until in 1954 it may well be said to be approching the billion dollar mark.

That Pennsylvania ranks high among the top twelve vacation states during the year ending March, 1953, was shown in a nation-wide survey conducted by the research department of a well-known national publishing company. Vacationists named Pennsylvania as the destination of 5.7 per cent of all the trips taken during the year for which the survey was made. Only three other states were ahead of Pennsylvania in that survey.

During the past four years the department's colored, sound motion pictures were shown to nearly ten million persons in the United States, in Pennsylvania and in some foreign countries.

The department printed more than 1,000,000 pieces of colorful literature for distribution. In addition it distributed, during the four-year period, better than 10,000,000 pieces of literature furnished to it by chambers of commerce, hotel and resort groups and other community organizations.

Representatives of the department have encouraged the formation of community groups to promote the recreational and vacation attractions of certain areas in the State. This effort has been successful. At the same time it has cooperated fully with groups that have been organized for some time.

A Tourist Advisory Committee—made up of representatives of the hotels, the newspapers and the motor clubs—works effectively with the Department of Commerce in

its efforts to increase the recreational travel and vacation business.

Pennsylvania Week

There has been an overwhelming response to the call for service in our annual Pennsylvania Week observance.

Originated by the State Department of Commerce in 1946 it has been carried forward each year with increasing vigor and success. Designed to do a job of "selling" Pennsylvania's advantages to the rest of the nation it also is acquainting or reacquainting Pennsylvanians with all that the Commonwealth enjoys in good living and working, the great productive output of our mills and factories, the wealth of our agricultural efforts, the cultural blessings, the educational opportunities, the recreational attractions throughout the State and the scores of major historic shirnes that dot the State from one end to the other.

In carrying out its program for the stimulation of local planning and zoning activities, the State Planning Board, an administrative agency of the Department of Commerce during the years 1953 and 1954, conducted conferences for planning technicians from various state communities. It arranged for meetings leading to the reorganization of the Pennsylvania Planning Association and continuing advisory service to communities of the State in regard to planning and zoning. More than 45 community planning and zoning organizations were activated or reactivated durig the biennium.

Technical services in recreation site planning, programming and training were provided more than 100 Pennsylvania communities. Nearly 50 communities established recreation commissions during the biennium. A County Park Commission was created in Bucks County.

Housing Projects

During the biennium housing porjects were started and completed the Emporium, State College, Waynesboro and Coatesville. To date 3,500 dwelling units have been constructed and occupied or are nearing completion in 35 separate State projects and all of this work from ground breaking to conditions of tenancy have been under the Department's jurisdiction. Construction of many hundreds of dwelling units has been made possible by grants to assist urban redevelopment. Sixteen urban redevelopment projects made possible by funds so allocated will result in housing developments in crowded and run-down sections of industrial cities.

Ground has broken for a moderate rental project in Reading to be erected at a cost of $1,714,000, to which the Department allocated a subsidy of $514,205. A grant agreement was approved providing a $300,000 subsidy for a redevelopment project in York. In Pittsburgh a multi-million dollar redevlopment has been initiated, to which the State has contributed $1,000,000. In Philadelphia redevelopment plans were completed for the Southwest Temple area to whih the State contributed $310,333. Two hundred twenty-nine dwelling units will occupy the site and the State's contribution here will be $767,705.

The total estimated value of construction that will accrue from assistanc granted by the State for the building of moderate rental housing approximates $40,000,000.

The Bethel Court Redevelopment project of the Chester Redevelopment Authority has been approved and a grant from the State of $250,000 has been given. In Harrisburg $559,009 has been allocated from State funds for the redevelopment of 24 acres adjoining Capitol Park Extension.

The total appropriation of $15,000,000, made by the General Assembly, has not only covered the State's contribution to construction and to urban redevelopment but most of the administrative costs.

Basic programs of research in the fields of population have been carried forward and estimates of changes in population by counties between 1950 and 1952 have been completed, as has been a study of movements and characteristics of the State's population. A study of the bituminous coal industry was published and recommendations for a program designed to improve the State's position in this basic industry were presented.

Resepctfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. BEHRENS,
Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

I am pleased to submit herewith a brief resume of the Game Commission's accomplishments during the four-year period of your Administration. Much of the success accredited to the wildlife conservation program can be attributed to your personal interest and cooperation in the Commission's objectives.

The Game Commission is charged with the responsibility of administering one of the special funds of the Commonwealth—the Game Fund. Briefly, the following report refers to our finances and various statistical data:

Financial Operations

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Expenditures
June 1, 1950—May 31, 1951	$ 3,796,733.03	$ 4,028,782.81
June 1, 1951—May 31, 1952	4,054,253.19	3,248,617.01
June 1, 1952—May 31, 1953	4,193,301.26	4,081,576.17
June 1, 1953—May 31, 1954	4,410,333.98	3,825,103.49
	$16,454,732.46	$16,184,079.48

Game Fund Balances

June 1, 1950 ..... $1,815,982.94*
May 31, 1954 ..... 2,086,635.92†

* Includes War Bond investment $93,000
† Includes $1,496,137.50 in U. S. Government Securities

Hunting Licenses Issued

	Resident		Non-Resident	
Year	Fee	Number	Fee	Number
1950	$3.15	808,171*	$20.00	26,001
1951	3.15	826,044*	20.00	31,278
1952	3.15	830,779*	20.00	32,042
1953	3.15	859,783*	20.00	30,664

* Includes free licenses issued to Members of the Armed Forces and Disabled Veterans to 1951 inclusive; beginning in 1952 free licenses issued to Disabled Veterans only.

The sale of 859,783 Resident Licenses in 1953, and 32,042 Non-Resident Licenses in 1952 established an all-time record to date. More hunters were afield during the past four years than any previous four-year period; however,

the percentage of fatal accidents was reduced by intensive safety campaigns.

Game Kill

A summary shows that the kill of Raccoons, Wild Turkey, Ruffed Grouse, Ringneck Pheasants, Rails, Gallinules and Coots, Wild Waterfowl, Woodchucks and Doves increased over the previous four-year period. By the same token, there was a slight decrease in the kill of Deer, Bear, Rabbits, Hares, Hungarian Partridges, Squirrels, Quail and Woodcock.

The Commission has taken full advantage of Federal Aid funds from its inception in 1939. During the four (4) fiscal years included in this report Pennsylvania's apportionment amounted to $1,897,111.67. The 75% reimbursement during the same period from projects applied against this apportionment and the balance collected from apportionment made prior to June 1, 1950 amounted to $2,060,239.29.

All wildlife research studies are designed to accomplish practical management programs to provide a greater amount of healthful, outdoor recreation for hunters and nature lovers.

Within the past four years several research projects have been completed:

1. Three cottontail rabbit management studies in three different parts of the State. These five-year investigations provided information for increasing cottontails on abandoned farm land.

2. Four to six regional surveys of Pennsylvania mammals. The final reports of these surveys have been published.

3. A study of environmental control on forested lands for game management. This was a comparison between bulldozing, cutting, and fire as means for creating food and cover for forest game species.

4. Research studies of predators and predator control methods. The three separate projects included an analysis of the Pennsylvania bounty system, a compilation of the food habits of predators, and an evaluation of modern concepts concerning predator control as a game management procedure.

Studies currently in operation are

1. White-tailed deer study. The difficult task of managing Pennsylvania's tremendous deer herd must be based upon the biological findings and recommendations of research.

2. Wild turkey study. An attempt is being made to extend the wild turkey range to all suitable parts of the State.

3. Woodcock study. This is a management study primarily designed to restore woodcock coverts to higher productivity.

4. Cottontail rabbit study. The current rabbit management procedures being evaluated with the intent of improving their effectiveness.

5. Management of transmission lines for wildlife. The hundreds of mile of power lines and pipe lines should provide food, cover, and nesting sites for game if properly managed.

6. An evaluation of wildlife food production efforts. The cuttings, plantings, and food patches are being carefully examined throughout the State to determien the best methods and materials to use for the production of food for wildlife.

7. Experimental management of the Conemaugh Reservoir Area. This 6,800-acre tract in Indiana County is being used to study land management techniques for wildlife and the population dynamics of resident game.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Pennsylvania State University, various wildlife research studies are conducted by graduate students enrolled there. These studies are selected by a committee representing the University and the Game Commission. Among the more important during the past four years were

1. A study of the parisitological, pathological, and biochemical factors affecting the grouse cycle.

2. An analysis of the factors responsible for antler growth in deer.

3. An economic analysis of deer damage to farm crops as related to income from deer hunters.

4. An appraisal of deer damage to forest reproduction in Pennsylvania.

5. A study of ruffed grouse in the Barrens, Centre County.

6. The biology and ecology of the gray squirrel in Pennsylvania.

7. Waterfowl investigations on Conneaut Marsh.

School of Conservation

Since its inception in 1936, the Commission's Conservation School, operated on an actual need basis only, continues to lead the Nation in preparing carefully selected men for wildlife conservation careers in Pennsylvania. Graduate quality steadily improves; the rewards of the training program have been most gratifying. More emphasis is placed on conservation education each year and it is felt that Pennsylvania has progressively advanced its conservation education program.

Visual Aids

The Commission produced five feature motion pictures in color and sound and acquired seven others from outside sources. It also produced eight television pictures of 12½ to 13½ minutes running time which are currently being used by numerous stations in a weekly series titled "Operation Wildlife."

Three major live wildlife exhibits were held annually—at the State Farm Show, the Motorboat and Sportsmen's Show at Philadelphia and the Allegheny County Free Fair at Pittsburgh.

More than 5,000 meetings of sportsmen, farm youth groups, granges, Scouts and school children; civic and church organizations; women's garden and bird clubs, etc., were attended by field and office personnel most of this service having been rendered by the Conservation Education Assistants in the Commission's six field divisions. In addition, these men spearheaded more than 1,000 safe gun-handling programs in connection with Hunt Safely Week, proclaimed annually by you.

A program designed to encourage wildlife habitat improvement on Pennsylvania farms was jointly sponsored by the Commission and the Department of Public Instruction, to which the Commission provides annual cash awards not to exceed $1,000. This program is currently entering its third year.

Cash subsidies amounting to several thousand dollars

were also provided the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, and The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, to carry on special conservation education programs in those metropolitan areas principally among school children.

Special efforts were made to promote the Boy Scouts of America Conservation Good Turn for 1954, and field personnel were instrumental in helping to develop many worthwhile programs at the local level.

Close liaison was also maintained with sportsmen, women's, garden, 4-H, and other clubs to further encourage individual and collective support of the conservation program.

Sixteen Waterfowl Propagation Areas and Refuges totaling 1,690 acres have been installed. New impoundments of water areas for waterfowl totaling 1,610 acres have been constructed; engineering and preliminary work has been done on numerous others.

During this four-year period, the Commission purchased 23,892.14 acres of State Game Lands. This brings the total State Game Lands area to 905,768.35 acres.

The Food and over program and the management of commission-owned and controlled lands were greatly expanded.

Nursery Management

Ten small seedling nurseries, totaling eleven acres, were mantained at locations on State Game Lands. Over 2,300,000 seedlings were grown and distributed from these small nurseries.

Approximately 5,240,000 seedlings were planted.

Over 6,935 acres of timberland were improved for wildlife. Timber sales improved over 3,000 acres for wildlife, in addition to providing an income from various products sold.

Development for Waterfowl

Fifteen new dams were built impounding 130 acres.

Under the new Small Marsh Program, initiated in 1953, thirty-one sites were surveyed, plans prepared for twenty-three structures, and one pond totaling 8.5 acres was completed. Operations have been started on six other dams.

An additional 580 acres were improved by planting seed, tubers and plants utilized by wild waterfowl.

Roads and Fire Trails

Approximately 1,050 miles of roads were maintained each year, and a total of over 90 miles were constructed to provide access to development area. Over 620 miles of fire trails were maintained and 13 additional miles were constructed during the four-year period.

During the period personnel constructed 18 storage buildings and 27 corn cribs to provide storage facilities.

Boundary maintenance on the State Game Lands totaled 3,800 miles, while lines around an additional 134,650 acres of refuges and propagation areas were mowed and serviced annually.

Flood Control Reservoirs

Leases were executed between the United States Government and the Commission providing licenses to manage wildlife on approximately 7,00 acres included in the Loyalhanna and Conemaugh River Reservoir areas.

The Commission, under an agreement signed in 1950, managed wildlife on the Allegheny National Forest.

Cooperative Program

The Cooperative Farm-Game Program has maintained 167 project areas containing 10,285 farms with a total of 1,040,144 acres. Of this total 847,164 acres have been open to public hunting. Impetus has been on development of improved wildlife habitat on the farms now under lease rather than on major expansion of project areas. Much constructive work has been accomplished with the aid of farmer cooperators.

Habitat for farm-game species was improved by distributing 7,118,315 evergreen and deciduous tree, shrub and vine seedlings to cooperators. In addition to benefiting wildlife, these plantings will help conserve soil and water.

During the past four years, 19,027 persons have been successfully prosecuted for Game Law violations for which penalties were recovered in the amount of $605,-988.22.

During the past four years, a total of 5,165 persons have had their hunting and trapping privileges revoked for a given number of years.

During the past four fiscal years, bounty claims were received from trappers covering 40,440 weasels, 71,364 gray foxes, 60,697 red foxes, 32 goshawks and 6,116 great horned owls. A total amount of $599,216.50 was expended in payment of these bounty claims.

In conclusion, we should like to stress the ever-increasing number of hunters and the huge task of providing adequate game to make their days afield attractive. We are fully aware of these responsibilities, and it is hoped that future Administrations will always be as interested, sympathetic and cooperative as the present one has been toward the Game Commission's wildlife conservation program.

Respectfully submitted,

LOGAN J. BENNETT,
Executive Director

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Conforming with your request, I am transmitting this report of the accomplishments of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission during the four years of your Administration.

The program of the Fish Commission progressed with more and greater momentum during the past four years, than during any previous administration in my memory. During this period we broke all records in that the ten fish farms operated by the Commission are presently producing more pounds of fish, supplementing the fishery management program, than at any other time within our history.

During the past four years a much needed maintenance program has been well advanced. The warm water fish farm at Linesville has been completed and put into operation.

For the first time in the history of the Commission, we launched a progra mfor hatching and propagating muskellunge.

During your tenure in office, the Commission acquired a number of lakes, ponds, and fishing waters heretofore unimproved and unfit for public fishing. Numbers of these

lakes were planned and constructed with funds of the Fish Commission by the Commission's own engineers; which together with many miles of additional streams, have been stocked with fish and opened to the public.

The Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson Act) of August 9, 1950, was designed to help the States solve their sport-fishery problems. All money granted to Pennsylvania from this source has been used for acquiring land and building dams to provide public fishing lakes. The Fish Commission has attempted to locate such new lakes near areas of heavy human population and where public fishing facilities are limited. Lakes already acquired or built under this program are Virgin Run Lake, Fayette County, 32 acres; Ice Dale Lake, Chester County, 26 acres; and Glade Run Lake, Butler County, 51 acres.

Of interest to fishermen is the recovery of hundreds of black bass, catfish, sunfish, and suckers from Memorial Lake at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. The lake has been turned over to the Pennsylvania Fish Commission as a nursery reserve in the Commission's propagation program.

After much improvement by the Delaware Valley Protective Association, the Delaware Canal, from the Northampton County line, south to a point near Bristol, was stocked with black bass. This was the first time in forty (40) years that this section of the canal was stocked. Also during this period the Schuylkill River has been returned to our stocking schedules and is now being stocked for public fishing.

Harvey's Lake, Pennsylvania's second largest natural water body, was stocked with thousands of trout for the first time.

Early in 1951, through the fine cooperation of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, the Fish Commission acquired a tract of land and a large spring in Centre County which are now being developed as the new Benner Spring Research Station.

Thorough biological investigations have been made on thirty-four lakes in the Commonwealth during the past four years.

Due to the late building program of various State and Federal agencies as well as that of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the area of warm water lakes open to the public for fishing has been increased by 2,675 acres.

A reclamation program to promote better fishing in lakes is now under way. To keep abreast of changing conditions in Pennsylvania streams, and to manage these streams for best fishing, Commission biologists are constantly conducting stream surveys and the miles of streams managed for trout has increased by 261.

The Commission liberalized fishing for panfish. In addition, the Pennsylvania Legislature legalized the use, by Commission agents, of chemicals and other methods of controlling fish populations. These two measures will bring about better fishing for more people. Uniformity of fishing regulations in bordering waters between Pennsylvania and adjacent states has been brought about.

During the past four years 227 tons of fish were netted from lakes and rivers and stocked where needed.

A biological laboratory was established at the Erie State Fish Hatchery in 1952. A check of commercial fishermen showed that the parasitic sea lamprey is not a serious problem in Lake Erie.

Added impetus was given the acquisition of public fishing areas during the past four years. Through this program, access lots have been purchased on a number of lakes and rivers, easements have been secured on 15 trout streams, 616 acres of ponds and lakes have been purchased and leases obtained on 428 acres of ponds and lakes.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. FRENCH,
Executive Director.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, a five-member quasi-judicial agency regulating 10,000 utilities and carriers with a six billion dollar investment, disposed of an unusually heavy work load during your administration.

The postwar wage-price cycle, affecting public utilities as well as private industry, brought increased responsibilities which the Commission met forthrightly with a minimum number of employes.

Despite the sharp rise in the volume of regulatory work, accentuated by rate cases during the 1951-1954 period, the Commission adhered unswervingly to the law which requires that adequate service must be provided at reasonable rates.

Proof that the agency discharged its duties in the public interest is found in the fact that most of its decisions were upheld on appeal to the State Superior Court.

The continual rise of labor and material costs compelled many utilities to seek increases in rates for service. Those increases, however, were substantially lower during the 1951-1954 period than the general rise in the cost of non-regulated services and products.

In addition to handling rate increases, pared by nearly $33,000,000 after investigation, the Commission was responsible for many utility service improvements and increased public safety at highway-railroad crossings throughout the Commonwealth.

Approximately 800 formal highway-railroad crossing cases were processed, involving alteration, construction and elimination of crossings calling for improvements at an estimated cost of $128,500,000.

The most elaborate highway-railroad crossing project was in the City of Pittsburgh, in connection with improvements required for the downtown interchange of the Penn-Lincoln Parkway. The project included 40-odd highway crossings in the central business section of the city, involving the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, and the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

Commission approval of the crossing project cleared the way for construction by the Department of Highways at an estimated cost of $29,000,000. It is one of the largest highway-improvement projects ever undertaken by the Commonwealth.

Other noteworthy highway-railroad crossing projects approved by the Commission were:

(1) The Pottstown By-Pass highway, on two new bridge structures, over tracks of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads in Pottstown, Montgomery

County, at an estimated cost in excess of $1,000,000.

(2) Highway and bridge improvements, costing approximately $2,275,000, over tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Camp Hill, Cumberland County.

(3) The alteration, abolition and construction of 41 grade crossings on the West Chester Pike, along the right-of-way of the Philadelphia Suburban Transporting Company in Upper Darby and Haverford Township, Delaware County, at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.

(4) Highways Department construction of a new highway and bridge over the Susquehanna River, and two other bridges over tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at an estimated cost of $5,350,000, in Hanover and Plymouth Townships, near Nanticoke, Luzerne County.

A guide to the agency's letter-of-the-law operation is found in reductions it made in proposed rate increases. Following are some outstanding examples, and the counties in which consumers gained the benefit of nearly all of the reductions:

(1) On December 2, 1952, the Commission ordered an $11,782,000 cut in an annual intrastate rate increase by Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. The Commission's order was affirmed on appeal to the State Superior Court. The company serves 2,100,000 subscribers in the State.

(2) On February 17, 1953, the Commission ordered West Penn Power Company, Pittsburgh, to cut its rates by $1,663,840 a year, and pay refunds to 316,000 consumers in 16 counties. On an appeal taken by the utility, the Superior Court reversed the Commission and refused to permit the reduction and the refunds reflecting the lower rates ordered by the Commission. The utility furnishes service in these counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clinton, Elk, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Washington and Westmoreland.

(3) On August 12, 1953, the Commission ordered Equitable Gas Company, Pittsburgh, to cut a nautral gas rate increase by $1,059,000. It also ordered appropriate refunds to its 221,000 Western Pennsylvania consumers. Equitable serves in the Pittsburgh area and Armstrong, Butler, Greene, Indiana, Washington and Westmoreland counties. On an appeal by the utility the Superior Court affirmed the Commission's order directing refunds.

(4) On October 5, 1953, the Commission denied the entire $1,179,000 annual rate increase sought by the Scranton Electric Company. The Commission's action kept unchanged the rates of 88,000 consumers in Lackawanna, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

(5) On December 22, 1953, the Commission denied an entire $4,732,000 annual rate increase sought by Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, and ordered a cut of almost $2,000,000 in the existing industrial rates. The Commission's decision meant a substantial saving in bills of 422,000 customers in Allegheny and Beaver counties after lengthy litigation.

(6) On July 27, 1954, the Commission cut General Telephone Company of Pennsylvania's proposed $1,548,000 annual rate increase by $455,000—a 30 per cent reduction. The utility furnishes service to 125,300 subscribers in these 13 counties: Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Indiana, Mercer, Somerset, Venango, Warren and Westmoreland.

(7) On August 24, 1954, the Commission ordered a $2,867,713 cut in a nautral gas rate increase sought by Manufacturers Light & Heat Company, Pittsburgh. The utility furnishes service to 229,316 consumers in these 22 counties: Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Butler, Chester, Armstrong, Clarion, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

(8) On September 13, 1954, the Commission approved the plan of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, Allentown, to refund $1,472,807 plus interest to some 2,400 large-quantity commercial, industrial and resale electric power customers. This was the result of an earlier Commission order involving the method of computing industrial use charges. The Commission's decision was upheld on appeal. PP&L serves in these 28 counties: Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Susquehanna, Union, Wayne and York.

(9) On September 27, 1954, the Commission cut more than half an increase proposed by the Peoples Natural Gas Company, Pittsburgh. The reduction amounted to approximately 3 million dollars. The utility serves in these 13 counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington and Westmoreland.

These examples serve as a sound indication that the interests of Pennsylvania's utility users have been well protected under the law and by the Public Utility Commission.

Respectfully submitted,
LEON SCHWARTZ,
Chairman

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

We review herewith the activities of the Liquor Control Board during the four years of your Administration.

There have been no radical changes attempted, but rather we have pursued a course leading to gradual improvement of all phases of operations under the Board's jurisdiction.

Betterment of service to our patrons, and a tightening of controls in both State Stores and licensed establishments that sell and dispense alcoholic beverages has been a constant objetcive. Measures to secure the cooperation of licensees in actively supervising their establishments have, we believe, been helpful, but this necessarily is re-

inforced by constant activity on the part of our enforcement personnel.

Stores

The Board now supervises a system of 614 stores with an annual business, last year, exceeding $230,000,000. The Board does not advertise nor seek to promote sales. It provides a public service, as required by law, to an estimated 4,000,000 patrons. Emphasis is placed on courtesy as well as efficiency on the part of those in charge, and a training program has been inaugurated to assist in attaining this end.

A fully equipped laboratory is maintained with routine analysis of all products to assure the quality of distilled spirits and wines merchandised by the Board.

Revenues

Dollars sales volumes by calendar years, including the 10 per cent State tax, during your administration, were:

1951		$226,072,253.42
1952		227,277,238.81
1953		239,426,468.37
1954 (Jan. to Aug. actual)	$137,671,432.97	
(Sept. to Dec. est.) ..	93,236,000.00	
		230,907,432.97

Profits from the State Store System by calendar years were:

1951		$ 41,313,551.18
1952		38,422,715.57
1953		41,417,188.86
1954 (Jan. to Aug. actual)	$ 21,391,674.82	
(Sept. to Dec. est.) ..	16,316,870.00	
		37,708,544.82

Yields of the 10 per cent State tax by calendar years in addition were:

1951		$ 20,533,693.06
1952		20,643,453.53
1953		21,749,043.69
1954 (Jan. to Aug. actual)	$ 12,505,424.31	
(Sept. to Dec. est.) ..	8,476,000.00	
		20,981,424.31

During the present administration license fees amounting to $31,836,797.19 have been received by the Board; of this amount $23,412,658.34 has been returned to local municipalities.

The Board at the beginning of each biennium makes commitments as to the amount it can transfer from profits and has always fulfilled the commitments made.

Enforcement

An outstanding achievement in your Administration, with the cooperation of the State Police was the banishment of slot machines and other gambling devices in the clubs and other licensed premises of the State. This was accomplished without fuss or feather, with a minimum of punitive measures, and the ready acquiescence and cooperation on the part of most of the licensed places involved. Our Enforcement Bureau has cooperated with juvenile aid authorities and local police and has consistently worked to bring about better observance of law in licensed establishments. Constant vigilance has been shown in suppressing manufacture of and trafficking in illegal liquor.

Legislation

The Liquor Code was approved by you on April 12, 1951. It governs the three main functions of the Board's daily operations, buying and selling distilled spirits and wine; issuing licenses and permits and enforcing the laws and regulations. It combines in one package the original laws which controlled the traffic in liquor and beer.

The principle of home rule was extended to include in local option elections not only retail places, but also State Stores and beer distributors in an amendment approved by you January 19, 1953.

As of June 30, 1954, the Board's Civil Service employes totaled 4,150. More than 1,900 have veterans' status.

In view of the general trend toward higher costs, the Board has endeavored and succeeded in reducing costs of warehousing and distribution, especially in the northeastern district, and effected economies in other phases of our operations always giving due thought to the equalities involved and the maintenance of good service to the public.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK T. GELDER,
Chairman.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

The basic purpose set forth in the Milk Control Law enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is to insure a pure, wholesome and adequate supply of milk to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth.

During the period 1951 through 1954, the Milk Control Commission has been successful in regulating the milk industry so that Pennsylvanians are and have been receiving a pure, wholesome and adequate supply of milk at the least possible cost to the consumer while producers of this milk have received a fair and adequate return for their production.

Milk Production

Over the period 1951 through 1954, the cash income from approximately 55,000 dairy farms amounted to $801,592,000 of which approximately thirty-four per cent was income from dairy products. All other farm commodities including cattle, poultry, other live stock, field crops and fruits accounted for approximately sixty-six per cent of the farm income.

During this period milk produced approximated 21,887,000,000 pounds produced on 55,000 farms showing a total investment of $1,650,000,000 with 275,000 farm population.

A four-year record of prices paid to producers in other comparable markets outside of the Commonwealth reveal payments received by milk producers to be materially less for the same type and quantity of milk produced as in Pennsylvania.

During the 1951-1954 period, agents of the Milk Control commission check-tested approximately 200,000 composite and fresh samples of milk emanating from producer's farms and tested by licensed milk testers, and cer-

tified by agents of the Commission, and employed by milk processors throughout the Commonwealth.

Approximately 6,000 separate and distinct plant inspections were made.

In connection with producer payments, agents of the Commission were instrumental in effecting additional payments in the form of underpayment or delinquent payments, amounting to $855,697.43, approximately one-half the cost of operation of the Commission for the four-year period concerned. Payment to producers is insured by approximately $13,000,000 in bonds posted by milk processors and handlers, and held by the Milk Control Commission for distribution to producers if and when prompt and proper payment as required by law has not been effected by the licensed processor or handler involved.

Milk Consumption

The same basic purpose of a milk control law as set forth applicable to the production of milk holds true for milk consumption since the consumer must be assured a pure, wholesome and adequate supply of milk at a reasonable price.

During the 1951 through 1954 period, Pennsylvania consumers paid approximately on an average of .227c per quart for standard milk. The national average shows the same rate throughout the United States.

The Milk Control Commission, by its careful analysis of testimony presented at public hearings, has fixed consumer prices to allow for a reasonable return to the farmer who produced the milk, and to the processor who processed and delivered the milk to the position where milk for which the producer pays 23c per quart, allows the producer of the milk 12½c; labor, both organized and unorganized, 5½c; the cost of commodities which go into the processing and delivery including bottles, caps, truck expenditures, and all delivery and processing costs, 4½c; leaving the processor one-half cent per quart for each quart of home delivered milk.

Many national publications point to the Pennsylvania system of pricing as a model and attempt to fix prices with the same general principles considered.

Milk Processing

The same general principles are applied to the profit or return of a milk processor as are applied to the milk producer and consumer when public hearings are held to fix minimum prices.

The Commission, in the past four years, has initiated a seasonal pricing system whereby both consumer and producer prices are adjusted during the period when the natural supply of milk is increased.

The 1953 General Assembly, by Act 57, amended the Milk Control Commission is, to a large degree, borne by the milk industry.

Respectfully submitted,

JOAB K. MAHOOD,
Chairman

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Among the outstanding accomplishments to be noted in Civil Service administration and operation during the past four years was the inception of certain processes required by the Civil Service Act.

The Commission, on January 24, 1951, adopted rules to implement the Civil Service Act (Act 286, P. L. 752, approved August 5, 1941). These rules, amended and approved March 31, 1953, and July 20, 1954, following the required public hearing, have provided the appointing authorities with a device necessary to the handling of civil service administration.

The Classification Plan, defining the classes of positions and describing duties and minimum qualifications for each class existing in all agencies under the Commission's jurisdiction, with the exception of the Health Department, was initiated in 1951 and has been revised and amended through public hearing as required until it now comprises 272 class specifications or approximately 98% of its ultimate volume.

Allied with the Classification Plan's growth has been the revision of plans for individual agencies, four of which have been approved and adopted during the past four years. The plan of a fifth agency is presently awaiting action by the Executive Board.

Twenty-eight nation-wide classification and compensation surveys have been conducted in the last two bienniums which have supplied information for nearly 100 other merit systems, educational institutions or professional associations.

With more than eighty-five test programs, encompassing nearly 400 examinations, held throughout the Commonwealth since January, 1951, the Commission has developed and employed a variety of new test techniques for written, oral and performance examinations which have greatly increased the effectiveness of these tests. More than seventy tests have been developed soley by the Commission's Test Construction Unit for these sessions, resulting in a savings of thousands of dollars in consultants' fees. In the last biennium, consultants' fees were reduced by $7,000 through an original manual prepared for their use, and through innovations in the system of procuring test items.

In accordance with the loyalty oath program for all Pennsylvania employes, effective March 1, 1952, by legislation, the Commission initiated procedures for administering the law for the classified service by establishing a special unit to review applications. To date, approximately 18,000 applications, revised to include loyalty information, have been processed by this unit through the Pennsyl vania State Police.

Within the last forty-eight months, the Commission has administered 60,000 individual examinations, in which total were approximately 50,000 written examinations, 3,200 oral interviews and 8,4000 performance tests. In addition the Commission has extended services reciprocally to fifteen other state merit systems and to municipal authorities through the administration of more than twenty-five separate tests. Tests also have been given to military personnel at their bases by their commanding officers by means of the Commission's policy which permits servicemen and women to acquire employment eligibility for the future while on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWELL M. BECHT,
Executive Director

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Complete statistics on the activities of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole are available from January 1951 through September 30, 1945.

During this period the Board took a total of 24,296 actions on all types of cases, including applications for parole and reparole, disposition of parole violations, requests for acceptance of out-of-state parolees and special probation and parole cases from the courts, investigations for the Pardon Board, and miscellaneous cases.

Definite action was taken on 9,611 applications for parole and 1,590 applications for reparole. Of the former, 7,190, or 74.8%, were granted and 2,421, or 25.2% refused; while of the latter, 892, or 56.1%, were granted and 698, or 43.9%, refused. It will be noted from these figures that parolees who have been returned for violations and apply for reparole receive less favorable consideration than applicants applying for initial parole. Many applications in both categories were considered two or more times, being continued for further information or observation before final disposition.

In addition to the regular cases coming under its jurisdiction namely, all sentences of two years or more, various courts of the Commonwealth referred to the Board for supervision a total of 233 probation and parole cases designated by the Parole Act as "special cases."

An average case load of 5,619 parolees was under the Board's jurisdiction at all times, with at least 85.1% in good standing.

The activities of the Board were affected by the following legislation passed during this Administration:

An amendment to the Parole Act, sponsored by the Board, was passed at the 1951 Session plugging the Tate Decision loophole through which absconders had escaped parole discipline by remaining unapprehended until the expiration of their maximum terms.

At the same Session the Barr-Walker Act was passed, imposing upon the Board of Parole the responsibility of reviewing every six months the cases of sex offenders sentenced thereunder from one day to life, and of determining, with the aid of psychiatric reports, when they might properly be paroled. Twenty-three sex offenders have been sentenced under this Act, of whom only one has been released on parole.

Cooperative Programs

On the Board's initiative, cooperative programs were developed with other State agencies, making available the following services:

1. The Department of Welfare designated out-patient psychiatric facilities to which the Board of Parole may send parolees for observation.

2. The Department of Health designated doctors under its jurisdiction to whom parolees with a history of drug addiction may be ordered to report periodically for examination as a deterrent to their resumption of the habit.

3. Arrangements were completed with the Board of Pardons whereby parolees with a record of five continuous years of successful adjustment on parole may be relieved of further supervision by commutation of their maximum sentences, except those on parole under life sentences, who are not considered until they have been out ten years. This plan was based on a study of parole violators, which indicated that less than four per cent of parolees who violate do so after they have been out five years. By thus relieving the case load of parolees who have established their ability to get along as law-abiding citizens without supervision, the Board has been able to provide more intensive supervision for those who need it. Under this program, 231 well-adjusted parolees have been granted final discharges.

In-service training institutes have been held for Parole Agents and case loads have been reduced by the addition of more field personnel to improve the quality of supervision. To the same end, the interest of more citizen groups has been enlisted in parole planning for parolees who have no resources of their own.

A "Manual of Parole Procedures and Supervision" released by the Board in 1951 has been acclaimed by parole authorities throughout the country and abroad as a model of its kind.

Finally, it is gratifying to report that parole has saved the Commonwealth close to five million dollars a year which would otherwise have been spent for institutional maintenance at eight times the cost of parole supervision, and that parolees under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole earned over eight million dollars a year, contributing their share financially to both State and Federal governments as taxpayers and in many cases relieving the public of the burden of their dependent families.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. HILL,
Chairman.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM
COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

During the four years of your administration, the major purposes of bringing the history of Pennsylvania to the people, and of preserving the memorials, records, and documents which testify to the State's great historic past, have been carried forward in every field of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's activities, with the support and encouragement of the administration and the General Assembly. The interest of the legislative branch took direct form in the addition of four legislative members to the Commission in 1951.

The most striking part of the Commission's work is the placing and maintenance of the 1,200 historical markers, which point out to travelers the spots which are significant in Pennsylvania's history. In the past four years, 104 roadside markers and 131 of the smaller city-type markers were designed and erected, as well as 344 approach markers.

In the past four years, two more historical properties were added to the fourteen already under the care of the Commission. Conrad Weiser Memorial Park, Berks County,

was transferred from the Department of Forests and Waters, and the Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley was acquired from two elderly collectors who had built up an astonishing collection of farming tools, handicraft products, and other relics of the agricultural development of the Commonwealth. Great strides have been made in the development of the properties. At Old Eeconomy, Beaver County, the Harmony Society's rich collection of historical manuscripts is now available for use by scholars, and thirteen buildings have been opened to visitors. The restoration of Pottsgrove Mansion, Montgomery County, was completed in May, 1952, and the two-centuries old home was beautifully furnished by gifts and loans from generous friends of the undertaking. The painstaking restoration of the old wooden structures at Ephrata Cloister, Lancaster County, has made such progress that two buildings now look as they did in olden days. An attractive addition to Drake Well Memorial Museum, near Titusville, provided space for exhibiting the great collection of oil fields, tools, relics, and photographs.

Similarly, the Pennsylvania State Museum, another division of the Commission, places special emphasis on its services to school children. More than a thousand school classes a year have been conducted on guided tours of the Museum, and an office has been converted into a classroom for special sessions with Scout groups, biology classes, and groups of handicapped children.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD A. CADZOW,
Executive Director.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

Educational leaders and governmental authorities in Pennsylvania and throughout the nation have commended the special efforts of your administration in utilizing a local comparataive wealth index in distributing State subsidies to school districts. The State Tax Equalization Board program in providing this index is considered a model of many of the states contemplating the establishment of such a program or the improvement of their existing methods.

During the Fine administration the State Tax Equalization Board has re-evaluated, revised and adjusted annually the market values of taxable real property in each of the 2,490 school districts to reflect local economic changes. A program was initiated under this administration to provide supplemental market value indexes, such as appraisals and other relevant data, in areas where real estate sales have decreased or for specialized types of real property, as industrial and natural resources, wherein sales are insufficient or not representative.

The latest Board certifications, June 30, 1954, show a total market value of $27,069,504,700 for all taxable real property in the Commonwealth. More than 1,200,000 bona fide sales and appraisals of individual parcels of real property were used in determining the latest market value certifications.

The annual market values of the individual school districts as uniformly determined by the Board were used during your administration to distribute a record $694,-726,904 to local school districts.

The number of school districts requesting special financial aid from the State was reduced materially as a result of financial investigations made by the State Tax Equalization Board in conjunction with the Department of Public Instruction. Consequently, during your administration, the biennium special aid appropriation was reduced from $1,000,000 to $400,000.

In addition to the use of the Board's market values in distributing State school subsidies, the State Public School Biuding Authority relies on the Board's findings in its expanded program of school building construction. The growing movement under the Fine administration of local school districts operating better educational programs by jointures has been facilitated by the availability of the Board's market values.

Each year under your administration there was a greater demand for the Board's market values as an index of comparative local wealth. These requests came from other departments and boards of the Commonwealth, banks, bonding and investment companies, colleges and universities, governmental research organizations, taxpayers groups, as well as numerous governmental officials throughout the State and Nation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN N. O'NEIL,
Chairman.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

During the four years of your administration the Pennsylvania Turnpike has enjoyed a most prosperous and progressive era. It has proven itself an outstanding example of State Government and private capital working together for the accomplishment of a project contributing to the development of the industrial and social progress of our great Commonwealth.

Outstanding in the period was the progress made in the retirement of the bonded indebtedness of the existing system extending from the Ohio Border to Valley Forge. The total bonded indebtedness of this portion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System at the beginning of your term of office was $211,500,000. Retirement of this indebtedness from June 1, 1951, to October 31, 1954, totaled $25,602,000, reducing the indebtedness to $185,898,000. Of the total reduction of the bonded indebtedness, $5,700,000 bonds matured, while the balance—$19,902,000—were called for redemption. The retirement of bonds is nearly seven years in advance of schedule.

In addition to this remarkable reduction of bonded indebtedness, the condition of the Turnpike has been maintained in an excellent state of repair and the operation of the facility has been most efficient to contribute to the comfort and safety of the patrons.

During the first year of the present administration, the Western Extension—67 miles to the Ohio Border—a vital link between the industrial Midwest and the Eastern Seaboard, was completed.

In this first year, also, the Delaware River Exension—a 33 mile link connecting Valley Forge, the terminal of

the existing system, with the Delaware River—was authorized and approved. Work on this project began November 20, 1952, and the formal dedication of this new Extension was conducted October 15, 1954, which gave Pennsylvania a super-highway extending 360 miles across the State from the eastern to the western border.

To provide the ultimate in economy and convenience in travel, the Administration played a dynamic role in the Federal Compact between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, allowing the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River to provide a connection between the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the New Jersey Turnpike. Consent of Congress was given October 26, 1951, and work on the project was started May 25, 1954. It is expected that the Delaware River will be completed in the Summer of 1956.

The first north-south Extension of the Turnpike System —the Northeastern Extension—was authorized and approved in 1951. The first section will be 110 miles in length, extending from Plymouth Meeting on the present Delaware River Extension to a point just north of Scranton. Work on this project started March 25, 1954, and is scheduled for completion in the Fall of 1956. Ultimately, it will extend to the New York State Line.

The Northeastern Extension is viewed as a vital step toward the development of the industrial potentials of the Commonwealth's distressed Anthracite region. It will provide easy access to source of supply and to markets.

In the Session of 1953, authorization was given for the construction of a lateral connection on the Northeastern Extension, running east to the Delaware River and west to the Susquehanna River.

January 14, 1952, authorization was given for the construction of the Gettysburg Extension—a 40-mile link designed to extend from a point west of Harrisburg to a point near the Maryland State Line.

The vital Northwestern Extension was authorized by the 1953 Legislature and approved by you. This link is designed to run from a point on the present east-west Turnpike to near the City of Erie and will include a 45-mile lateral spur through the Erie County corridor, extending eastwardly to the New York State Line and westwardly to the Ohio State Line.

Intensive traffic and engineering surveys are now in progress on this project.

The Fine Administration has been responsible for a "Golden Age" in Turnpike development. At the beginning of the Administration the total mileage in operation was 260. At present in actual operation are 360 miles of roadway. Under construction are the 110 miles of the Northeasern Extension and the Delaware River Bridge. Monies used or committed for construction during the present Administration are estimated at $328,000,000. of which amount $30,000,000 was the expenditure necessary to complete the Western Extension. The remainder was used for the Delaware River Extension and will be used for the Delaware River Bridge and the Northeasern Extension.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J.EVANS,
Chairman.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

I am plased to submit this report covering the operations of the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania during the years 1951 through 1954, inclusive:

The beginning of your Administration, in January 1951, found the Selective Service System operating at its peak load for the Korean emergency. After a cessation of calls beginning February 1949, inductions were again resumed in September 1950 with an average of 3,500 for the last four months of that year.

January, February and March, 1951, found the National Call 80,000 and 40,000 each for April and May. Pennsylvania's proportion of these calls was: January, 5,528; February, 5,423; March, 5,657; April, 5,651 and May, 4,243.

The Selective Service Act of 1948, which expired June 30, 1950, was extended to July 9, 1951. On June 19, 1951, the Universal Military Training and Service Act became Law and the entire System was called back to full duty. In this Act was also included the so-called "Doctor Draft," which provided for the calling and commissioning of doctors, dentists and veterinarians.

Beginning with June 1951 our calls averaged approximately 1,000 per month for the remainder of the year and continued at that rate until October 1952, when they were greatly stepped up, as follows: October, 4,844; November, 6,204; December, 5,356.

In January of 1953, our call was 6,027; February, 6,000; March, 6,000; April, 4,081 and May, 3,884. Since that time and to January 1955, the calls have averaged approximately 1,500 per month.

Pennsylvania presently has 1,105,762 total living registrants of all ages. At the present time, 28,544 of these men are under 18½ yars of age. Total classified registrants, of all ages, is 1,039,009. Preinduction physical examination is one of the main functions in our processing, as you will assume from the fact that from January of 1951 through 1954, 198,223 Pennsylvanians have been mentally and physically examined to determine their fitness to serve in the armed forces. Of that figure, 141,429 were found acceptable for service and 118,007 of them have been inducted during the past four years.

The Pennsylvania Selective Service System has met all calls to date and while the number of those inducted is quite evident, this figure does not indicate the great movement of men from their homes to the local board, from the local board to the examining stations, from the examining stations home and again a one-way trip to the Induction Station. 5,000 men inducted closely represents a total in man movements approximating 25,000. This entire movement of individuals was planned at State Headquarters in the Manpower Division and executed through the individual local boards. At present, men approximately 21 years of age and over are being inducted.

Beginning June 1951 and to the present the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania, through its processing, has been responsible for the commissioning of 1,011 doctors of medicine, 344 dentists, and 22 veterinarians, or a total of 1,377 men in the medical, dental and allied special category. However, only six (6) Special Registrants have been inducted.

The Act which provided for the Special Registrants also provided for the classification, assignment and service of Conscientious Objectors to civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety and interest. To date, we have assigned 720 Conscientious Objectors to work of national importance.

Information obtained at the national level has proved that enlistments drop when induction calls drop or become non-existent. Nevertheless, it appears that 202,832 Pennsylvanians have been enlisted into the various branches of the armed forces during the past four years. At the present time, almost half of our local boards are able to fill their calls from those volunteering for induction ahead of the order of their call.

During your Administration we have continued operations under one Act and, at present, are operating under a new Act. We have seen the fighting in Korea terminated by an armistice on July 27, 1953 and, as of today, there are no active battlefields anywhere in the world. Under the International Agreement just signed, Secretary Dulles has brought home a strengthening of our Allies and, we hope, a moving from the danger of war.

In these last four years we of the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania have tried to meet changing conditions and conform to changing laws. We have at all times fulfilled our obligations fully and completely and have tried to do our duty both in inductions and deferments with the least disturbance to individuals and to the State. Anything which we of Pennsylvania have accomplished during your Administration has been, in great part, due to the continuing support and assistance which you have rendered to me as State Director.

We are continuing to take all possible steps to safeguard the State, provide the manpower necessary for the defense of our country and to carry out all foreseeable needs for the future expansion of the System.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. GROSS,
State Diretcor.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

The State Public School Building Authority, activated February 5, 1948, has for this same period negotiated $117,250,000 sale of bonds in planning to provide adequate educational facilities for the Commonwealth.

The State Public School Building Authority has approved for construction a total of 235 projects at an average cost per project approximating $500,000.

Prior to January 1951 the Authority had entered into contracts with 146 school districts to lease a total of 82 projects. Since January 1951 this number has risen sharply to a total of 363 additional school districts, which have applied for services through the Authority.

Of the 235 projects approved, 144 are completed and in use.

The 1953 General Assembly passed legislation which placed a ceiling on the total school building construction which could be authorized by the Department of Public Instruction, subject to being subsidized by the Commonwealth. Consequently, the Authority has a backlog of applications for new schools estimated to cost in excess of $30,000,000.

Throughout the United States, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's State Public School Building Authority has become a model for similar programs in other states.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. BARTMAN,
Executive Director.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
HARRISBURG

Dear Mr. Fine:

During the four years of your Administration from January 1, 1951, to October 31, 1954, the General State Authority has completed projects amounting to $104,484,076 and has under construction other projects amounting to $117,612,211. This is a total during this period of $222,096,287.

These projects encompass practically every section in the Commonwealth.

The General State Authority's work on projects requested by the various Commonwealth Departments is shown in the following table:

Recapitulation of Projects
From
January 1, 1951 to Ocober 31, 1954

Department	Projects Completed	Projects Under Construction	Total All Projects
Forests and Waters	$ 4,465,411	$ 14,627,489	$ 19,272,900
State Police	2,476,125	257,400	2,733,525
Health	4,083,042	2,630,404	6,713,446
Public Instruction	26,702,293	7,345,643	33,947,836
Welfare	64,977,095	49,454,604	114,431,699
Justice	1,430,446	695,145	2,125,591
Miscellaneous	169,664	54,701,526	42,871,190
Totals	$104,484,076	$117,612,211	$222,096,287

As indicated, the projects undertaken by the General State Authority cover flood control, construction and rehabilitation of new buildings for the Department of Health, the various State Teachers Colleges, State University, the various hospitals under the Department of Welfare, together with additions and new equipment for the various State penitentiaries under the Department of Justice and projects for the Pennsylvania State Police.

Also included in the totals are construction of new State office buildings in Pittsbrugh, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia; a new Labor and Industry Building in Harrisburg; and an office building, garage, and warehouse.

The State Highway and Bridge Authority, during the same period, has had 40 projects under construction throughout the State at an estimated ocst of $44,933,137. During this time, this Authority completed 12 projects amounting to $9,522,262. The total for all projects was $54,435,399.

Respectfully submited,

JOHN N. FORKER,
ExecutiveDirector.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE
HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Fine:

A State-wide civil defense program to effectually meet any emergency was set up during your Administration.

The General Assembly early in 1951 enacted four basic laws providing for this program and appropriated during the period 1951-1954 a total of $5,028,000. Matching funds were available to the Commonwealth from the Federal Government.

Warning and detection systems and communications facilities have been placed in operation in every part of the State.

The State Council of Defense has purchased approximately $4,000,000 worth of emergency medical supplies sufficient to equip 1,650 aid stations, each capable of providing preliminary medical treatment for 1,000 casualties.

Auxiliary police and auxiliary firemen have been trained and are available for any emergencies. In addition 12,000 other individuals have received special training in emergency activities. School and industrial defense programs have been perfected.

During the four-year period of your Administration the State Council has developed a State-wide civil defense organization in which 350,000 Pennsylvania volunteers actively participate.

The value and effectiveness of the present organization have been demonstrated clearly both by action and a series of State-wide and local defense tests and by emergency service rendered during recent natural disasters.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD GERSTELL,
Director.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOOD. Governor Fine, in behalf of the General Assembly I wish to express our appreciation and thanks for your excellent address.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. This also being the day and the time agreed upon by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth for the opening and computing of the official returns of the election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs, held on Tuesday, November 2, 1954, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, the returns will now be open and read; and also the election of a Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

RESOLUTION

ELECTION OF DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Mr. READINGER offered a resolution which was read as follows:

In Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives, January 4, 1955.

Resolved, That in accordance with section 2 of the act of May 7, 1923 (P. L. 158), creating the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session elect S. Edward Hannestad of Delaware County as Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr Speaker, I take pleasure in seconding the nominating of S. Edward Hannestad.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was unanimously adopted.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU TO ROSTRUM

The SPEAKER appoints Messrs. Watkins and Readinger to escort S. Edward Hannestad, Director-elect of the Legislative Reference Bureau to the rostrum.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The oath of office was then administered to the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, S. Edward Hannestad by Lieutenant-Governor Wood.

ELECTION RETURNS

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Joint Assembly will proceed to the opening, counting and computing of the official returns for the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs held on Tuesday, November 2, 1954 in the several counties of the Commonwealth. The returns will now be opened and read.

The Teller on the part of the Senate is the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Propert. The Teller on the part of the House is the lady from Lackawanna, Mrs. Munley. They will please come to the desk and proceed in the performance of their duty.

The returns for Governor were opened and read by the Clerk.

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR ON NOVEMBER 2, 1954

COUNTIES	Lloyd H. Wood Rep.	George M. Leader Dem.	Henry Beitscher Prog.	Louis Dirl Soc. Lab.
Adams	7,139	7,227	1	2
Allegheny	236,734	325,018	908	915
Armstrong	11,771	12,753	30	10
Beaver	21,882	35,131	77	68
Bedford	6,989	7,291	11	5
Berks	31,027	50,957	37	141
Blair	21,352	20,407	58	17
Bradford	9,141	5,957	9	7
Bucks	32,339	31,005	80	36
Butler	16,162	14,564	36	9
Cambria	29,477	49,551	70	56
Cameron	1,433	1,120	2	1
Carbon	9,283	10,644	11	13
Centre	9,442	9,164	13	4
Chester	29,960	19,900	29	21
Clarion	6,051	6,041	9	6
Clearfield	11,570	14,485	20	16
Clinton	5,222	6,062	13	6
Columbia	7,998	10,823	9	5
Crawford	12,322	10,536	8	10
Cumberland	17,836	16,242	19	10
Dauphin	42,705	31,822	46	64
Delaware	98,569	68,215	90	40
Elk	5,268	6,709	11	9
Erie	30,755	37,417	31	46
Fayette	19,408	39,181	38	27
Forest	1,004	834	1	1
Franklin	10,956	9,804	9	1
Fulton	1,458	2,132	1	2
Greene	4,662	10,896	12	6
Huntingdon	6,654	5,583	15	5
Indiana	12,267	11,818	25	19
Jefferson	8,711	6,983	13	9
Juniata	3,060	3,533	2	2
Lackawanna	47,392	63,029	20	21
Lancaster	41,948	30,046	134	21
Lawrence	16,769	19,817	47	28

Lebanon	14,187	12,014	22	3
Lehigh	28,766	31,595	31	31
Luzerne	64,501	73,512	701	95
Lycoming	14,700	17,458	37	10
McKean	10,045	5,041	8	2
Mercer	17,812	19,442	22	18
Mifflin	5,406	5,689	4	7
Monroe	5,458	6,699	9	9
Montgomery	88,102	54,119	175	65
Montour	2,476	2,862	2	1
Northampton	23,343	37,157	48	48
Northumberland	19,085	20,154	25	13
Perry	5,078	4,263	3	2
Philadelphia	320,623	436,896	999	433
Pike	2,836	1,704	2	..
Potter	3,680	3,004	8	2
Schuylkill	40,002	34,371	64	40
Snyder	5,075	2,837	5	..
Somerset	14,355	15,252	9	10
Sullivan	1,358	1,546	2	..
Susquehanna	7,455	4,965	20	12
Tioga	7,471	3,841	5	2
Union	4,417	2,517	3	10
Venango	11,085	6,846	16	7
Warren	7,679	4,829	3	5
Washington	26,220	47,702	92	38
Wayne	7,744	3,335	11	6
Westmoreland	39,901	75,379	171	90
Wyoming	3,875	2,511	1	1
York	27,619	46,029	28	31
Totals	1,717,070	1,996,266	4,471	2,650

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Propert.

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, the Tellers agree in their count and submit the following report for Governor.

Lloyd H. Wood, Republican, receiver 1,717,070;
George M. Leader, Democrat, received 1,996,266;
Henry Beitscher, Progressive, received 4,471;
Louis Dirle, Social Labor, received 2,650.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Mr. George M. Leader, having received the highest number of votes, was duly elected Governor for the term of four years from the third Tuesday of January. 1955.

The returns for Lieutenant-Governor were opened and read by the Clerk.

VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ON NOVEMBER 2, 1954

Counties	Frank F. Truscott Rep.	Roy E. Furman Dem.	Frances I. Miller Pro.	Alexander Wright Prog.	Frank Knotek Soc. Lab.
Adams	7,383	6,850	30	6	3
Allegheny	237,272	318,150	1,331	1,126	1,119
Armstrong	11,984	12,268	174	20	23
Beaver	22,482	34,032	260	83	56
Bedford	7,183	6,908	55	22	13
Berks	31,193	49,812	184	49	169
Blair	22,209	19,053	246	71	26
Bradford	9,470	5,488	42	10	7
Bucks	32,844	30,116	85	98	43
Butler	16,682	13,656	179	38	17
Cambria	29,560	48,380	237	89	88
Cameron	1,476	1,016	8	4	1
Carbon	9,303	10,228	88	13	22
Centre	9,868	8,461	102	20	15
Chester	30,432	19,239	116	41	23
Clarion	6,173	5,748	75	12	6
Clearfield	11,470	13,955	175	31	34
Clinton	5,316	5,749	56	12	8
Columbia	8,239	10,430	59	13	10
Crawford	12,400	9,863	161	20	14
Cumberland	18,280	15,433	98	14	12
Dauphin	43,054	30,532	288	57	57
Delaware	99,520	66,501	347	95	48
Elk	5,217	6,506	42	9	15
Erie	31,618	35,090	255	36	87
Fayette	19,135	38,249	288	49	40
Forest	1,008	788	21	1	2
Franklin	11,193	9,328	65	13	8
Fulton	1,488	2,009	9	..	1
Greene	4,241	11,284	32	16	12
Huntingdon	6,837	5,044	67	28	22
Indiana	12,495	11,343	105	18	26
Jefferson	8,817	6,664	110	16	17
Juniata	3,109	3,414	16	4	2
Lackawanna	46,947	62,366	98	30	44
Lancaster	42,785	28,883	155	133	27
Lawrence	16,999	18,953	312	54	44
Lebanon	14,492	11,501	72	18	5
Lehigh	28,853	30,496	249	39	37
Luzerne	65,172	69,337	627	717	144
Lycoming	15,171	16,454	293	45	15
McKean	10,066	4,806	93	9	5
Mercer	18,192	18,292	258	31	25
Mifflin	5,495	5,449	31	8	6
Monroe	5,543	6,450	44	10	7
Montgomery	88,809	53,065	217	133	71
Montour	2,553	2,746	4	2	..
Northampton	23,193	35,667	407	72	45
Northumberland	19,389	19,220	80	37	34
Perry	5,225	3,966	36	8	1
Philadelphia	318,630	431,339	1,409	1,146	470
Pike	2,875	1,634	6	6	2
Potter	3,687	2,886	47	8	2
Schuylkill	40,451	33,413	128	67	82
Snyder	5,184	2,620	27	5	2
Somerset	14,632	14,736	76	20	20
Sullivan	1,414	1,432	7	1	1
Susquehanna	7,672	4,550	40	5	12
Tioga	7,610	3,591	32	2	4
Union	4,512	2,313	38	6	3
Venango	11,147	6,439	369	5	9
Warren	7,752	4,537	93	3	8
Washington	25,927	47,418	225	106	76
Wayne	7,822	3,170	38	13	5
Westmoreland	40,746	73,474	380	235	155
Wyoming	3,950	2,352	19	5	..
York	29,346	43,596	193	52	31
Totals	1,731,192	1,938,738	11,509	5,165	3,438

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Propert.

Mr. PROPERT. Mr. President, the Tellers agree in their count and submit the following report for Lieutenant-Govenor:

Frank F Truscott, Republican, received 1.731,192;
Roy E. Furman, Democrat, received 1,938,738;
Frances I. Miller, Prohibitionist, received 11,508;
Frank Knotek, Social Labor, received 3,438.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Ray E. Furman, having received the highest number of votes was duly elected Lieutenant-Governor for a term of four years from the third Tuesday of January, 1955.

The returns for Secretary of Internal affairs were opened and read by the Clerk.

VOTES CAST FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ON NOVEMBER 2, 1954

COUNTIES	Gaynelle M. Dixon Rep.	Genevieve Blatt Dem.	Elizabeth P. Frazier Prog.	Thomas Grady Soc. Lab.
Adams	7,578	6,608	28	7
Allegheny	239,014	316,388	1,690	1,485
Armstrong	12,250	11,977	49	45
Beaver	23,092	33,444	141	101
Bedford	7,326	6,742	26	23
Berks	31,478	49,496	55	206
Blair	23,014	18,212	130	113
Bradford	9,771	5,158	17	16
Bucks	33,433	29,508	167	70
Butler	17,480	12,893	114	72
Cambria	30,379	47,367	158	267
Cameron	1,530	972	4	6
Carbon	9,368	10,070	33	29
Centre	10,138	8,222	58	27
Chester	30,672	17,974	72	40
Clarion	6,315	5,653	21	11
Clearfield	11,851	13,542	62	76
Clinton	5,557	5,481	33	34
Columbia	8,395	10,248	44	25
Crawford	12,824	9,456	32	33
Cumberland	18,398	15,271	30	23
Dauphin	43,335	30,068	79	99
Delaware	99,888	66,021	103	52
Elk	5,220	6,563	12	17
Erie	31,895	34,847	64	64
Fayette	19,452	37,846	53	55
Forest	1,035	764	1	2
Franklin	11,515	8,953	35	25
Fulton	1,519	1,955	4	10
Greene	4,779	10,612	21	22
Huntingdon	6,964	4,842	32	29

Indiana	12,820	10,918	44	52
Jefferson	9,122	6,391	39	26
Juniata	3,149	3,364	5	4
Lackawanna	46,968	62,241	33	47
Lancaster	43,616	28,085	156	50
Lawrence	17,550	18,586	112	72
Lebanon	14,900	11,063	26	32
Lehigh	29,226	29,920	52	49
Luzerne	65,673	68,838	744	125
Lycoming	16,002	15,567	123	96
McKean	10,190	4,698	13	11
Mercer	18,575	17,935	57	44
Mifflin	5,584	5,324	14	13
Monroe	5,483	6,475	11	16
Montgomery	89,706	51,808	274	147
Montour	2,597	2,672	3	4
Northampton	23,566	35,138	86	67
Northumberland	20,013	18,438	73	69
Perry	5,285	3,864	23	13
Philadelphia	318,098	428,328	1,168	505
Pike	2,917	1,585	8	4
Potter	3,807	2,776	18	10
Schuylkill	40,945	32,922	160	115
Snyder	5,281	2,452	15	8
Somerset	14,799	14,595	46	47
Sullivan	1,450	1,380	4	6
Susquehanna	7,820	4,404	21	18
Tioga	7,815	3,379	11	9
Union	4,646	2,139	24	23
Venango	11,550	6,210	40	27
Warren	7,926	4,401	10	7
Washington	26,954	46,310	190	137
Wayne	7,936	3,032	25	10
Westmoreland	42,646	71,432	370	299
Wyoming	4,043	2,221	9	1
York	30,517	42,400	100	74
Totals	1,754,640	1,908,444	7,475	5,321

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair recognizes the lady from Lackawanna, Mrs. Munley.

Mrs. MUNLEY. Mr. President, the Tellers agree in their count and submit the following report for Secretary of Internal Affairs:

Gaynelle M. Dixon, Republican, received 1,754,640;
Genevieve Blatt, Democrat, received 1,08,444;
Elizabeth P. Frazier, Progressive, received 7,457;
Thomas Grady, Social Labor, received 5,321.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Genevieve Blatt, having received the highest number of votes, was duly elected Secretary of Internal Affairs for the term of four years from the third Tuesday of January, 1955.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION SIGNED

Certificates of election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs were signed in the presence of the General Assembly by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Rpresentativs and by the Tellers on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN JOINT SESSION

Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

We, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the President of the Senate did, on the fourth day of January, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Governor of this Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, conformably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the said Commonwealth, and upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that George M. Leader had the highest number of votes; whereupon the said

GEORGE M. LEADER

was declared to have been duly elected

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our Seals the day and year above written.

LLOYD H. WOOD
President of the Senate

HIRAM G. ANDREWS
Speaker of the House of Representatives

HENRY J. PROPERT
Teller on the part of the Senate

MARION L. MUNLEY
Teller on the part of the House of Representatives

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN JOINT SESSION

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ROY E. FURMAN

was declared to have been duly elected

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our Seals the day and year above written.

LLOYD H. WOOD
President of the Senate

HIRAM G. ANDREWS
Speaker of the House of Representatives

HENRY J. PROPERT
Teller on the part of the Senate

MARION L. MUNLEY
Teller on the part of the House of Representatives

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN JOINT SESSION

Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

We, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the President of the Senate did, on the fourth day of January, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Governor of this Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, conformably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the said Commonwealth, and upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that GENEVIEVE BLATT had the highest number of votes; whereupon the said

GENEVIEVE BLATT

was declared to have been duly elected

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our Seals the day and year above written.

LLOYD H. WOOD
President of the Senate

HIRAM G. ANDREWS
Speaker of the House of Representatives

HENRY J. PROPERT
Teller on the part of the Senate

MARION L. MUNLEY
Teller on the part of the House of Representatives

JOINT SESSION ADJOURNED

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The business for which the Joint session was assembled having been completed, the Chair now declares the joint session adjourned.

The Senators will please reassemble in the Senate Chamber.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT SESSION PRINTED IN JOURNAL

Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the proceedings of the Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives held Tuesday, January 4, 1955, be printed in full in this day's Legislative Journal.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the year 1954.

(For Report see Appendix).

REPORT OF DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

The SPEAKER laid before the House the 197th Ami-Annual statement, dated December 1, 1953, together with a list of depositors of the Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

(For Report see Appendix).

REPORT OF THE RELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Deleware River Port Authority of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the year 1953.

(For Report see Appendix).

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS—PHILADELPHIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, Philadelphia, for the year 1953.

(For Report see Appendix).

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES HEALTH SERVICE—ANNUAL REPORT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Department of Property and Supplies Health Service as conducted in the Capitol Building, from August 1953 to August 1954.

(For Report see Appendix).

REPORT OF STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the State Employes' Retirement Fund, dated December 21, 1953.

(For Report see Appendix).

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, January 17, 1955 at 4:30 p.m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:27 p.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1955. No. 2.

SENATE

MONDAY, January 17, 1955

The Senate met at 4:00 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (M. Harvey Taylor) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Session will be opened with prayer. At this time I would like to suggest to the Senators, those who arrive in Harrisburg on Sunday, that they come down to the Market Square Presbyterian Church and hear Dr. Stephens, and start the week right.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT H. STEVENS, D.D., Pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Who hast set us in Thy fair world, how good it is to be alive on such a day as this. How thrilling it is to be called to important tasks and to be trusted with great responsibility.

We praise Thee for Thy good gift of life, with all its wonder and mystery. We thank Thee for the things that make life worth living, for friends and the joy of a warm handshake and a hearty laugh; for health, and the strength to tackle hard jobs and difficult problems. We thank Thee for the respect of those who put their confidence in us, and for the privilege of having something worthwhile to do in making this world a better place.

We thank Thee for prayer and for the high privilege of looking to Thee for wisdom when our wisdom fails. We thank Thee that Thy Eternal Spirit broods over us, watching us, loving us, seeking to help us, eager to bring out the best in us. We thank Thee that what we do matters to Thee, O Heavenly Father.

So, under the shadow of Thy great protection and under the shadow of Thy loving care, we face up to our tasks this day.

In the Master's Name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. BERGER, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PEELOR.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 6, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Concurrent Resolution authorizing the Chief Clerk of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to make arrangements for the necessary postage so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the payment of the postage for the Legislative Journal, also for the bills, calendars and histories be provided for in the Appropriation Bill.

JOHN S. FINE.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this time, the Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the Standing Committees of the Senate, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEES

Standing Committees of the Senate of Pennsylvania
Session of 1955

AGRICULTURE—(17)

MADIGAN, Chairman
HARNEY, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	Pechan	Hays
Mallery	Kessler	McMenamin
Wade	Watson	Miller
Mahany	Camiel	Ruth
McPherson	Derk	Taylor, ex-officio

APPROPRIATIONS—(23)

CHAPMAN, Chairman
WATSON, Vice-Chairman

Mallery	Wolfe	DiSilvestro
Stevenson	Fleming	Haluska
Blass	Madigan	Holland
Berger	Propert	Lane

Mahany	Watkins	Ruth
Wagner	Bane	Stiefel
Diehm	Barr	Taylor, ex-officio

BANKING—(19)

PROPERT, Chairman
PEELOR, Vice-Chairman

Stevenson	Flack	Haluska
Wade	Van Sant	McCreesh
Wagner	Whalley	McGinnis
Pechan	DiSilvestro	Silvert
Fleming	Donolow	Stiefel
Madigan		Taylor, ex-officio

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND FEDERAL RELATIONS—(17)

HARNEY, Chairman
BERGER, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	McPherson	McCreesh
Blass	Madigan	Mullin
Pechan	Scott	Schmidt
Fleming	Donolow	Stiefel
Propert	Haluska	Taylor, ex-officio

CORPORATIONS—(18)

MALLERY, Chairman
VAN SANT, Vice-Chairman

Watson	Peelor	Miller
Fleming	Berger	Silvert
Kessler	Scott	Stiefel
Mahany	Bane	Weiner
Madigan	McMenamin	Yosko
	Taylor, ex-officio	

EDUCATION—(18)

WAGNER, Chairman
KESSLER, Vice-Chairman

Berger	Watson	Hays
Pechan	Kopriver	Holland
Watkins	Scott	Ruth
Fleming	Whalley	Seyler
Peelor	Bane	Silvert
	Taylor, ex-officio	

ELECTIONS—(17)

KOPRIVER, Chairman
WATKINS, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	Blass	McGinnis
Mahany	Peelor	Miller
Diehm	Camiel	Seyler
Fleming	Derk	Toole
Harney	Donolow	Taylor, ex-officio

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—(9)

WATSON, Chairman
WOLFE, Vice-Chairman

Mahany	Pechan	Barr
Berger	Flack	Ruth
	Taylor, ex-officio	

FINANCE—(17)

KESSLER, Chairman
PROPERT, Vice-Chairman

Mallery	Stevenson	DiSilvestro
Wade	Flack	Lane
Diehm	Van Sant	Seyler
McPherson	Bane	Silvert
Peelor	Barr	Taylor, ex-officio

FORESTS AND WATERS, GAME AND FISH—(17)

BLASS, Chairman
WOLFE, Vice-Chairman

Stevenson	Kopriver	McGinnis
Berger	Fleming	McMenamin
Harney	Peelor	Stiefel
Watkins	Whalley	Toole
Watson	Hays	Taylor, ex-officio

HIGHWAYS—(21)

WADE, Chairman
DIEHM, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	Fleming	Camiel
Mallery	Watson	DiSilvestro
Stevenson	Pechan	Holland
Blass	Mahany	McGinnis
Wolfe	Scott	McMenamin
Peelor	Barr	Ruth
	Taylor, ex-officio	

INSURANCE—(17)

FLEMING, Chairman
WAGNER, vice-Chairman

Blass	Propert	Mullin
Watson	Wade	Schmidt
McPherson	Van Sant	Silvert
Watkins	Haluska	Weiner
Kessler	McCreesh	Taylor, ex-officio

JUDICIARY GENERAL—(24)

McPHERSON, Chairman
SCOTT, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	Peelor	Lane
Mallery	Kessler	DiSilvestro
Stevenson	Propert	McGinnis
Berger	Madigan	McMenamin
Blass	Harney	Schmidt
Mahany	Whalley	Silvert
Diehm	Bane	Yosko
	Taylor, ex-officio	

LABOR AND INDUSTRY—(17)

BERGER, Chairman
WADE, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	Harney	Holland
Stevenson	Scott	Lane
Watson	Van Sant	Miller
McPherson	Donolow	Seyler
Kessler	Haluska	Taylor, ex-officio

LAW AND ORDER—(17)

WATKINS, Chairman
KOPRIVER, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	Harney	McCreesh
Mallery	Van Sant	Mullin
Wagner	Whalley	Toole
Wolfe	Camiel	Yosko
Pechan	Lane	Taylor, ex-officio

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—(17)

STEVENSON, Chairman
SCOTT, Vice-Chairman

Mallery	Harney	Schmidt
Diehm	Kopriver	Stiefel
Pechan	Van Sant	Toole
Fleming	Camiel	Yosko
Propert	Lane	Taylor, ex-officio

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND AERONAUTICS—(17)

WOLFE, Chairman
PECHAN, Vice-Chairman

Stevenson	Watkins	Miller
Wade	Scott	Mullin
Wagner	Donolow	Schmidt
McPherson	Holland	Weiner
Peelor	McCreesh	Taylor, ex-officio

MINES AND MINING—(17)

PEELOR, Chairman
WHALLEY, Vice-Chairman

Chapman	Wagner	McMenamin
Mallery	Flack	Miller
Berger	Derk	Toole
Wolfe	Haluska	Yosko
Mahany	Hays	Taylor, ex-officio

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE—(16)

PECHAN, Chairman
CHAPMAN, Vice-Chairman

Blass	Kessler	DiSilvestro
Wagner	Whalley	Hays
Berger	Camiel	Holland
Kopriver	Derk	McCreesh
Watkins		Taylor, ex-officio

REAPPORTIONMENT—(11)

FLACK, Chairman
PECHAN, Vice-Chairman

Diehm	McPherson	Mullin
Mahany	Bane	Weiner
Kessler	Derk	Taylor, ex-officio

RULES—(8)

MAHANY, Chairman

Berger	McPherson	Ruth
Pechan	Barr	Taylor, ex-officio
Diehm		

STATE GOVERNMENT—(17)

DIEHM, Chairman
MADIGAN, Vice-Chairman

Wade	McPherson	McGinnis
Wagner	Mahany	Seyler
Wolfe	Flack	Weiner
Watson	Barr	Yosko
Blass	Haluska	Taylor, ex-officio

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for ten minutes.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, The Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and were laid on the table:

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of County Boards of Assistance:

CHESTER COUNTY

J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr. (Republican), Old Kings Highway, Downingtown, Chester County, to serve until December 31, 1957. (Reappointment)

Mrs. Louise Mullestein (Democrat), Old Bell Tavern Road, R. D. 1, Downingtown, Chester County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice H. Paul Gant, Glenmoore, resigned.

CLARION COUNTY

Lawrence P. McNamara (Republican), 606 South Street, Clarion, Clarion County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

GREENE COUNTY

William M. Funk (Republican), Carmichaels, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

J. E. Bissett (Republican), Deep Valley, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

Josephus Hartley (Republican), Greensboro, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

Mrs. Mabel C. Baily (Republican), Waynesburg, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1956. (Reappointment)

Albert A. Sayers (Republican), Waynesburg, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1956. (Reappointment)

LEBANON COUNTY

Mrs. Gladys H. Flowers (Republican), 306 High Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Merle Albert, Lebanon, whose term expired.

VENANGO COUNTY

Mrs. Mary Trainor (Republican), Route 3, Beatty Run Road, Franklin, Venango County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Sarah Hodgkinson, Oil City, resigned.

WARREN COUNTY

Mrs. Marian L. Abraham (Democrat), 322 East Main Street, Youngsville, Warren County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Margie Finlan, Youngsville, whose term expired.

JOHN S. FINE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Paul A. Hartle, Scaife Road, Sewickley Heights, R. D. 1, Sewickley, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Sewickley Heights, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Arthur E. Bonsey, resigned.

Neal J. Mosely, Hazel Street, Mars, Butler County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mars, Butler County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

John C. Croup, R. F. D. 1, Portersville, Butler County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Muddycreek, Butler County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

Mrs. Alice F. Schutz, 321 East Fifth Street, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice W. Edward Fisher, resigned.

A. H. Shughart, North Baltimore Avenue, Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

Ralph B. DeBolt, 108 North Market Street, Carmichaels, Greene County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Carmichaels, Greene County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

John K. Nagy, Mount Cobb, Lake Ariel, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Jefferson, Lackawanna County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Henry C. Hoffman, deceased.

Clarence W. Bixler, Jr., R. D. 4, Lebanon, Lebanon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of North Cornwall, Lebanon County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

Orlando J. Holsinger, Ogletown, Somerset County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Ogle, Somerset County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice William J. Mock, resigned.

Eugene L. Calaman, Mildred, Sullivan County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Cherry, Sullivan County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

Earl L. Henning, 725 Columbia Avenue, Palmerton, Carbon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Palmerton, Carbon County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Matthew M. Daneker, deceased.

JOHN S. FINE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Wilbur F. Galbraith, Esq., R. D. 1, Coal Center, Washington County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, to fill a vacancy.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

Samuel H. Daroff, 23d and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, to serve until November 18, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Norris W. Vaux, Glenmoore, whose term expired.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, PENNSYLVANIA GUARD

Milton H. Medenbach, 15 Fariston Road, Wayne, Delaware County, to serve until terminated.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL

Lawrence A. Rehanek, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified, vice John L. Gibson, Monessen, deceased.

JOHN S. FINE.

COMMUNICATIONS

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

The Chair cleared its table and laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read as follows:

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY
of
Pennsylvania and New Jersey

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
BRIDGE PLAZA

Camden 2, New Jersey

John M. McCullough, Secretary

March 23, 1954.

Honorable Charles Lathero,
Senate Librarian,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Lathero:

The Delaware River Port Authority respectfully presents its report for the year 1953 to you as Senate Librarian.

Under separate cover ten copies of this report have been mailed in your care.

Your very truly,

JOHN M. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Report of the Delaware River Port Authority will be noted in the Journal.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

The Chair cleared its table and laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read as follows:

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN
And its Vicinity
5456 Germantown Ave.
Philadelphia 44

January 14th, 1955

Presiding Officer of the Senate,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Article 13 of our Charter, we are enclosing a copy of the 100th Annual State of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity.

Very truly yours,

MILDRED C. McKINNEY, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The One Hundredth

Annual Statement of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity will be noted in the Journal.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 17, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, January 24, 1955, at four o'clock p.m., E.S.T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, January 24, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p.m., E.S.T.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, tomorrow, one of those who formerly sat in this Chamber will take on the toughest job in Pennsylvania. George Leader, who two years ago was a Member of this Senate, will be sworn in as the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Although he is a member of a different party than myself, I wish him well. I wish him well both because as a fellow Senator I learned to know and respect him, even though we were on opposite sides of most political issues and because, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, I am deeply interested in the future welfare of our Commonwealth.

About a week or so ago, I was wondering what we would do when the new Governor, George Leader, would send over his appointments for the members of his Cabinet. I thought for a time that, perhaps, it would be well for us to bring in those individuals, and interrogate them and find out about their backgrounds and so forth. Then, another thought occurred to me that perhaps the people of Pennsylvania might misunderstand our motive in this regard. They might think we were starting off to obstruct Governor Leader, and try to throw roadblocks in his way. After all, these appointments are his official family, and it might be that we would be holding up the machinery of State in some way by doing that. So, rather than do that, we on the Republican side, in Caucus just a short time ago, decided that we would go along with Governor Leader in his selections and that we would unanimously approve his appointments to his new Cabinet.

In doing this, I do want to have the gentlemen on the other side recollect for a minute concerning their action four years ago. I can't help but point out to them that we are returning good for evil. They held up Governor Fine's Cabinet for about two months for various and sundry reasons. However, we are not going to go along and follow that pattern. Tomorrow, when Governor Leader sends over his list of appointments, after he has taken his oath of office and reviews the nice parade that I understand is going to take place, we on this side will unanimously go along with that request.

Mr. President, for the next four years, the future of our Commonwealth will largely depend on how well George Leader does his job. It will depend on the recommendations he makes to the General Assembly, on the laws he signs and the appointments to office which he makes. It will depend on how he administers and directs the State Government, and how he gets along with the General Assembly, one branch of which, the Senate, is controlled by the Republicans.

In the hard months to come when the shine of his new office wears off, there will be occasions when the Governor will be sorely tempted to attribute his troubles as Chief Executive to the Republican Party, past and present. I hope with all my heart that he resists that temptation to the utmost. Name calling and personalities have never solved anything.

As Republican Floor Leader of this Senate, I probably will rise here from time to time to oppose some of the things he proposes. I would not be sincere in my belief in Republican principles if I did not do so. However, in doing so, I want our incoming Governor, and the people of Pennsylvania, to know that it will never be done by Republicans in the spirit of obstructionism or vindictiveness, or for petty political advantage. We shall do so only when we honestly differ with him and when we believe that his policies and his programs are not for the best interest of the vast majority of our citizens. The many great problems facing our Commonwealth can only be solved if we all approach them with a true spirit of cooperation, based on mutual trust and respect. That mutual trust and respect must be maintained. There can be disagreement between Republicans and Democrats without resorting to gutter politics.

Mr. President, the citizens of Pennsylvania will listen earnestly to the new Governor's inaugural address tomorrow. I sincerely hope he will present a program for the betterment of Pennsylpania, which all of us can join in putting into execution.

I sincerely hope that our Democratic friends will not expect us to rubber stamp everything he proposes in his program.

Mr. President, I want to assure you that we will listen to the Governor with open minds, and support everything in his program that we believe is for the welfare of all the people.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, first of all on behalf of the Democratic Caucus and on behalf of the new Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I want to sincerely thank the Republican Members of this Senate for taking the broad-minded view that they have taken in the matter of confirmations to the new Governor's Cabinet.

Mr. President, I am sure that as we go along the words that were uttered here this afternoon will come back to us many times. We all know that there will be many trying moments between now and adjournment sine die of this Senate. I am sure that starting off as you are, on the other side, showing the good and glad hand of friendly cooperation, this Session of the Legislature may be able to achieve a good and lasting improvement in the relationships of the Minority and Majority Parties in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and to

improve the health and welfare and happiness of the peoples of this great Commonwealth.

Mr. President, first and foremost in all our deliberations must come the considerations for the people. I do believe that at any time your opposition is based upon those principles for which your party stands, there will never be any misunderstanding on our part. None of us will ever, if we can help it, indulge in personalities, as referred to by the gentleman, the leader of the other side. If we can help it, we must refrain from that at all costs. As he said, it does not add to anything and only detracts not only from the dignity of this Senate, but also from its working functions.

Therefore, Mr. President, again, on behalf of all of the Members of the Democratic Caucus, I cordially invite you, the Members of the Republican Caucus, to break a little bread with me this evening.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, among the many important assignments that go to the Joint State Government Commission is one to make a Continuing Study of the Public School System.

On January 5th, of this year, each of the Senators was sent a report by mail on School Health Services, a very important segment of our school responsibilities, which deserves the careful study and attention of every legislator.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DEALING WITH "SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES"

Mr. WAGNER, on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following report, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
of the General Assembly
P. O. Box 61
Room 450—Capitol Building
Harrisburg

January 17, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with "School Health Services."

A copy of this report was mailed to each member of the Senate on January 5, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Report will be noted in the Journal.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 18, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:02 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, January 18, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 17, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m. EST.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, York County, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the God of heaven and earth, Who holdest in Thy hand all the might of men and nations, and in Whom are all rule and authority, we humbly beseech Thee to graciously bless Thy servants. Grant them wisdom and understanding that they may govern justly and wisely. Through these, Thy representatives, make this great Commonwealth Thy servant, Thy chosen channel of blessing so that all men shall receive justice and all shall be heard, the weak as well as the strong, the helpless as well as the powerful. Give them faith and courage to make changes if it be a change from bad to good, and from good to better.

In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, we pray. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Tuesday, January 4, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journal is approved.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Speaker has received as of January 10, 1955, the petition of Alfonse Parlante, a candidate for election to the office of Representative in the House of Representatives, contesting the seat from the Second Legislative District of Philadelphia, now held by Abraham N. Sigman.

This petition will be referred to the House Committee on Elections when created.

The Chair at this time desires to make another announcement. If there are any Members who travel back and forth by auto, and who have difficulty in securing a place to park, if you will leave your name with the Chief Clerk and the approximate time that you expect to arrive on each legislative day, the Chair and the Chief Clerk will endeavor to see to it that places for parking are reserved for your convenience.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces for the record the names of the Committee on Committees, selected by the Majority and Minority Parties of this House.

Messrs. Sarraf, Chairman, Breth, Capano, Kolankiewicz, Mihm, Petrosky, Wargo, Mrs. Varallo, Messrs. Royer, Breisch, Cooper, and the Speaker of the House ex-officio.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I want to just say a few words that we hope might help our new Governor in his thinking, although I must confess at this time and I must apologize to the Majority Leader, that if I had seen the statements that are now in the paper, these words would have been different.

I understand that the Governor-elect has made some statements that are now published. They have just been placed on my desk. The statement that I intended to make was only to help him in his thinking tomorrow in his inaugural address. It was to help the now Majority party in its thinking towards us, the Minority party. We were offering, shall we say, an olive branch only for the purpose of benefiting the citizens of Pennsylvania. I am rather surprised at this time to see a statement coming from the Governor-elect as I have just seen in the newspaper.

The statement that I am about to make is as follows:

Tomorrow the new Governor will take over the administration of the state Government of Pennsylvania; and although we Republicans opposed him in the recent campaign, we certainly have no intention of carrying on that opposition in this House of Representatives unless and until we believe that what he proposes and what he does is injurious to the welfare of our citizens.

I would like to elaborate here by saying that we on this side of the House feel that the welfare of the citizens of this state is above partisan politics. We certainly will not be obstructionists in this session, and I cannot say that too emphatically at this time. I hope that we can say that emphatically throughout this session.

We will try to work in harmony with the majority on every occasion that is consistent with the Republican party's principles.

We Republicans are awaiting the message the new Governor will deliver tomorrow when he takes office—we were awaiting it tomorrow, but I see it is in tonight's newspapers.

He has promised to do a great many things for the welfare of Pennsylvania and its citizens, and we want to take this opportunity to state we want to see that he keeps those promises. I believe that I can state for the minority party that we believe the Democratic Party is now in power in the state of Pennsylvania mainly because the Governor-elect and the candidates, made promises to our citizens.

We believe that our citizens believed in what he said; we believe our citizens believed in what all the candidates said. When I say we want to see that he keeps these promises, I do not mean by saying that that we want to see that he keeps those promises piece-meal. We are not going to sit and cooperate with one promise and two promises. When we cooperate, it will be on the basis that this is a package deal and that the promises are given to use as a package, not one at a time for any expedient reasons.

He has promised to expand our industries and to bring in new industries. We are certainly for that one hundred percent. We want to see our industries expand because it means more jobs for the average guy, and there are more average guys in the Republican party than anything else. However, we must serve warning on the new Governor that we will not support his program blindly. We will want to know that what he proposes specifically will carry out his general promises. We will oppose that which is bad, support that which is good, and try to improve that which is weak.

Our position in this House of Representatives will not be one of rubber stamping everything that the majority recommends—and again let me say here that we will not be obstructionists. We will present legislation that will

carry out every pledge of the Republican party platform. We will have a Republican party House program to submit to this House in the very, very near future.

We know from the pledges in the Republican party platform that it was a good platform. We know that it was progressive; we know that it was liberal, and we know, too, that if the laws that we advocate are enacted in Pennsylvania, it will be a better place in which to live.

I might say here in elaboration that we hope that the Majority party will give every consideration to the program that we, the minority, will submit to this House, the same way that we will give every consideration to the program that the majority presents to this House because we have been in the majority. We are now in the minority. Our main thought, I think, as are those of the majority party today, is that we give good government to Pennsylvania and to its citizens.

We want Pennsylvania to be a better place in which to live, a better place in which to work, and a place which will offer every expanding opportunity for our children.

We will support legislation which will continue to give equal opportunities for the education of our children, according to the highest standards. We stand ready to expand our school facilities and to meet the State's obligations to our teachers and our other public school employes.

We will support legislation that will give our teachers a salary schedule comparable to schedules in other surrounding states. We will support the continuance and expansion of what has been accomplished since World War II in the fields of public health, mental health, and child care. We will want to maintain the Commonwealth's program for the needy, the aged, the blind, the crippled, and the mentally deficient and do whatever possible to improve them.

All of these humanitarian obligations must be met and met squarely.

The Republican party stands pledged to enact an effective FEPC bill. We will carry out that pledge. And I quote today from the Republican platform.

> The Republican platform said that "The Republican party in Pennsylvania pledges vigorous action for the immediate enactment of effective FEPC legislation."

A Republican-controlled House passed an FEPC bill during the last session. The Republican party is pledged to keep faith with the working men and working women in Pennsylvania, to foster further progress in maintaining better working conditions, improve protection for those unable to work due to unemployment or injury on the job or from occupational diseases.

Certainly we will give full support to legislation to provide adequate protection for those out of work through no fault of their own.

We will join the majority in immediately suggesting that steps be taken to prevent a reduction in unemployment benefits so that those out of work will not suffer.

The Republican party is pledged to a continuing policy of sound financing of governmental economy which, as everyone knows, is the main problem facing the 1955 General Assembly.

In all of these things the Republicans will be evermindful that what we do will be be of great benefit or great harm to the people.

These things were not brought today to the attention of this House with any idea of showing partisanship in any way. I assume, and probably wrongfully so, that the Governor was still working on his inaugural speech. We did this in good faith, we thought that possibly if he would know how we in the House stood on some of these basic principles, it might help him to make an easier speech or a better speech tomorrow. It might help him to give a better platform tomorrow.

Unfortunately, I see, as I must repeat, that it has been released to the newspapers, and I want to assure you, I want to assure the Governor, that what we are doing is not on a partisanship basis in any sense of the word. It is for the betterment of the citizens of our Commonwealth, and we as the Republicans in the House have that one main and basic idea in mind. That is what we are going to work for and, if humanly possible, we will not let partisanship interfere in any way whatsoever in anything that would benefit the citizens of our great state.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have not had the advantage of reading the statements in the newspapers to which the Minority Leader refers, but I do wish to thank the Minority Leader at this time for the remarks he has just made in relation to the spirit of cooperation which he is extending to this side of the House.

I am glad to hear that, because we have many and difficult problems to deal with during this session. We will need your cooperation in many instances and we will expect your opposition in other instances. That is only as it should be. We hope that you will see eye to eye with us in the program that the Democratic party will evolve for legislation during this session, but we certainly can not expect you to agree with us on everything. When you oppose a measure, we will assume that you do so in all sincerity and with good reason, and we will do our best to persuade you that our course of action is right.

I wish to assure the Minority Leader now that all of the courtesies which have been extended between the two sides for the past many years will certainly be extended to the minority side this session.

We have many deep and serious problems with which we must deal during this session. It is our hope that the Members will be diligent in their attendance at the sessions when they are scheduled so that we do not have to unduly delay because we do not have enough Members here to take up important measures. I know that the minority will accept this responsibility as well as the majority in that respect and will be in their seats when legislation is being considered.

In the very near future, probably next week, I intend to request the House to allow the Democratic platform of 1954 to be entered in the Journal of this House so that the public, as well as the Members, may have easy access to it, because I assure you that the Democratic party intends to fulfill every promise made in the platform of 1954.

I will invite at that time the minority party to also introduce its platform so that the public may judge at the end of the 1955 session whether or not the minority has lived up to its own promises.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to remind the Majority Leader that I think he will find the Minority in agreement with putting both platforms in as a matter of record, but the now minority is fortunately in one other position. It is unfortunate that we cannot have all of the campaign promises that the majority made during the heat of the campaign entered into the legislative records. I think it will probably be far more important to enter those than it would to enter the platform.

We are not only going to ask the majority to adhere to its platform pledges, but we have kept a record of their campaign promises. We would also like to ask them to adhere to their campaign promises.

RESOLUTION

AMENDING HOUSE RULE 27

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution which was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 17, 1955.

Resolved, That House Rule 27, paragraph four, is hereby amended by adding

A committee on
Child Care to consist of 20 members,

And a committee on
Judiciary Special to consist of 9 members.

Paragraph four is hereby amended by striking out the committee on

Cities-Counties, First-Second and Second Class A to consist of 20 members, and inserting in lieu thereof two committees as follows:

Cities-Counties—First Class to consist of 20 members.

Cities-Counties—Second and Second Class A to consist of 20 members.

Paragraph four is hereby amended by reducing the number of members on the Committee on Eletcions and Apportionment from 15 members to 9 members.

Paragraph four is hereby amended by striking out the committee on

Game and Forestry to consist of 20 members and inserting in lieu thereof a committee on

Conservation and Wild Life to consist of 20 members.

The SPEAKER. This is not a privileged resolution and will be laid over under the Rules.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointment of the following House Committee on Rules:

Messrs. Stank, Chairman, Readinger, Sarraf, Kolankiewicz and Breth.

REPORT OF SLATE COMMITTEE

Mr. STANK offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 17, 1955.

Resolved, That the following named persons shall be and are hereby elected employes of this House, under the provisions of the Act of January 21, 1947, P. L. 3, as amended, for the positions as designated, effective January 17, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

John F. Stank, Chairman
Louis J. Amarando
Karl Guss
Leon J. Kolankiewicz
George J. Sarraf
Robert Wheeler, Jr.
Harold A. Yetzer

CHAPLAIN

Rev. Harold James Crouse, York County

ASSISTANT JOURNAL CLERK

Raymond H. Turner, Westmoreland County

READING CLERKS

George Glick, Philadelphia County
John W. Joyce, Allegheny County

MESSAGE CLERK

Frank Lillie, Erie County

CHIEF POSTMASTER

Charles J. Jim, Westmoreland County

POSTMASTER

William C. White, Potter County

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Joseph Caterina, Philadelphia County
William Moy, Philadelphia County
James Allison McGee, Philadelphia County
Dan McGrew Calwell, Clearfield County
Oran Albert Gulland, Allegheny County
Louis Robert Gombosi, Northampton County
Simon Edmund Nipple, Juniata County
Charles Curtis Ulsh, Juniata County

DOCUMENT CLERKS

Charles Anthony Focht, Berks County
Frank Bertovich, Washington County
Carl William Brown, Luzerne County
Martin P. Nissley, Dauphin County
Patrick F. Needham, Lackawanna County

BILL NUMBERING CLERK

William C. Sheehan, Berks County

STENOGRAPHERS

Willa May Howell, Philadelphia County

TELEPHONE ATTENDANTS

Lester Charles Jolly, Fayette County
Harry Hilzinger, Berks County

CHIEF PAGE

William Wayne Bower, Luzerne County.

PAGES

Donald Bamberger Meffert, Dauphin County
Paul Albert Murry, Dauphin County
James Anthony O'Keefe, Jr., Philadelphia County
Stanford Harris Levin, Dauphin County

JOURNAL CLERK

Francis Joseph Falkenstein, Philadelphia County

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO EMPLOYES

The SPEAKER then administered the oath to the employes named in the resolution of the Slate Committee.

REPORT OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Mr. ROYER presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with "School Health Services."

A copy of this report was mailed to each member of the House of Representatives on January 5, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER,
Chairman.

(For Report see Appendix)

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, the Inaugural Committee of the House of Representatives is as follows:

Messrs. Lovett, Chairman, Sarraf, Mills, Snider, Cochran, Wheeler, Robert K. Hamilton, Kolankiewicz, Williams, Pettigrew, Amarando, Filo, Mrs. Susie Monroe, Messrs. Rovansek, Kubacki, Charles C. Smith, Johnson, Kent, Wood and Hewitt.

These gentlemen have received letters but some of them do not pay too much attention to letters, so we are notifying you that you should read that letter and use your tickets for entrance to the Capitol building tomorrow morning.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. At ten o'clock tomorrow morning the main capitol building will be closed. Corridors will be cleared of all visitors, and the Pennsylvania State Police will assume charge of the building. It is, therefore, important that all Members, officers and employes of the House be present in the building before 10 a. m.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader to ascertain sentiment in their respective caucuses regarding a change in the hour of meeting on Mondays.

There is no united opinion, I imagine, on either side of the main aisle. Some of the majority party members of the House prefer 4:30, others prefer 9:00. We have not taken a count of noses and we have no way of knowing what the sentiment on the minority side is.

So the Chair would request the Minority and the Majority Floor Leaders as early as is convenient for them to ascertain what the sentiment is in their respective caucuses regarding the time for meeting on Mondays. We will undoubtedly be guided by the majority opinion as we find it revealed by the figures reported.

We will, of course, meet tomorrow. We will not meet on Wednesday. When we adjourn, we will adjourn until Monday, next.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 17, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 24, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 24, 1955, four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

If the Chair remembers, when he was made Speaker of this House he said that the Minority Leader was just a babe in the woods as far as being a Minority Leader was concerned, and I can assure the Speaker he is perfectly correct. I can assure the Speaker that the Minority Leader hopes that he will only be a babe in the woods for a period of two years. He will then, maybe, get back to what he is more experienced in, in being Speaker of this House.

Now the Minority Leader would like to give some advice to the Speaker of the House, who we feel is just a babe in the woods as being a Speaker. I noticed during the last meeting of the House that two gavels were broken. I do not want to say how expensive they are, because the taxpayers might be shocked to see the wastefulness that the now majority party has already started. I know that the majority party is certainly economy minded. I might state—and I say this with some pride—that the last Speaker of the House went through an entire Session without even cracking a gavel.

I might say that if the Speaker would care to come up to the third floor rear, which is now the minority's office, I will show him the proper use of a gavel, how it should be used, so that he can save the taxpayers money and not break any more gavels.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the Minority Leader, and assures him that he would much prefer cracking a gavel to cracking a majority.

In line with the suggestion made by the Minority Leader, as he knows and as he tells the Chair, there was a very, very, very able Speaker of this House in times gone by

who had the good sense to preside not with a trinket of this kind, but with a bung starter.

I assure the Minority Leader that if he will bring to the Chair one of the old-style, sturdy, hardy bung-starters, we will give it a trial here at the desk.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AGNEW. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 18, 1955 at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:21 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1955. No. 3.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1955

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (M. Harvey Taylor) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Session will be opened with prayer. I don't need to remind the Senators again, when they come into Harrisburg on Sunday, to start the week right and come down to the Market Square Presbyterian Church.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT H. STEPHENS, D.D., Pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Father God, as we meet at the beginning of a new administration, we would remind ourselves that Thy administration never changes; that age after age Thou dost rule in righteousness, govern us in love, care for us in mercy, and inspire us with truth and goodness. We give Thee praise for Thy faithfulness that is without end.

We unite all our hearts in prayer for the new Governor, for the Lieutenant-Governor and for all the members of the Cabinet. Endow them plentifully with wisdom and courage. Keep them in health and in heart. Use them as the instruments of Thy will in serving the people of this Commonwealth.

We thank Thee for the good will and kindly spirit already revealed in this Senate. May that spirit permeate all the deliberations of this body, to the glory of Thy Name, the good of the Commonwealth and the everlasting credit of free government.

And to Thee be glory and power for ever and ever, Amen.

UNITED STATES SENATOR EDWARD MARTIN PRESENTED TO SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this time, the Chair takes pleasure in presenting to the Senate the Honorable Edward Martin, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Everybody knows him; he is one of the real great United States Senators.

REMARKS BY UNITED STATES SENATOR EDWARD MARTIN

SENATOR EDWARD MARTIN. Mr. President, I am very highly honored to be presented to this wonderful group by your distinguished Presiding Officer.

Harve, I am going to say something that I have probably never even said to you, as close as you and I have been over the years. One of the ambitions of my life was to serve in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When that time came when I could have been elected as a member of this great body, back some 35 years ago, I decided I would get entirely out of politics and so I did not accept it. But, really, I have always regretted it, because I have considered this one of the greatest legislative bodies of America. I appreciate being invited.

What a great country it is. I did everything that I could toward nominating another candidate for Governor. However, we are all here together, and we will support the new Governor in every possible way when the things are for the benefit of this fine Commonwealth.

I could not help being impressed with the great prayer that we just heard. I am going down on the sunset side of life very rapidly, and I am realizing more every day that what America needs more than the material and cultural is the spiritual side. That is the only way we will be able to conquer the terrible hoards that now oppose our way of life throughout the world.

I have been greatly impressed always, Harve, with this great body. Thank you very much for introducing me to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. I want to make a prediction. When Senator Martin gets out of politics, there will have to be a lilly in his hand. Of course, we admit that this is a greater body than the United States Senate, but it is nice to have him say it.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED TO WAIT UPON THE HONORABLE JOHN INGHRAM HOOK

Mr. BARR, on behalf of Mr. BANE, offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 18, 1955.

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to wait upon the Honorable John Inghram Hook, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and escort him to the Senate Chamber for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the Honorable Roy E. Furman, Lieutenant-Governor-elect.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee to wait upon the Honorable John Inghram Hook, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and escort him to the Senate Chamber: the gentlemen from Washington, Mr. aLne; the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Bane; and the gentleman from Somerset, Mr. Whalley.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED TO WAIT UPON THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT

Mr. DENT offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 18, 1955.

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Roy E. Furman, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, and escort him to the Senate Chamber to take the oath and assume the duties of the office.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair at this time wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee to wait upon the Honorable Roy E. Furman, Lieutenant-Governor-elect: the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr; and the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany.

CONGRESSMAN FRANCIS E. WALTER PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, it is a pleasure at this time to present to the Senate the Congressman from my District, the Honorable Francis E. Walter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. I think Congressman Walter is as well known among the Republicans as I am among the Democrats. He is one of the outstanding Democrats of Pennsylvania in the Republican book.

(The Senate was at ease.)

GOVERNOR-ELECT GEORGE M. LEADER PRESENTED TO SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this time, the Chair has the distinct privilege of presenting to the Members of the Senate and their guests the Honorable George M. Leader, Governor-elect of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR-ELECT GEORGE M. LEADER

GOVERNOR-ELECT GEORGE M. LEADER. Mr. President and my colleagues in the Senate, friends and all the well-wishers of my good friend, Roy Furman, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, I cannot tell you how proud and happy I am to be here to participate in this ceremony today. I think I can say honestly and sincerely that I never had a happier association with any body of men than I had with you good men who are sitting out there inside the railing.

I hope we are going to continue our friendship; I hope that we together can do great things for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and I hope that you are going to be happy in your association with my good friend, Roy Furman, whom we are honoring here today. Thanks so much.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE HONORABLE JOHN INGHRAM HOOK

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognies the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present the committee to escort the Honorable John Inghram Hook.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, the committee has performed its duty and presents herewith the Honorable John Inghram Hook

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor to present a committee of the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, the committee named by the Senate to escort the Lieutenant-Governor-elect to the Senate Chamber has performed its duty, and the Lieutenant-Governor-elect is present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Whereupon, the certificate of the election of the Honorable Roy E .Furman, as Lieutenant-Governor was read by the Chief Clerk of the Senate as follows:

In the Name and by Authority of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN JOINT SESSION

Harrisburg, January 4, 1955.

We, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the President of the Senate, did, on the fourth day of January, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, open the returns of the election for Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, and publish the same in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, conformably to the provisions of the Constittuion and laws of said Commonwealth and upon counting the votes by a teller appointed on the part of each House, it appeared that Roy E. Furman had the highest number of votes; whereupon the said Roy E. Furman was declared to have been duly elected Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year above written.

LLOYD H. WOOD,
President of the Senate

HIRAM G. ANDREWS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

HENRY J PROPERT,
Teller on the part of the Senate

MARION L MUNLEY,
Teller on the part of the House of Representatives

SEAL SEAL

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The oath of office to the Honorable Roy E. Furman, Lieutenant-Governor-Elect of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be administered by the Honorable John Inghram Hook, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County.

(Whereupon, the oath of office was duly administered to the Honorable Roy E. Furman by the Honorable John Inghram Hook, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County.)

GAVEL PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROY E. FURMAN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is my privilege at this time to present the gavel of authority of the Senate to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROY E. FURMAN. Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROY E. FURMAN

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROY E. FURMAN. Mr. President, Governor-elect Leader, Members of the Senate and fellow citiezns, I take this opportunity, with my first words as an elected official of our Commonwealth, to thank my fellow Pennsylvanians for the honor bestowed upon me today. I am grateful to you for it and I now accept my duties and responsibilities with a deep sense of humility, and a desire to serve all the people of our great State ably and well. Everyone, regardless of their race, color, religion, political faith or their station in life will receive from me and from my office the same treatment I would expect from you, were you the incumbent of this office.

In the Senate, you will often differ on methods and policies, but you will generally agree on purposes. And often your disagreements and your arguments and your debates will bring forth better methods and better policies for the benefit of all of us in this Commonwealth.

A tremendous and a difficult job lies ahead for the new administration during the next four years, and for the Senate and the House of Representatives in this Session now beginning. But that has always been true, and these problems have generally been met and solved with wisdom and foresight.

From my experience, as a legislator in the House of Representatives, and as I observe the membership of this Senate, I know that there are men here who have the experience, the knowledge, the wisdom, the foresightedness, the courage and the statesmanship to solve the problems confronting us. You can do this with credit and honor to yourselves, and with the general approval of all of our citizens.

As the President of this Senate, I intend to preside honestly and fairly and in accordance with parliamentary procedure. I believe in freedom of speech, and that every Senator has a right to be heard as long as the proper rules are adhered to. No favoritism will be granted, neither will any discrimination be practiced. My policy will be to preside with dignity, composure and impartiality. If we all play the game squarely, much good will be accomplished and our electorate will be satisfied.

In years past, it has been my observation that too often one party will oppose good legislation when it is proposed by the other one. I have seen this practiced by each great party. That is not good policy; neither does it resemble statesmanship in any degree. It is politics of the lowest order. We are all classed as politicians when we are a part of government, and let me now make this further observation—the best government is good politics and the best politics is good government.

The public today is well informed. They must always be kept advised and consulted concerning the problems facing us. No other method will suffice. You can all be easily led in the right direction but we can only be temporarily fooled.

It ill behooves any politician, or legislative body, or any administration or political party by slick legislative practices or unsavory administrative orders to try to mislead the people. For any political party or individual to perpetuate themselves in office, they must first be honest and frank, they must be intelligent in their approach to the problems of government and they must produce results that can stand the test of time.

There are many monumental problems facing this Legislature. Many of them are duties required by our Constitution; others are just as necessary and as demanding and must be solved. We have an enormous tax problem; an almost burdensome school program; an ever increasing highway demand; and an ever enlarging and demanding health and welfare responsibility. The greatest and number one situation facing us today is unemployment, and the methods we must devise to create a great industrial empire in Pennsylvania, which will eventually place our people back on a self-supporting basis and on a pay roll where they belong. These problems, plus many others of a lesser nature, can and will be solved by this Legislature and this new administration. If we will all use our mental resources and our abilities, and resolve that through all our cooperative efforts we intend to make this the greatest State of them all, then Pennsylvania, which is now great, will be even greater.

RESOLUTION

THANKS OF THE SENATE EXTENDED TO THE HONORABLE JOHN INGHRAM HOOK

Mr. LANE offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

In the Senate, January 18, 1955.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to the Honorable John Inghram Hook, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, for his services in administering the oath of office to the Honorable Roy E. Furman, Lieutenant-Governor.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce that the Legislative Inaugural Committee will leave immedi-

ately, and proceed to the Reception Room in the Governor's Office. The Committee is as follows: the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent; the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Haluska; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. DiSilvestro; the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Ruth; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Stiefel; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCreesh; the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. McGinnis; the gentleman from Washington, Mr. Lane; the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Yosko; the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Taylor; the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Berger; the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany; and the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Pechan.

The PRESIDENT. At this time, the Chair invites the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Taylor, to the rostrum to preside.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (M. Harvey Taylor) in the Chair.

(The Senate was at ease.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair invites the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Wagner, to the rostrum to preside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Paul L. Wagner) in the Chair.

(The Senate was at ease.)

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and were laid on the table:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

Mark M. Walter, 63 Red Fox Road, Strafford, Chester County, to serve until November 18, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Dr. Howard K. Petry, Harrisburg, whose term expired.

MEMBERS OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

H. Raymond McBride, Uwchland, Chester County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Philip Leidy, Esq., Barclay Hotel, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Ted Kesting, Curren Terrace, Norristown, Montgomery County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

JOHN S. FINE.

RECESS

Mr. STEPHENSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 2:30 o'clock, p.m., Eastern Standard Time, for the Inaugural Ceremonies.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting the Secretary to the Governor, the Honorable David V. Randall.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you, in writing, communications from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed David V. Randall, Lykens, Dauphin County, to be Secretary to the Governor.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

Commonealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

James A. Finnegan, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of the Commonwealth, to serve until superseded, vice Gene D. Smith.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Herbert B. Cohen, York, York County, for appointment as Attorney General, to serve until superseded, vice Frank F. Truscott.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Adjutant General, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Farnk A. Weber.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Francis R. Smith, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Insurance Commissioner, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Artemas C. Leslie.

SECRETARY OF BANKING

Robert L. Myers, Jr., Camp Hill, Cumberland County, for appointment as Secretary of Banking, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice L. M. Campbell.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

William L. Henning, State College, Centre County for appointment as Secretary of Agriculture, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice W. S. Hagar.

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

William D. Thomas, Sharon, Mercer County, for appointment as Secretary of Property and Supplies, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Frank C. Hilton.

SECRETARY OF FORESTS AND WATERS

Maurice K. Goddard, State College, Centre County, for appointment as Secretary of Forests and Waters, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Samuel S. Lewis.

SECRETARY OF MINES

Joseph T. Kennedy, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, for appointment as Secretary of Mines, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice W. J. Clements.

SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS

Joseph J. Lawler, Jessup, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Secretary of Highways, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice E. L. Schmidt.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH

Berwyn F. Mattison, Camp Hill, Cumberland County, for appointment as Secretary of Health, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Russell E. Teague.

SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

John R. Torquato, Johnstown, Cambria County, for appointment as Secretary of Labor and Industry, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice David M. Walker.

SECRETARY OF WELFARE

Harry Shapiro, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of Welfare, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Alan D. Reynolds.

SECRETARY OF REVENUE

Gerald A. Gleeson, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of Revenue, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Otto F. Messner.

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Secretary of Public Assistance, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

John P. Robin, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Secretary of Commerce, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Wm. W. Behrens.

MEMBERS OF PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Patrick E. Kerwin, Lykens, Dauphin County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until March 7, 1960, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. David R. Perry, whose term expired.

Donald A. Behney, 321 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until November 29, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Frank D. Armstrong, deceased.

Hon. John S. Rice, 60 West Broadway, Gettysburg, Adams County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until November 29, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Frederick T. Gelder, whose term expired.

MEMBER OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Dr. John L. Dorris, 41 West Broad St., Nanticoke, Luzerne County, for appointment as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Leo G. Knoll, whose term expired.

MEMBERS OF PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

J. Warren Mickle, 12 South Thirteenth Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Raymond A. Cox, whose term expired.

Frank N. Happ, 386 Calderwood Street, Ross Township, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Louis J. Conley, whose term expired.

MEMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Michael J. Crosetto, 112 First Street, Galeton, Potter County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, to serve until June 2, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Malcolm B. Petrikin, Esq.. whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Samuel G. Neff, Ellwood City, Lawrence County, for appointment as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, to serve until July 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice J. K. Clement, Dauphin, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I call from the table the nomination of A. H. Shughart, Mount Holly Springs, which was submitted by Governor Leader's predecessor on January 17, 1955, for the office of Justice of the Peace.

The Clerk read the nomination as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

A. H. Shughart, North Baltimore Avenue, Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

JOHN S. FINE.

NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the nomination just read by the Clerk be referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary of the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

RECALLING ALL NOMINATIONS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall all nominations made to your Honorable Body by my predecessor in office under date of January 4, January 17 and January 18, 1955, except those for the office of Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message or messages of nominations in the premises.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I transmit herewith for your information a copy of my Inaugural Address delivered today.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

The PRESIDENT. The Inaugural Address of Governor George M. Leader will be noted in the Journal.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for ten minutes for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Executive Nominations.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

In the Senate, January 17, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 24, 1955 at four o'clock p.m. and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 24, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p.m.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and his predecessor in office:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

James A. Finnegan, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of the Commonwealth, to serve until superseded, vice Gene D. Smith.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Herbert B. Cohen, York, York County, for appointment as Attorney General, to serve until superseded, vice Frank F. Truscott.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Francis R. Smith, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Insurance Commissioner, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Artemas C. Leslie.

SECRETARY OF BANKING

Robert L. Myers, Jr., Camp Hill, Cumberland County, for appointment as Secretary of Banking, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice L. M. Campbell.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

William L. Henning, State College, Centre County, for appointment as Secretary of Agriculture, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice W. S. Hagar.

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

William D. Thomas, Sharon, Mercer County, for appointment as Secretary of Property and Supplies, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Frank C. Hilton.

SECRETARY OF FORESTS AND WATERS

Maurice K. Goddard, State College, Centre County, for appointment as Secretary of Forests and Waters, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and quaified, vice Samuel S. Lewis.

SECRETARY OF MINES

Joseph T. Kennedy, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, for appointment as Secretary of Mines, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice W. J. Clements.

SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS

Joseph J. Lawler, Jessup, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Secretary of Highways, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice E. L. Schmidt.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH

Berwyn F. Mattison, Camp Hill, Cumberland County, for appointment as Secretary of Health, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Russell E. Teague.

SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

John R. Torquato, Johnstown, Cambria County, for appointment as Secretary of Labor and Industry, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his sucessor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice David M. Walker.

SECRETARY OF WELFARE

Harry Shapiro, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of Welfare, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Alan D. Reynolds.

SECRETARY OF REVENUE

Gerald A. Gleason, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of Revenue, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Otto F. Messner.

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Secretary of Public Assistance, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

John P. Robin, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Secretary of Commerce, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified vice Wm. W. Behrens.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

A. H. Shughart, North Baltimore Avenue, Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

JOHN S. FINE.

INTERROGATION

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Watson.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Watson. permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WATSON. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. BARR. Was the nomination of General Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., for appointment as Adjutant General, read by the Clerk as having been reported from committee?

Mr. WATSON. I am sorry, Senator. That is my mistake.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nomination, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governo'r Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment at Adjutant General, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Frank A Weber.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would ask that the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., for appointment as Adjutant General, be laid on the table. In so doing, I want to explain to the Members of the Senate, and to the guests of the Senate today, my reason for doing this.

Mr. President, General Biddle is now with the Department of Defense in our National Government, and he is assisting General Ridgeway in making the budget for the Department of Defense and will not be available to take his position until sometime later, which is really indefinite. It may be late March before he will be able to come to Harrisburg.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate has heard the request of the gentleman from Allegheny. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the nomination of Anthony

J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., for appointment as Adjutant General, will be laid on the table.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON, asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations reported at today's Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. BLASS,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nominations reported at today's session.

Which was agreed to.

The nominations were read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

James A. Finnegan, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of the Commonwealth, to serve until superseded, vice Gene D. Smith.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Herbert B. Cohen, York York County, for appointment as Attorney General, to serve until superseded, vice Frank F. Truscott.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Francis R. Smith, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Insurance Commissioner, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Artemas C. Leslie.

SECRETARY OF BANKING

Robert L. Myers, Jr., Camp Hill, Cumberland County, for appointment as Secretary of Banking, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice L. M. Campbell.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

William L. Henning, State College, Centre County, for appointment as Secretary of Agriculture, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice W. S. Hagar.

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

William D. Thomas, Sharon, Mercer County, for appointment as Secretary of Property and Supplies, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Frank C. Hilton.

SECRETARY OF FOREST AND WATERS

Maurice K. Goddard, State College, Centre County, for appointment as Secretary of Forests and Waters, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Samuel S. Lewis.

SECRETARY OF MINES

Joseph T. Kennedy, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, for appointment as Secretary of Mines, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice W. J. Clements.

SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS

Joseph J. Lawler, Jessup, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Secretary of Highways, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice E. L. Schmidt.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH

Berwyn F. Mattison, Camp Hill, Cumberland County, for appointment as Secretary of Health, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Russell E. Teague.

SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

John R. Torquato, Johnstown, Cambria County, for appointment as Secretary of Labor and Industry, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice David M. Walker.

SECRETARY OF WELFARE

Harry Shapiro, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of Welfare, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Alan D. Reynolds.

SECRETARY OF REVENUE

Gerald A. Gleeson, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Secretary of Revenue, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Otto F. Messner.

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Secretary of Public Assistance, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

John P. Robin, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as Secretary of Commerce, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959. and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified vice Wm. W. Behrens.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

A. H. Shughart, North Baltimore Avenue, Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

JOHN S. FINE.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. BLASS,

That the Senate do advice and consent to the nominations just read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—50

Bane,	Haluska,	McPherson, Jr.	Stiefel,
Barr,	Harney,	Miller,	Taylor,
Berger,	Hays,	Mullin,	Toole,
Blass,	Holland,	Pechan,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Propert,	Wagner,
Dent,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	Yosko,
Fleming,	McMenamin,		

NAYS—0

Two-Thirds of all the Senators having voted, "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I call from the table all of the nominations submitted to this honorable body by Governor Leader's predecessor in office, under date of January 4, January 17 and January 18, 1955, except those for the office of Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

The Clerk read the nominations as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., January 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Frank F. Truscott, Philadelphia, from October 13, 1953, until superseded.

MAJOR GENERAL, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

Henry K. Fluck, Somerset, from June 30, 1954, until terminated.

BRIGADIER GENERALS, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

Harry A. Markle, Jr., Allentown, from March 2, 1954, until terminated.

Arthur D. Kemp, Yeadon, from December 1, 1954, until terminated.

Robert C. Boden, Mechanicsburg, from December 1, 1954, until terminated.

Richard Snyder, Columbia, from December 1, 1954, until terminated.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Willard S. Hagar, Mercer, from November 18, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

William W. Behrens, Lancaster, from November 18, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Frank C. Hilton, Reading, from November 2, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

SECRETARY OF WELFARE

Alan D. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, from November 2, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

Clifford A. Lake, Pittsburgh, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Joseph Hoover, Pittsburgh, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Henry Y. Shaub, Lancaster, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Harry G. Stewart, Philadelphia, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Raymond Viner Hall, Port Allegany, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Nicely Hanner, Kittanning, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

John S. Cartwright, Allentown, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

G. A. Stetson, West Chester, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Willis E. Pratt, Indiana, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

William Arnold, Philadelphia, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Hugh Davison, State College, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

H. E. Gayman, Harrisburg, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

P. O. Van Ness, Harrisburg, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

Alton S. Kuhl, Erie, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

H. F. Lenz, Johnstown, from December 8, 1953, until terminated.

MEMBER OF THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Frank R. Cadman, Philadelphia, from January 20, 1954, until terminated.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON AFFAIRS OF THE HANDICAPPED

Philip N. Harrison, Harrisburg, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert H. Meeker, Philadelphia, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Clifford E. Barbour, Pittsburgh, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Murray B. Ferderber, Pittsburgh, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joel B. Davis, Jr., Philadelphia, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Fred A. Weibel, Allentown, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Lester Thomas, Harrisburg, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert W. Zook, Lewistown, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Earl C. Bohr, Harrisburg, from January 20, 1954, for the term of three years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE ANTHRACITE MINE DRAINAGE STUDY COMMISSION

Edward G. Fox, Philadelphia, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Edgar C. Weichel, Scranton, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Francis O. Case, Wilkes-Barre, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Joseph T. Kershetsky, Shamokin, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

August J. Lippi, Wilkes-Barre, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

Mart F. Brennan, Hazleton, from December 7, 1953, until annulled.

MEMBER OF THE ANTHRACITE MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARD

George J. Clark, Pottsville, from January 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION OF CLAIMS

Nathan Hyman, (Chairman), Wilkes-Barre, from October 6, 1954, until July 21, 1955, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

M. M. Fertig, Pittsburgh, from October 6, 1954, until July 21, 1957, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL

Melvin F. Walper, Ashland, from June 9, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Joseph Krick, Girardville, from November 1, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Ellis E. Ferster, Richfield, from February 8, 1954, until November 16, 1955, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND

Paul L. Goldstrohm, Penns Park, from August 22, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN BOARD

Harry T. McFadden, Harrisburg, from December 8, 1953, until September 1, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

G. Raymond Greeby, Bala-Cynwyd, from April 15, 1954, until September 1, 1961, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J Howard Gilroy, Beaver Falls, from December 15, 1954, until September 1, 1961, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

J. E. Kuhn, Belle Vernon, from September 15, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Olen S. E. Conrad, California, from December 15, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successr shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF CENSORS

(Mrs.) Jewel M. Frank, Pittsburgh, from May 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

S. K. Keiser, Sr., Ephrata, from November 19, 1954, until July 15, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

George Young, Washington, from April 20, 1954, until April 9, 1960, and until his successor is appointed and qualived.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CLARION STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Percy C. Andrews, New Bethlehem, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Joseph MacMillan, Shippenville, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Phillip Silvis, Tionesta, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Henry M. Amsler, Clarion, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert S. Bates, Meadville, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

B. M. Davis, Clarion, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Christian F. Feit, Smethport, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL

Chris Colovos, Scranton, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John T. Evans, Jr., Scranton, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Charles A. Pfaff, Taylor, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

George G. Gulbin, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

James P. McAuliffe, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

James Jordon, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Walter F. Bloes, Peckville, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Welrose S. Colvin, Scranton, from January 26, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Samuel K. Mittelman, Scranton, from July 6, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL

Thomas J. Whildin, Lansford, from December 21, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

(Mrs.) Ann Hunter, Pittsburgh, from August 11, 1953, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Arianna Preston, Philadelphia, from June 9,

1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

William J. Edwards, Scranton, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Michael Onze, Olyphant, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

William C. Evans, Scranton, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Lillian D. Maxey, Scranton, from January 28, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Saul Kaplan, Olyphant, from April 5, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert K. Maciejewski, Scranton, from December 15, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

Harry G. Schad, Jenkintown, from September 11, 1953, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

James V. Baney, Upper Darby, From September 11, 1953, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

Walter M. Phillips, Philadelphia, from September 11 1953, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

Joseph W. Henderson, Chestnut Hill, from January 20, 1954, for the term of five years, and until his successor is appointed and qualifies.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DIXMONT STATE HOSPITAL

Frank W. Ittel, West View, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Victor L. Alski, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Donald O. Bair, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Robert G. Harris, Emsworth, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Robert W. McDermott, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Joseph F. Novak, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Mary D. Phillips, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

James A. Robertson, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Eugene L. Youngue, Pittsburgh, from November 18, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EDINBORO STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

John A. Sneiderwin, Erie, from July 26, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

(Mrs.) Bess D. Meehan, Brush Valley, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

James H. Duckrey, Cheyney, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert M. Carson, Greensburg, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

J. Collins McSparran, Harrisburg, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six yers, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Eugene S. Farley, Wilkes-Barre, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Paul R. Anderson, Pittsburgh, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Miss) Cathleen M. Champlin, Philadelphia, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

W. Floyd Clinger, Warren, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) A. Barbara Weatherley, Elkins Park, from September 2, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

J. Paul Mosteller, West Chester, from December 30, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John M. Meredith, Modena, from May 12, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

Lester F. Burlein, Honesdale, from February 15, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Alfred Williams, Scranton, from April 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Park M. Horton, New Milford, from June 18, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS

William E. Lutz, Warren, from November 8, 1954, until Augus 31, 1959, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

Thomas L. McDowell, Bradford, from May 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL

Georg W. Reily, III, Harrisburg, from November 10, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL

Hayden Owens, Nuangola, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Joseph H. Griffith, Freeland, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Henry Walser, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Harry Shanno, Freeland, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Martin A. Corrigan, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John J. Kaschak, Jr., Hazleton, from August 29, 1953,

for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Robert C Long, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Arthur E. Dick, Jr., Sybertsville, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Conrad Falvello, Hazleton, from August 29, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Lambert Cadwalader, Haverford, from February 23, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL

D. Raymond Sollenberger, Williamsburg, from January 4, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF INDIANA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

(Mrs.) Sara B. Johnson, Indiana, from November 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Theodore L. Reimel, Germantown, Philadelphia, from February 11, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

William W. Behrens, Lancaster, from December 17, 1954, for the term of two years, or until his successor is appointed.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Walter J. Scheller, Connellsville, from February 2, 1954, until June 2, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

William M. Leader, Philadelphia, from November 29, 1954, until June 2, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE

Kenneth A. Bidlack, Mifflinburg, from September 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Charles M. Showalter, Mifflinburg, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCK HAVEN STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Sol W. Wolf, Williamsport, from February 24, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL

Joseph Nevandomski, Shenandoah, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

(Mrs.) Hawthorne L. Ball, Mahanoy City, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is qualified.

Edward Strolis, Shenandoah from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

John Ritz, Pottsville, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Robert Davidson, Brockton, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, or until his successor is qualified.

William R. Miller, Mahanoy City, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Richard A. Lewis, Shenandoah, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Ben Swirsky, Frackville, from November 17, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL

(Miss) Catherine H. Hanzel, Pittsburgh, from November 6, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

R. C. Bennett, Jr., Pittsburgh, from May 19 ,1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Frederick N. Egler, Pittsburgh, from July 6, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Arthur H. Johnson, Pittsburgh, from November 9, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

METROPOLITAN STUDY COMMISSION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Park H. Martin, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

David H. Kurtzman, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Joseph E. Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

John A. Feigel, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Elmer J. Holland, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

John B. Campbell, Valencia, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Thomas B. Sproul, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Edw. F. Waldschmidt, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Charles A. Kinkaid, McKeesport, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

John P. Robin, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Nicholas J. Stabile, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

Alfred W. Beattie, Pittsburgh, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

F. Dewitt Zuerner, Braddock, from August 22, 1953, until the end of the 1955 session of the General Assembly.

MEMBER OF THE MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

Benjamin H. Welty, Waynesboro, from January 20, 1954, until May 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF MILLERSVILLE STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

(Mrs.) Velma D. McCollough, Lancaster, from January 21, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA

(Mrs.) Mary Denman, Pittsburgh, from February 16, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is qualified.

Ed. O. Golden, Kittanning, from February 16, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Edward J. McClain, Beaver Falls, from September 7,

1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER AND ITS NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES

Louis Kapelski, Chester, from August 24, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Anton Hopen, Springfield, from August 24, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Warren B. Watson, Mechanicsville, from August 16, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

Leonard T. McCloskey, Norristown, from July 15, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PARKWAY COMMISSION

Frank Michaels, Stroudburg, from November 23, 1954, for the term of eight years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

R. LeRoy Dengler, Mt. Pocono, from November 23, 1954, for the term of ten years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, from October 8, 1953, for a term of four years, or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL

Frank J. Anastasio, Philadelphia, from September 30, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Joseph A. McDonough, Philadelphia, from November 23, 1954, until November 17, 1959, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE REGISTRATION BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Michael Baker, Jr., Beaver, from April 30, 1954, for the term of six years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Wilfrd D. Rush, Pittsburgh, from November 10, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Irwin Dubin, Philadelphia, from April 5, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Thomas D. Garner, Nazareth, from October 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1958, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Horton J. Davis, Corry, from October 25, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1957, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTE BOARD

Harry W. Price, Jr., Lewistown, from July 15, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

Alan L. Emlen, Blue Ball, from August 13, 1954, until September 21, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Harry Segal, Philadelphia, from September 22, 1954, until September 21, 1959, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Wilmer M. Jacoby, Pittsburgh, from September 25, 1953, until January 6, 1957, or until his successor qualifies.

Joseph E. Burke, Pittsburgh, from September 25, 1953, until January 6, 1957, or until his successor qualifies.

MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

Francis S. McMichael, Mt. Lebanon, from January 14, 1954, and until his successor is appointed.

MEMBER OF THE STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

Kevy K. Kaiserman, Wynnewood, from April 5, 1954, and until his successor is appointed.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

L. C. Rummage, Nanticoke, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

George Ichter, Ashley, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

D. Leonard Corgan, Kingston, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Walter Kozik, Plains, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Albert Wasley, Plymouth, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Robert Edgerton, Wilkes-Barre, from June 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL

John B. McDade, Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four yars, and until his successor is qualified.

Frederick Banas, Dickson City, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

William K. Frew, Taylor, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

William A. Schneider, Sr., Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Henry Ventre, Old Forge, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Morris Goodman, Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Edwin Williams, Jr., Scranton, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualifid.

John Burke, Carbondale, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Frank Summa, Jr., Dunmore, from April 2, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SELINSGROVE STATE SCHOOL

Ralph A. Gaul, Mifflintown, from September 30, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Matilda Portzline, Selinsgrove, from October 21, 1953, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

S. H. Bubb, McClure, from October 21, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Lester C. Buffington, Hummels Wharf, from October 21,

1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL

Frank A. Miller, Mt. Carmel, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

W. Irvine Wiest, Shamokin, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Edmund Glowacki, Mt. Carmel, from July 28 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

George Shecora, Kulpmont, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Frank J. Miller, Paxinos, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Carl Rice, Sunbury, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

(Mrs.) S. Elizabeth Barr, Shamokin, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until her successor is qualified.

Fred D. Kessler, Northumberland, from July 28, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL

B. F. Walters, Somerset, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Clara McKenzie, Meyersdale, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Ward Crist, Windber, from September 24. 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Anthony J. Anodide, Somerset, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

George F. Wheeling, Windber, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Norman A. Shaulis, Somerset, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

P. J. Spangler, Bedford, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Katherine W. Parshall, Uniontown, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Frank W. Black, Dickerson Run, from September 24, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL COMMISSION

Thomas D. Jolly, Pittsburgh, from October 1, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

Oliver M. Kaufmann, Coraopolis, from November 5, 1953, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

Norris D. Wright, Norristown, from March 10, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Russel E. Crawford, Norristown, from March 22, 1954. until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Robert R. Titus, Villanova, from May 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE STATE VETERAN'S COMMISSION

Joseph E. Kovach, Uniontown, from July 26, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Charles F. Holl, West Lawn, from July 27, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

George S. Fay, Altoona, from July 29, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE WELFARE COMMISSION

J. Harry LaBrum, Philadelphia, from February 10, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Elizabeth F. Ewens, Dormont, from July 19, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

Joseph A. Keating, Penndel, from January 2, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John Milton Ranck, Strasburg, from April 29, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BOARDS

Also the following person to be MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE, for the terms set opposite their names:

ADAMS COUNTY

(Mrs.) Julia M. Holtzworth, Gettysburg, from November 12, 1953, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Stanton C. Crawford, Pittsburgh, from January 18, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Gladys Hess, Tarentum, from July 15, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

William W. Cline, Leechburg, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BEAVER COUNTY

Samuel J. Bologna, Aliquippa, from January 13, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Juanita Farmer, Rochester, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BERKS COUNTY

John A. Taylor, Jr., Boyertown, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

BRADFORD COUNTY

Ray K. Bolinger, Athens, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

James Foster, Jr., Johnstown, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CAMERON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Grace Ostrum, Emporium, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CARBON COUNTY

Marvin R. Evans, Lansford, from November 16, 1953, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CENTRE COUNTY

George R. Griest, Sr., Philipsburg, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956 and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CHESTER COUNTY

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Wilson, Devon, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Sidney B. Hutton, West Grove, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

CLARION COUNTY

Charles P. Leach, New Bethlehem, from October 26, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Iris Mae Bish, Shippenville, from October 26, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Mary E. Kassel ,Clarion, from October 26, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

John B. Helman, Coalport, from March 16, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CLINTON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Winifred H. Fredericks, Lock Haven, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Lucille Krape, Mill Hall, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Wayne A. Lutz, Berwick, from April 28, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Robert L. Walker, Linesville, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Arthur R. Burkhart, Shippensburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

W. A. McCune, Harrisburg, from September 29, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Blanche D. Buxton, Elizabethville, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

ERIE COUNTY

William W. Knox, Erie, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

(Mrs.) Margaret Welty, Waynesboro, from June 7, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

GREENE COUNTY

(Mrs.) Elizabeth O. Miller, Waynesburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

INDIANA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Edith Huber, Indiana, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Howard G. Lockhart, Smicksburg, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Charles J. Siegfried, Blairsville, from February 11, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Sara N. Blake, Brookville, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified .

(Miss) Ruth Hamill, Punxsutawney, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualiefid.

JUNIATA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Blanche Telfer, Port Royal, from July 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John G. Crawford, Port Royal, from July 27, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Ann Santarsiero, Dunmore, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Willard B. Allen, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

William D. Golightly, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Ernest Henkelman, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

William H. Farber, Scranton, from January 27, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Leo Harding, Scranton, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Raymond W. Tannler, Scranton, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LEBANON COUNTY

Harry T. Richwine, Annville, from April 9, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LEHIGH COUNTY

(Mrs.) Dorothy Macadam, Slatington, from January 7, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Thomas Kehoe, Pittston, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

McKEAN COUNTY

E. H. Watts, Kane, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

Walter R. Peoria, Bradford, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MERCER COUNTY

G. G. Forquer, Grove City, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

Gerald Wilson, Lewistown, from December 15, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

D. Grant Arnold, Reedsville, from December 15, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his succssor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) May Quay Simon, Lewistown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Marian C. Gibboney, Belleville, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MONROE COUNTY

J. Nlson Westbrook, Stroudsburg, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

W. Paul Reumann, Lansdale, from January 13, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Harry E. Flory, Bangor, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

Russell S. Moyer, Northampton, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

PERRY COUNTY

Ralph L. Smith, Millerstown, from March 23, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Elsie F. Bixler, New Buffalo, from March 29, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Warren P. Griffiths, Philadelphia, from December 15, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

PIKE COUNTY

Benjamin H. Franklin, Lackawaxen, from January 7, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Thomas Dove, Pottsville, from November 10, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

William S. Boussum Cressona, from November 10, 1954, until December 31, 1956.

SNYDER COUNTY

Moyer E. Smith, Selinsgrove, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

SOMERSET COUNTY

(Mrs.) Emma H. Deal, Meyersdale, from July 20, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

TIOGA COUNTY

(Mrs.) Irene L. McLean, Westfield, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

VENANGO COUNTY

(Mrs.) Zelma R. Cox, Franklin, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John Rynd, Oil City, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Richard C. Frame, Franklin, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WARREN COUNTY

Franklin R. Henry, Warren, from October 4, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John W. Lasher, Warren, from October 4, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

(Mrs.) Ruth Cummins, Washington, from April 1, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WAYNE COUNTY

Horace S. Glover, Starrucca, from January 7, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Charles C. Marshall, Hawley, from February 8, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly

(Mrs.) Martha Parks, Honesdale, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Clyde Clifford, Irwin, from January 21, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(Mrs.) Minnie B. Smith, Jeannette, from April 5, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J. H. Silvis, Jr., Greensburg, from April 5, 1954, until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

WYOMING COUNTY

(Mrs.) Lillian Wilson, Mehoopany, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

JOHN S. FINE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBER OF THE BLAIR COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Alma M. Hartman, Altoona, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE CAMBRIA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Carroll Burton, Johnstown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Anthony H. Lorditch, Johnstown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Allene Catherine Miller, Johnstown, from Decem-

ber 28, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Harvey Younker, Johnstown, from December 28, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE CLEARFIELD COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Francis Cherry, DuBois, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Ernest W. Brindle, McConnellsburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Elder H. Groft, Indiana, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Leone Stoffel, Indiana, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

John Irwin, Brockway, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

L. E. Startzell, Punxsutawney, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE LEHIGH COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Elizabeth Spiegel, Bethlehem, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Dr. C. J. Yocum, Allentown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Victor L. Johnson, Allentown, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE PERRY COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

J. M. Bolinger, Newport, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Henry Miller, New Bloomfield, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Sarah Charles, Middleburg, from January 1, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF KUTZTOWN STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Charles E. Dimmerling, Pottsville, from December 22, 1954, until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA

Jack George, Canonsburg, from December 22, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

F. E. Stouffer, Canonsburg, from December 22, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL

C. G. Brehm, Forty Fort, from December 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Stanley C. Croop, Hunlock Creek, from December 30, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS

Miss Emma Ballamy, Wilkes-Barre, from December 22, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

Sister M. Loyola Daugherty, Pittsburgh, from December 22, 1954, for the term of six years, and until her successor is appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL

Loren E. Ostrander, Kingston, from December 27, 1954, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified.

JOHN S. FINE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 4, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBERS OF THE FAYETTE COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

J. S. Hackney, Point Marion, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957.

Thomas H. Wright, Masontown, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Charles W. Strawn, Brownsville, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Tormay Brown, Uniontown, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Frank M. Davis, Huntingdon, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

G. A. Frantz, Jr., Confluence, from January 3, 1955, until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

William W. Tomlinson, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, until August 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

Donald C. Smelzer, Lancaster, from January 3, 1955, until November 18, 1958, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS

Dr. Samuel Y. Cutler, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Dr. Bernard M. Hamberg, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

MEMBER OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Miss Elizabeth V. Maguire, Philadelphia, from January 3, 1955, until January 6, 1957, or until her successor qualifies.

JOHN S. FINE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Paul A. Hartle, Scaife Road, Sewickley Heights, R. D. 1, Sewickley, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Sewickley Heights, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Arthur E. Bonsey, resigned.

Neal J. Mosely, Hazel Street, Mars, Butler County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mars, Butler County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

John C. Croup, R. F. D. 1, Portersville, Butler County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for Township of Muddycreek, Butler County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

Mrs. Alice F. Schutz, 321 East Fifth Street, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Town of Bloomsburg Columbia County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice W. Edward Fisher, resigned.

Ralph B. DeBolt, 108 North Market Street, Carmichaels, Greene County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Carmichaels, Greene County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

John K. Nagy Mount Cobb, Lake Ariel, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Jefferson, Lackawanna County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Henry C. Hoffman, deceased.

Clarence W. Bixler, Jr., R. D. 4, Lebanon, Lebanon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of North Cornwall, Lebanon County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

Orlando J. Holsinger, Ogletown, Somerset County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Ogle, Somerset County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice William J. Mock, resigned.

Eugene L. Calaman, Mildred, Sullivan County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Cherry, Sullivan County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

Earl L. Henning, 725 Columbia Avenue, Palmerton, Carbon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Palmerton, Carbon County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Matthew M. Daneker, deceased.

JOHN S. FINE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CALIFORNIA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Wilbur F. Galbraith, Esq., R. D. 1, Coal Center, Washington County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, to fill a vacancy.

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

Samuel H. Daroff, 23d and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, to serve until November 18, 1955, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Norris W. Vaux, Glenmoore, whose term expired.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, PENNSYLVANIA GUARD

Milton H. Medenbach, 15 Fariston Road, Wayne, Delaware County, to serve until terminated.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL

Lawrence A. Rehanek, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, for the term of four years, and until his successor is qualified, vice John L. Gibson, Monessen, deceased.

JOHN S. FINE.

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 17, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of County Boards of Assistance:

CHESTER COUNTY

J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr. (Republican), Old Kings Highway, Downingtown, Chester County, to serve until December 31, 1957. (Reappointment)

Mrs. Louise Mullestein (Democrat), Old Bell Tavern Road, R. D. 1, Downingtown, Chester County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice H. Paul Gant, Glenmore, resigned.

CLARION COUNTY

Lawrence P. McNamara (Republican), 606 South Street, Clarion, Clarion County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successos is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

GREEN COUNTY

William M. Funk (Republican) Carmichaels, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

J. E. Bissett (Republican), Deep Valley, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

Josephus Hartley (Republican) Greensboro, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Reappointment)

Mrs. Mabel C. Bailey(Republican), Waynesburg, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1956. (Reappointment)

Albert A. Sayers (Republican), Waynesburg, Greene County, to serve until December 31, 1956. (Reappointment)

LEBANON COUNTY

Mrs. Gladys H. Flowers (Republican), 306 High Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Merle Albert, Lebanon, whose term expired.

VENANGO COUNTY

Mrs. Mary Trainor (Republican), Route 3, Beatty Run Road, Franklin, Venango County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Sarah Hodgkinson, Oil City, resigned.

WARREN COUNTY

Mrs. Marian L. Abraham (Democrat), 322 East Main Street, Youngsville, Warren County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Margie Finlan, Youngsville, whose term expired.

JOHN S. FINE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY HOSPITAL COUNCIL

Mark M. Walter, 63 Red Fox Road, Strafford, Chester County, to serve until November 18, 1957, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Dr. Howard K. Petry, Harrisburg, whose term expired.

MEMBERS OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

H. Raymond McBride, Uwchland, Chester County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Philip Leidy, Esq., Barclay Hotel, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Ted Kesting, Curren Terrace, Norristown, Montgomery County, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

JOHN S. FINE.

NOMINATIONS RETURNED TO THE GOVERNOR

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that the nominations just read by the Clerk be returned to the Governor.

Mr. BARR, Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The nominations will be returned to the Governor.

(The Senate was at ease.)

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I want to remind our Lieutenant-Governor and our many visitors here today that something happened in this Chamber this morning that was most unusual. That was when our Lieutenant-Governor was sworn in here. I have been told by reliable authorities that he is the only man who has ever presided over both the House and the Senate of this Commonwealth .

Mr. President, I have not gone clear back to the beginning, but if there was someone who had that honor before, it happened very rarely. I am very glad that this honor has come to a man from western Pennsylvania and a Democrat. I can assure every Republican on this floor that this President of the Senate will be as kind, and courteous and as fair to you as Lloyd H. Wood has been fair to us over here in the past.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to thank the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator McGinnis, and I personally would like to know. I have heard that, but I am not sure; I would like to have the record checked so we would know the correct answer to that question.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, January 24, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:42 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, January 24, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, January 18, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

We thank Thee, O God, for the land we call our own. At this moment on this day of Inauguration the Governor-elect, the Senators and Representatives of the people of this great Commonwealth implore Thy help and guidance. Grant, O most loving Father, they may ever be mindful of their need of Thee, the Giver of all that is right and good. Grant that all of us working together shall ever be determined to make it the kind of land it ought to be. Bless us in all that is right, and correct us in all that is wrong. Now may the peace and mercy of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit rest and abide upon us and guide us into the way of all truth. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Monday, January 17, 1955?

Mr. HELM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the approval of the Journal for Monday, January 17, 1955 be postponed until the Journal is in print.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the Chair will dispense with Leaves of Absence for today. The Chair hears none.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr BROWN offered a resolution which was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 18, 1955.

T. Luke Toomey, Representative from Perry County, celebrates his forty-first birthday anniversary on this eighteenth day of January. Representative Toomey has proven by his outstanding patriotism and citizenship in both war and peace that he is worthy of the highest admiration, and this is honorably reflected by his election to serve a fifth consecutive term as Representative from Perry County; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby congratulates Representative Toomey on his birthday anniversary and extends to him its wishes for many more pleasant anniversaries in the future; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of this House deliver a copy of this resolution to Representative T. Luke Toomey.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Perry, Mr. Toomey.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Chester County for his fine words and kind thoughts on my twenty-ninth birthday.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Perry give the Chair his formula for age?

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. We are operating this morning on a close schedule. Some of you, I have no doubt, intend braving the elements and moving in a body from this Hall to the scene of the inaugural.

At 11:05 the Sergeant-at-Arms will marshall the column that is to go from the Hall of the House. The Chair would suggest that those who intend moving in the group to march to the scene of the inaugural, that they secure their hats and coats and put them on their desks, and that they do that now and return within a period of, let us say, ten minutes. The House will be at ease until those who desire to secure their garments have had the opportunity to do so.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the Minority Leader to preside over the deliberations of the House during the remainder of the session, beginning now.

MR. CHARLES C. SMITH IN THE CHAIR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Before the present Speaker leaves, I would like the record to show evidence that we now have another broken gavel which has just been handed to me.

Members, friends and relatives, or any other persons in the Hall of the House, who have inaugural tickets are requested to go to the stands now. They will not be permitted to accompany the members in the line of march to the ceremonies. If the Members have any relatives or friends who have inaugural tickets, who would like to leave the Hall of the House now, it is permissible.

If any Members of the House Inaugural Committee are present in the House at this time, they are requested to report to the Governor's Reception Room immediately, through the door at the left of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Chair will announce the names of the Inaugural Committee: Messrs. Lovett, Chairman, Sarraf, Snider, Mills, Cochran, Wheeler, Robert K. Hamilton, Kolankiewicz, Williams, Pettigrew, Amarando, Filo, Mrs. Monroe, Messrs. Rovansek, Kubacki, Charles C. Smith, Johnson, Kent, Wood and Hewitt.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Mace and go to his station in the center aisle for the purpose of escorting Members and Officers of the House to the Post Office entrance at the rear of the House to await instructions from the State Police when to proceed for the inaugural ceremonies.

The Chief Clerk and the Secretary of the House will take their places directly behind the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Members of the House will assemble in the center aisle, forming a line of twos behind the Officers of the House. Only Members are to form in line. Relatives and friends will not be passed into the stand if they are in the line with the Members.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there is no objection, the Chair will declare a recess until 4:30 p. m. The Chair hears none, and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (CHARLES C. SMITH) IN THE CHAIR.

SCHICKSHINNY HIGH SCHOOL BAND WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We are privileged to have with us today the Shickshinny High School band. We also have with us their leader, Joe Gentili. They are guests of Representative Curwood of Luzerne County. If the band feels like striking up a number, let us have something real good.

Mr. GENTILI. Before we do play a selection, I would like to introduce the young lady who has been at the head of our band as Head Majorette for the past three years. She is none other than the daughter of one of your Members here, Representative Curwood's daughter, Sally Curwood.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House welcomes the lady from Luzerne.

Miss CURWOOD. Thank you very much. It is a privilege to be here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair might say that the lady's mother must be very good looking because we know the lady's father.

Mr. CURWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I won't object to anything now.

Music by the band.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the Director and the Band.

Mr. CURWOOD. I would like to thank the Speaker of the House for the courtesy extended my band, and I would like to thank Joe for playing for us, and the kids, too.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. POLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Messrs. POLEN, FLYNN, WILLIAMS, CAPANO and McCANN offered a resolution which was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 18, 1595.

Whereas, the Honorable J. William Lane, a former member of this House, from Washington County, and father of the present distinguished member of the Senate, the Honorable William J. Lane, died on Monday January 3, 1955, at the age of eighty-one years; and

Whereas, Mr. Lane's long and exemplary life was an example of the highest traditions of American life; and

Whereas, Mr. Lane with his wife, Alice Pursglove Lane, not only reared a large family of nine children, but was active in public life, having been elected justice of the peace in the Borough of West Brownsville, as well as member of this House; and

Whereas, Mr. Lane's death is a great loss to his many friends as well as to his wife and children; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives extend its sincere sympathies to the family of the late J. William Lane, in their hour of great loss and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Alice Pursglove Lane, the Honorable William J. Lane and to other members of the family of the late J. William Lane.

CONGRESSMAN WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House is honored today to have with us as a guest, Congressman James Fulton, of Allegheny County. He is the guest of the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Thompson.

The Chair is happy to announce he is a Republican Congressman.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced presented a communication from the Governor which was read as follows:

Governor's Office, Harrisburg
January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed David V. Randall, Lykens, Dauphin County, to be Secretary to the Governor.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

Governor's Office, Harrisburg
January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I transmit herewith for your information a copy of my Inaugural Address delivered today.

GEORGE M. LEADER

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LEADER PRINTED IN JOURNAL

Mr. READINGER. I move that the Inaugural Address of His Excellency, The Governor, The Honorable George M. Leader be printed in full in this Day's Legislative Journal.

The motion was agreed to.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEORGE M. LEADER

My Fellow Pennsylvanians:

Inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania is a proud, a solemn thing.

I would not be frank if I did not confess a stirring in my heart and a challenge, bold and emphatic, in my spirit. This is a post I sought; this is an opportunity I asked of my fellow Pennsylvanians. And the people of Pennsylvania gave it to me.

Today, when I take office by their vote, I owe them the performance they were promised. With God's help, I will work unremittingly in my term of office, sparing nothing of my strength, to accomplish the full scope of the program for Pennsylvania which we set forth as my pledge and the pledge of the Democratic party.

That program, in its essence, is a simple one.

It is the assemblage of the great resources of this state, of the energetic people of this state, of the wisdom and the hope and the God-given intelligence of our leadership in every phase of community endeavor, into a common effort which will benefit us all.

Our great, our over-riding concern, is the economy of Pennsylvania.

Our effort is to find in that economy the source of a rising living standard, the full employment of our people, the provision of an environment which will bring today's opportunities to every home and every child in Pennsylvania.

I ask you today—you who wish me well, you who will work with me—to lift up your sights, to think of government as something more than a dreary contest for power and privilege, to think of our obligation to our present trust and to our future hope.

Pennsylvania through the years has made great progress, no matter who was governor or what party was in control. The energy of its people assures that much; the interplay of ideas, the effect of our enterprise, will bring us forward even when official leadership may fail.

But I take office in the conviction that we can do more —much more.

It is my belief that there is a great potential of leadership in this sprawling framework of state government; that the stately words "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" mean something more than a commission to an office or a party to a trial.

I intend to do all that is in me to summon up that leadership; to make it effective; to make it helpful; to make it imaginative and alert to the problems of the people of this state.

I see the state government as the co-worker and friendly partner of local governments and community agencies everywhere in Pennsylvania, helping them to develop their resources and overcome their obstacles.

I see the state government as a vigorous spokesman for Pennsylvania before the Congress and the National Administration, acting quickly to protect our people's interests, calling on Federal agencies to treat us fairly, alerting the nation to Pennsylvania problems which have national implications and with which we cannot deal alone.

I see the state government as the helpful friend of business and of labor, of the city and farm, as an agency which exists to help the people do, as Abraham Lincoln said, what they cannot do for themselves acting individually.

Good government acts to prevent injustice, to prevent exploitation, to guard the humble against oppression by the strong.

But, in a sense, those things are negatives.

As this administration will see it, this state government will also be a positive force for accomplishment. We will not sit by, wringing our hands while any phase of our community life deteriorates, or while whole regions slip into stagnation, chronic unemployment, and decay.

We consider that we have a positive mandate to act.

We will carry out that mandate.

We will act in the fields of social progress, the things of humane concern such as public health, the care of retarded children and the mentally ill, the advancement of public education, the prevention of discrimination among our people.

We will act to conserve and to develop for our wise use the natural resources of our state, to purify its streams, to increase its opportunities for outdoor recreation, to keep a sense of the forest and the field in our lives. The more complex, the more urban, our civiliaztion becomes, the more we must preserve our right to restore ourselves by contact with the land and the water as God bequeathed them to us.

But all these good things have their source in one great fundamental—the enduring prosperity of the people of the state; the development of constantly increasing employment opportunities in our economy for today's population and the rising population of tomorrow.

We must face the fact that growth and development are not automatic. We are in competition with other states and other regions. The relative growth pattern in this country is not necessarily favorable to us. We cannot depend upon the simple course of nature to protect us. We grew on a traditional energy source—coal. Others now share with us the newer energy sources—oil, natural gas and the atom. We have in too many instances an aging industrial plant—newer industrial areas often gain an advantage in more efficient facilities.

To this date, we have not made a co-ordinated statewide effort to provide plant sites. Our effort—private and public—to attract new industry has not been emphasized enough, not been supported enough; it has been altogether too little.

But it is certainly not too late.

I pledge you today that the primary work of this administration will be to make Pennsylvania a good competitor—a winning competitor. This state must do more than hold its own. It must rescue its areas of distress; it must gain its proportional share of our national expansion.

This governor will be proud to be a salesman, an advocate, for Pennsylvania.

In that work, I am sure I will be joined by every Pennsylvanian.

In human affairs, there are times of passive resignation, of acceptance. In the stress of our daily lives, we may ignore community problems, regard them as something for others to solve or to ignore as they will.

Then of a sudden, a flame is kindled, an example set, an impulse stirred. That has happened in Pennsylvania.

Our period of passivity is ended.

Our time of flame, of concentrated endeavor, of tireless, ceaseless work has now begun.

For the four years of this administration, and I hope for unnumbered years to come, this will be the theme of the state government and those who staff its agencies.

The governorship confers on me the titular leadership of my party—the Democratic party—in the state. I intend to exercise that leadership as boldly and as strongly as I can, so that our party meets its responsibilities, redeems its pledges, and is an effective instrument for Pennsylvania's progress.

I have every confidence that our party will not fail our program or the state.

Nor, while I concede cheerfully the right of the opposition to oppose, do I believe the Republican party will adopt a policy of willful or malicious obstruction. I have too much confidence in Americans, regardless of their party, to fear their basic attitudes on grave matters of public interest. Particularly, I know my former colleagues in the Senate, men with whom I served.

I cannot conceive that they will not unite with us in the cause of Pennsylvania's future.

We may have differences. We'll try to thresh them out. Where our views cannot be reconciled, we will have a mutual right to ask the people to judge between us.

It is known to us all that the state faces a crisis in its own structure. The outgoing Governor, who shares this platform today, told the Legislature a week or so ago, that his predecessor in office had not informed him of the burdens he was passing on, of the commitments made, the funds pledged, the lack of revenue to meet the state's need.

I will plead no such surprise, because we campaigned on the statement that the succession of Republican administrations had each practiced some deception of the people and each other—that, in effect, the new administration would be a receiver in bankruptcy.

I must say today, however, that it is even worse than we thought.

As we must now forecast the deficit for this biennium, it will come to a staggering total of approximately $86,000,000. That huge deficit must be financed in the budget which the Legislature will adopt for the biennium that is ahead.

The budget figures for the coming biennium, compiled by the outgoing administration, including the current deficit, indicate that the state's revenue would be more than $500,000,000 short of covering its expenditures. Even if the general sales tax were re-enacted, the revenue would still be $400,000,000 short.

Two things are obvious:

The general sales tax enacted by the 1955 Legislature does not produce even a scant fourth of the amount needed to cover the state's income shortage.

And secondly the people, in what amounted to a referendum in the governorship campaign, instructed us to let the general sales tax die.

And die it will!

Our first task will be to revise the budget figures assembled by the outgoing administration, and to cut them wherever it is possible. We have developed plans which I will submit to our new department heads for reducing operating costs. We are planning a revitalized and more stringent administration of our revenue department to increase our tax income.

But I cannot be so optimistic as to predict that these measures will solve our basic problem.

Past legislatures have made enormous commitments which are now the pledged faith of the state, and it has not enacted a tax program that is adequate to raise the money to honor those commitments.

That is the recipe for bankruptcy.

And, as might be expected, this administration inherits the full impact of a reckless fiscal policy in which each Republican governor in turn, and each Republican Legislature, followed a policy of "after us, the deluge."

Well, the deluge is on.

But the people did not elect us, did not change their government after sixteen years, so that we could rake over the past and bemoan our bad luck.

They elected us to solve the problem, and solve it we must and will.

It is our plain duty to attack the problem of the state's services and the state's finances all along the line. We can tolerate no more postponement. We must provide an answer, and it must be an answer which the people of the state are willing to accept.

For my part, I will oppose half measures.

And I suggest to our Republican colleagues that, inasmuch as their party bears the responsibility for the state's fiscal crisis, they join with us in an honest bi-partisan statesmanlike attempt to reach a meeting of the minds on a finance program which will make Pennsylvania solvent once again.

I would like to say this as to the philosophy which will imbue our administration. It will not be an administration that believes in party feuding as the prime function of government; it will have no hate; it will have no vindictiveness. It will not adopt the political technique of exhuming the past to pollute the present. It will not follow the old game of politics as usual, in every situation, under every circumstance.

I am loyal to my party and want it to succeed.

But that very loyalty joins with my conscience to tell me that party success can only follow public success; that any party deserves to win and to hold office only if it attains the objectives which it has promised and gives a competent administration of the affairs which are committed to its trust.

I may say that I detest, and will not tolerate, laziness and sloppy performance of a public duty. No one in my administration, no matter who he is, is going to draw pay from the state without rendering a fair return in work performed. This administration will be no hayride for anyone; it is going to be work, hard work, and more work.

I will be impatient of failure.

It follows that I will be merciless toward corruption, and strictly judge offenses against ethics, even if they are within the letter of the law.

This administration will not suffer itself to be wrecked or sabotaged by self-seekers whose interest is not the state, not its people, and not the Democratic party.

But again, those things are negatives.

They are the least that can be expected; they are the lowest common denominator of decent government.

It is an article of faith with me that government can do much more; that it can expand its views; widen its horizons; draft into public service and into public thought, the whole imagination and vision and skills of a great community.

It will be our cardinal principle to be always open to ideas; to seek the participation in our state's affairs of Pennsylvania citizens, regardless of their party, who have a zeal for public service; to set up new standards for the state's services; to improvise; to modernize; to excel.

We will have a sober respect for experience and tradition, but we will be unafraid of experiment, willing to take risks, ready to adopt bold measures if they promise to advance the interests of the state.

It is our desire, our premise, that we will pass the state government to our successors as a stronger government, a better government, a more solvent government than that which we receive.

The next governor of Pennsylvania, so far as we can help it, will have no cause to complain that this administration has not faced its own problems.

And, above all, it is our desire, our premise, and our pledge, that we will build toward an enduring economy

in this Commonwealth—fruitful and prosperous farms, a rising living standard, new and expanded industry, more and more job opportunities for Pennsylvanians.

Let those who will call it idealistic, the stuff of dreams, visionary.

But in this Bible on which I took my oath today, these familiar words, from Proverbs, Chapter 29, Verse 18, appear:

"Where there is no vision, the people perish."

In Pennsylvania, I promise you, there will be vision.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. REIBMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, January 25, 1955, at 4:30 p.m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 4:53 p.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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SENATE

MONDAY, January 24, 1955.

The Senate met at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT H. STEPHENS, D.D., Pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Heavenly Father, as we bow in prayer may our hearts be open to Thy Spirit. We confess that we are only human, and we do not know all the answers. But we are Thy children, made for fellowship with Thee, and Thou wilt help us find answers if we will let Thee.

So we would bring to our tasks humility of spirit, reverence before Thee, ears attuned to Thy voice, eagerness to do what is right, and courage to do it.

We ask it in the Spirit of Jesus, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. DERK, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBERS OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 24, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of the Valley Forge Park Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

DELAWARE COUNTY

Walter F. Moses, 5028 Marvine Road, Drexel Hill.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Daniel J. Keating, Sr., 401 Holly Lane, Wynnewood.

CHESTER COUNTY

Charles Kaercher, Jr., Innhill Farm, Valley Forge.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, the reason for those names being sent over to the Valley Forge Park Commission is that their meeting is this week and, through an oversight in the past administration, there is no one actually serving with the Commission. They need these people in order to have a meeting on Thursday night of this week and in order to proceed with their business. Some of it deals with salaries of employees.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 24, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The need for a comprehensive reorganization of the structure of Pennsylvania's government has long been recognized by everyone familiar with the Commonwealth's affairs. The purpose of such reorganization is two-fold: first, to secure a more efficient performance of the State's services to its people, and second, to do it for less money.

Many earnest and competent people, both inside the framework of the legislative and executive branches of the government and from citizens' organizations concerned with better government, have made excellent surveys and reports concerning the advantages of reorganization. The basic information has been assembled and re-assembled many times.

I now suggest that we have been surveyed enough. The time for action is at hand.

Accordingly, I am asking the authority of the General Assembly, expressed in legislation, to permit the executive department to set its own house in order.

Substantially, legislation is proposed that is modelled after the Federal reorganization statute, which has been re-enacted under Presidents of both parties, by Congresses of both parties. Such legislation has had the endorsement of President Roosevelt, President Truman, and President Eisenhower. It has been the foundation upon which many recommendations of the Hoover Commission have been adopted.

The members of the General Assembly may be sure that the executive branch is already acting within its present powers to improve the functioning of government in the State. The Governor's Office has been reorganized according to a plan originaly prepared by the Pennsylvania Economy League, reviewed by me, and adopted.

Under this reorganization, I have appointed a Secretary for Administration, whose task it will be to bring a steady, unremitting pressure for improvements in every phase of the State's operations. He is supported by appropriate specialists in personnel, accounting and controls, management, and fiscal and administrative planning. As my direct representative, the Secretary for Administration will have the support of the Governor's Office.

We are acting quickly to remedy the State's deficiencies in accounting methods and in budget control. That the State's accounting methods have been deplorably slipshod has been established by every professional group of accountants which has examined it. The most definitive criticism came from an agency of the Legislature—the Joint State Government Commission—in its report on Commonwealth Accounting, submitted to the 1951 session of the General Assembly.

In that report, it was stated:

"The accounts of the Commonwealth are kept on a cash basis but, by virtue of the use of different codes and conventions, reconciliation of the statements of elected officers is difficult; and adequate appraisal of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is impossible. Reconciliation difficulties aside, the cash system of accounting not only permits but actualy requires the preparation of statements which are at variance with the facts."

This language is astonishing. Still more astonishing is the fact that nothing has been done about it, although the proper legislative powers were granted to the Governor by legislation passed in 1929.

Any beginner realizes that an accounting system must do at least three things:

It must indicate accounts receivable, accounts payable, and inventory on hand. The accounting system of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not do this, and there is no way for its officers to tell the citizens where they stand financially. There is no overall control under existing accounting procedures on income, disbursements, or balance.

One example of the archaic system in effect in this Commonwealth will suffice. Some weeks ago, the Department of Public Instruction requested mine million dollars deficiency appropriation to continue school subsidies for the remainder of the current biennium. When this request was questioned the Department reconsidered and decided it needed no money at all. Now, the Department has decided to reconsider once again in order to come up with some figure that represents its actual requirements.

I cite this example not to condemn the Department of Public Instruction but rather to illustrate a deplorable condition which exists throughout the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is our purpose to install modern accounting methods before the beginning of the next fiscal year on June 1, 1955, which will protect the State against fraud and which will provide everyone with a truthful statement of the State's finances.

Accurate accounting is the very foundation of good business management.

We are all under an obligation to make sure that the public business has the same prudent management we would expect in a well-run private enterprise.

That is why I now, as Governor, request the General Assembly to grant to us a workable program for reorganization. The members may be sure that we will not wait a quarter of a century, as in the case of the State's accounting practice, to use such powers for the public benefit.

The members may also be assured that it is not our intention to use such powers recklessly, instituting change merely for the sake of change. Each reorganization plan will be carefully worked out. Each will have a clear purpose.

The legislation itself carries appropriate safeguards against the misuse of the authority it would grant.

The reorganization powers are restricted to the executive department, and exclude the agencies of the Legislature, the Courts, and the other elected officials of the Commonwealth.

The reorganization plans, as they are prepared, must be submitted to the Legislature. Either branch of the General Assembly, by majority vote under such rules as it may choose to adopt, may nullify any reorganization plan submitted.

There can be no "recess" reorganizations. They can only be proposed when the Legislature is in session, with adequate time to consider them.

I do not suggest that the legislation as proposed is not subject to review, modification, and improvement by the Legislature. The substance I do regard as vital; the methods and procedures certainly are not rigidly fixed.

It is my hope, since time is so important, that the members will regard governmental reorganization as a matter of urgency. I will be more than happy to confer with the representatives of the respective Houses, and of the majority and minority parties in each, to the end that our views may be in accord.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

The PRESIDENT. The communication will be spread upon the Journal.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it is a very rare occa-

sion that the Senate has been graced by such distinguished visitors as we have with us today. Those who are with us today have proved their love of Country, for they have made the greatest of all sacrifices by giving a son in the defense of our Country.

With great humility, Mr. President, I present to the Members of the Senate the Executive Committee of the Gold Star Mothers of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to say for himself, and for the Members of the Senate, that we are very happy to have with us today the Executive Committee of the Gold Star Mothers of Pennsylvania. We hope they will enjoy the Session of the Senate, and come back to visit us again many times.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, on November 2, the year of our Lord 1954, the people of Pennsylvania elected George M. Leader as Governor of this Commonwealth. Along with the election went the duties of office. In these duties he finds that he must from time to time name certain citizens of this great Commonwealth to serve in various capacities.

Mr. President, following the procedure and precedent set up by every Governor since the inception of this great Commonwealth, he has sent to the Senate names of Pennsylvania citizens for various posts, under the government of the Commonwealth. Today he sent to the Senate a list of three names; one, Walter F. Moses, from Delaware County; Daniel J. Keating, from Montgomery County; and Charles Kaercher, Jr., from Chester County. These names were submitted to the Senate for consideration for appointment to the Valley Forge Park Commission. Under the statutory laws of the Commission setup, that Commission must meet on the 27th of this month, Thursday of this week.

Mr. President, the Governor inherited a condition which is deplorable and could stand some criticism. However, it is not my position at this moment to criticize. There are thirteen members of this Commission, and every one of their terms of office has expired. The Governor, in trying to follow the letter of the law of this Commonwealth, has sent to the Senate these names in order that the Commission may function within the law. Personally, I do not know any of them. I doubt if the Governor, other than taking the recommendation of those people who should know them, knows them personally. He has sent them to the Senate because it is an emergency. We have asked the Republican Senators to meet in Executive Committee, or to call a meeting, in order that these names may be confirmed by the Senate. We are told that they cannot act unless they are confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. President, I learned that there would be no meeting of the committee and I asked the reason for it. I was told that the members from the various counties in which these men reside object to their confirmation.

Mr. President, it has always been and always will be the prerogative of any Member of this Senate to object to the confirmation of any person named by any Governor. However, the usual courtesies of the Senate have always been extended to the Governor, to the extent that when it comes to naming boards and commissions, the minority party or the majority party, whichever party happens to be holding the powers of confirmation, has always placed it on the basis of what is good for the Commonwealth and not what might be good for the individual Senators.

Mr. President, over the years I have never required any Republican appointee of my county, under the four Republican Governors, to come to my home or to come to my office to appeal to me to get his confirmation through this Senate. I have never asked any Republican appointee to bow to me or to kneel to me in any way, shape or form. I believe that the prerogatives of the Senate are highly honored by the Members of the Senate. However, when this is being done to the Governor of Pennsylvania, where it is not a personal matter, I believe it goes beyond the realm of decency and respect for the office of Governor, and I appeal to the Members of this Senate to consider their position in this matter and present these names for confirmation so that this board, which is now lacking a quorum because of dereliction not on the part of Governor Leader but on the preceding Governor, and, therefore, if the board cannot function it should be given that right by this Senate regardless of their political affiliations.

Mr. President, I say to this body today that I do not know the members' political affiliations who have been named to the board.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. RAHAUSER PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, we have a guest here today, a former Member of the Senate, who is now a Judge of the Orphans' Court in Allegheny County, former Senator Rahauser.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair takes pleasure in welcoming Judge Rahauser to the Senate.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, it is my opinion that Senator Dent, the gentleman from Westmoreland, gave a very good reason why we should not confirm these gentlemen today. He said that he did not know them, and he doubted if the Governor knew them and I doubt whether anyone in the room knows them. Certainly, if we in this Body are going to exercise the prerogatives that are given to us under the Constitution we surely owe a debt to the people of Pennsylvania, before we put people on these boards, to at least have someone know them and vouch for them.

Certainly, Mr. President, we do not think that the Senators from Delaware, Chester, Bucks or Montgomery want these people or especially request them to come to their homes and kneel down to ask that they should be confirmed. I do think that we owe to these Senators from these respective counties the opportunity for them to go back home and find out about these people who are recommended and then, if they are all right and they feel that they will be good men to serve on these boards, they will come back next week and next Monday we will be glad to take them up.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, that is very nicely said and

very well put, but it so happens that the same speech was made last week on the Governor's appointments and that we would come back this week, after they had a week of investigation, and the Governor would be given consideration on his appointments. However, the Republicans, as I understand it, in Caucus determined that they would not confirm any of the Governor's appointments today. Now, they have had a week to investigate them. There are a couple or a few of the members who I understand were Members of this Body. I do not think that anybody in this room would have to interrogate or investigate a former Member of this Body with whom they served as to whether they were qualified or not. They would know whether they were qualified or not. This is an emergency that has been brought about by the dereliction of the former Governor who failed to name to these various posts, these park commissions and these trusteeships, the men required by law.

Mr. President, Governor Leader does not intend to jam down the throats of this Senate any of his appointments. However, he is faced with this proposition. Either these men are named or the board cannot function legally. Therefore, I again petition them to set aside any pettiness they might be harboring in the matter and come out and endorse and recommend, or rather confirm, this particular slate of candidates for this very important post on the Valley Forge Park Commission.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President last week, last Tuesday, Governor Leader, following the example of all the Governors before him, made an Inaugural Address to the people of Pennsylvania in which he used, I believe, certainly ill-advised words when he alleged that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was bankrupt, the inference being, of course, that this bankruptcy was brought about by the Republican Party. That certainly, the people of Pennsylvania are entitled to know, is not true. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is not bankrupt. In fact, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania compares most favorably with any of the other forty-eight States in this Union.

Mr. President, certainly there is a deficit. Governor Fine estimated the deficit at some $61 million, and I believe that Governor Leader and his advisers estimated it at some $86 millions. Those figures, of course, are to a certain extent conjecture; they are the figures of the outgoing Budget Secretary and the figures of the financial advisers of the incoming Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, we of the Republican Party feel that the $61 million figure is correct, and certainly the opposition in the present administration has every right to feel that their figure of $86 million is right. The true figure certainly will not be determined until the end of the biennium when all the lapses are in, when all the deficits are counted up, and then we will have an absolute picture of what it will be.

Certainly, Mr. President, there are a lot of people across —not only in this Commonwealth—but across the length and breadth of the United States who own bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who are backed by the full credit and responsibility of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for anyone to get up and say over the television and over the radio that this Commonwealth is bankrupt, when we are in one of the finest financial states of any State of the forty-eight in the Union, I think calls for clarification. Certainly, we all know that we have added commitments to the cost of running government. We said during the campaign that the deficit, provided the sales tax was not re-enacted, would amount to about $351 million. If you take off the $100 million that the sales tax was estimated to bring in, that would bring it down to about $251 million, and I believe that our candidate, Lieutenant-Governor Lloyd H. Wood, said that we would need that much money and we were prepared to enact the taxes with which to provide the money to carry on the orderly processes of government. We were prepared to do that, and I might say further that of that $251 million which we said would be necessary, $61 million of that was to meet deficiencies which would leave approximately $191 million to meet new commitments, commitments that have been made. Of that amount, $102 million of it would go into education, in all its phases and all its forms. The rest of the $89 million was due largely to the failure of our estimates of income to come up to what we figured the taxes would bring. In other words, what the Budget Secretary thought they would bring.

Mr. President, of those commitments that were made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, every one of you who is sitting across the room, who served in the Senate of Pennsylvania, those of you who were here before, voted for every measure that put those commitments onto the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That would also include the new Governor, George M. Leader. I do not mean to criticize him for it. He voted for that which he though was right, as we all did. Certainly, we are all then committed to meet those expenses of government. It surely does not come with good grace from an incoming Governor to attempt to put across to the people of Pennsylvania that the Republican Party has left this great Commonwealth in a state of bankruptcy. We are in good shape in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and we believe that with the right kind of leadership, we sincerely hope that Governor Leader will give it to us, we can meet all the commitments that have been made by the previous Sessions of the Legislature.

Once and for all, Mr. President, we of the Republican Party want it clearly known throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania that this great State of our is not bankrupt, and that the Republican Party has not left it in any state of bankruptcy. I would draw to the attention of all of those of you who are within the hearing of my voice that when Governor Earle went out of office, he left a deficit of $58 million, with a total budget of about $414 million. I do not mean to stand here and open old sores, and say that we are going to compare Governor Earle's administration with Governor Fine's administration, but the inescapable fact remains that Governor Earle was dealing with a $414 million budget when he ended up $58 million in the hole. Certainly, Governor Fine has done a pretty fair job in dealing with almost a billion and a half dollar budget and only winding up with an estimated $61 million. We estimate $61 million, and even if we take the figure advanced by the incoming administration of some $86 million or $89 million, he still did a pretty fine job of running Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I certainly do not intend to take the time this afternoon to defend the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in his statement. However, I think it would be enlightening for

those who did not hear the speech to hear exactly what the Governor did say.

"Our first task will be to revise the budget figures assembled by the outgoing administration, and to cut them wherever it is possible. We have developed plans which I will submit to our new department heads for reducing operating costs. We are planning a revitalized and more stringent administration of our revenue department to increase our tax income.

"But I cannot be so optimistic as to predict that these measures will solve our basic problem.

"Past legislatures have made enormous commitments which are now the pledged faith of the state, and it has not enacted a tax program that is adequate to raise the money to honor those commitments.

"That is the recipe for bankruptcy."

Now, Mr. President, I can find no fault with the logic of that statement. It is the recipe for bankruptcy when you commit moneys and do not pass the necessary taxes to create the revenue to pay the commitments. Yes, we voted for the commitments that have gone on into the future. However, if you will remember, the Democratic Caucus came down to the floor of the Senate and introduced bills into the Senate hopper to take care of the bonus and to take care of the teachers' salary increases that were put in by Governor Duff. We tried to amend the revenue bills time and time again to have the necessary moneys ride along with the expenditures then being placed. But it was the political behavior on the part of Governor Duff that would not allow us to pass the necessary taxes because he wanted to give the schoolteachers raises, but not tax the people for them. He wanted to give the soldiers' bonus, but not tax the people for paying the bonus. We called to the attention of the Senate at that time that it was trickery and it was not based on sound economics. You failed to pass the legislation and the amendments that we tried to attach to the bill. Naturally, we voted for the commitments after you failed to pass our amendments to create the funds, not only because it was politically expedient, as the gentleman has said, but because we felt then, and we feel now, that the soldiers were entitled to the bonus and the teachers were entitled to the raises.

However, Mr. President, we did have the courage politically to stand on the floor and try to pass the legislation to enable the revenue to be raised. You did not want it that way. You cannot blame the Democrats for voting for the commitments when they were standing ready and willing to vote for the revenues. That is a matter of historical fact. That is contained in the record of this General Assembly.

If you will go back far enough, you will find that we presented an entire tax program to raise $656 million, when the Governor needed at that time five hundred and some odd milions of dollars in order that we would have sufficient moneys to meet the schoolteachers' needs. Now, that is not the finished project. the project that was started by Governor Duff is still with us and it will be with us for three more bienniums. We will still go on paying the money that Governor Duff and the Republican Legislature passed onto the people for schoolteachers' increases without creating the revenue. Governor George Leader has found, when he entered the Governor's chair, that he has to pay for the commitments made by Governor Duff. That is not a matter of conjecture, of guesswork. It is a matter of historical fact contained in the record books of this Senate. We have to have an additional seventy-two odd million dollars in 1957. You are not voting on the $72 million this year; you voted for it when Duff was the Governor. You have already committed yourselves for 1957 and 1959 and 1961. Now, the Governor who is in office is trying to meet the bill that is presented to him.

Mr. President, Governor Leader said that when you commit moneys and do not raise the revenues to pay for them, it is a recipe for bankruptcy. Any sound businessman will tell you that that is a recipe for bankruptcy. Incidentally, that has nothing to do with the fact that the Governor of the Commonwealth, in fulfilling his duties, has sent to this Chamber this afternoon names of citizens of this Commonwealth to serve on a board created by this General Assembly, and that you have failed in your duty to name these gentlemen to that board and, therefore, by your lack of direction you have allowed the board to die and it cannot function legally.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I certainly do not intend to arise to defend the administration of Governor James Duff; it needs no defense. It will go down in the history of Pennsylvania as one of the greatest we ever had.

I stil maintain my original statement that Governor Leader used ill-advised and reckless words when he attempted to put into the minds of the people of Pennsylvania that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was a bankrupt State and that we were in bad financial condition.

If I may correct myself, Mr. President, I have just been handed the Legislative Journal. I read from the Governor Leader's address:

"I will plead no such surprise, because we campaigned on the statement that the succession of Republican administrations had each practiced some deception on the people and each other—that, in effect, the new administration would be a receiver in bankruptcy."

Mr. President, if that is not a direct allegation that we are in a bankrupt condition, made by the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, then I certainly do not know where one would be.

Mr. President, the only reason I rose to my feet was to say that the great State of Pennsylvania is not bankrupt; that we are fully able to carry on our financial responsibility, and that the full faith and credit of Pennsylvania will keep Pennsylvania one of the top States of the Nation and that the people who hold the bonds which we have issued are in no danger of having those go down the drain in any manner, shape or form.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Fleming.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Fleming, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. FLEMING. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Senator Fleming, will you describe for the benefit of the Senate what the word "bankruptcy" means?

Mr. FLEMING. You mean a legal definition?

Mr. DENT. I don't care what kind.

Mr. FLEMING. It means that your liabilities exceed your assets. You can no longer meet them, and you have to appoint some type of a receiver to take over and try to do the best they can.

Mr. DENT. Thank you very kindly.

Mr. President, we have debts beyond our resources at the present moment, and the people elected a receiver, George M. Leader.

Now, Mr. President, I do not believe that it does anybody any good to hash out problems, but if the gentleman from Allegheny will see me privately, after the Session, I will be glad to point out to him something about the bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which he may not know and which I do not want to put into public record.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, so that those people who are holding Pennsylvania bonds may go to sleep tonight, do I understand that you are inferring that these bonds might not be met? I would like to have that last statement of yours clarified.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, the bondholders who hold bonds of the various agencies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania won't have any trouble sleeping tonight.

Mr. MAHANY. They would if they just read that last statement that you made. There may be some inference about when you and the Senator from Allegheny got together.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I was going to talk to the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Fleming, about some simple matters of banking that a little eighth grader from Jeannette, Pennsylvania, has learned about interest rates and things. If he is interested, I will tell him. If you want me to tell the Senate, it will be perfectly all right. I do not think it would be proper to air it out here.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, I was just merely trying to clarify that statement. I do not want the people who have bought bonds from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for one minute to think, by any inference or by any statement made by you or any other Senator here, that they might be in trouble and that they may not get paid off.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I want to assure the gentleman that we have become a little inflated with our own ego when we get to the point that we think that the bondholders are listening to what we are saying this afternoon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the Governor, in his Message, made reference to a Study of the Joint State Government Commission, which has made many studies for the Legislature and which have been exceedingly helpful in our legislating.

I have here a copy of a Report which outlines in concise from the studies which have been made and the recommendations of the Commission with respect to those studies since our last Session. A copy of this Report has been mailed to each Senator.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION 1953-1955

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I offer the General Report and ask that it be noted in the Journal.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
P. O. Box 61

Room 450—Capitol Building, Harrisburg

January 24, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith the General Report of the Joint State Government Commission, 1953-55, to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Copies of this report were mailed to the members of the Senate on January 19, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

BR:djc

The PRESIDENT. The General Report of the Joint State Government Commission for 1953-1955 will be noted in the Journal.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. TAYLOR and WAGNER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act, providing for anthracite mine drainage contingent on Federal aid; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. PECHAN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 2, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, permitting citizens eighteen years of age or over to vote.

Which was comitted to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

Mr. BERGER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 3, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 18, 1949 (P. L. 512) entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of decedents' estates, trust estates, minors' estates and absentees' estates, both as to real and personal property, and the procedure relating thereto; including the disposition of such estates or portions thereof and the determination of title thereto without the appointment of a fiduciary in certain cases; the appointment, bond, removal and discharge of fiduciaries of such estates, their powers, duties and liabilities; the rights of persons dealing with such fiduciaries, and the rights of persons claiming an interest in such estates or in property distributed therefrom whether as claimants or distributees, and containing provisions concerning guardians of the person of minors, the powers, duties and liabilities of sureties and of foreign fiduciaries, the abatement, survival and control of actions and rights of action, and the presumption of death; and also generally dealing with the jurisdic-

tion, powers and procedure of orphans' court and of the register of wills in all matters relating to fiduciaries," shortening the period after which distribution may be made without liability to claimants who have not given notice of their claims.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. WATSON read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 4, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the National Agricultural College Farm School Pennsylvania at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FLEMING read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 814), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing for the composition of the registration commission; imposing duties on the county commissioners; and ending the terms of the present commissioners.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. KOPRIVER, Jr., read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 6, entitled:

An Act abolishing the Pennsylvania Tunnel Commission; assuming its obligations; and appropriating money from the Motor License Fund.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. WATKINS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious benevolent, humane, and patriotic purposes," exempting the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., from the provisions of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Mr. WAGNER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 8, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 566, No. 284), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," providing for the payment of compensation to totally disabled employes by the Commonwealth after the cessation of payments by the employer.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 9, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," providing for the payment of compensation to totally disabled employes by the Commonwealth after the cessation of payments by the employer.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1937 (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof; defining labor disputes; prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injuctions may be granted in such disputes, and the scope thereof; declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void; prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations; prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions; prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions; limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes; and providing for the payment of costs; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," providing for immediate review by Supreme Court of injunctions granted without hearing in cases excepted from act.

Which was commited to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Messrs. WAGNER and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

Which was committed to the Committee on Apprpriations.

Messrs. PROPERT and WEINER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 12, entitled:

An Act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. PEELOR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and intersurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," prescribing prerequisites to the effectiveness of statements in applications for health and accident policies and for reinstatements and renewals of such policies.

Which was committed to the Committee on Insurance.

Messrs. YOSKO and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the purpose of administering the "Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1947."

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 16, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolly omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," prohibiting passing school buses in business or residential districts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. BARR read in his place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 17, entiled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mesrs. WEINER, DONOLOW, MULLIN, DiSILVESTRO, SILVERT and CAMIEL read in place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 18, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12 ,1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possesion, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," limiting the number of Pennsylvania Liquor Stores in each municipality and the issuance and transfer of retail licenses in any ward of any city of the first class and in certain other cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

Messrs. HOLLAND, WOLFE and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and propertys for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane, and patriotic purposes," exempting War Mothers' organizations from provisions of act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Mesrs. DENT and MAHANY read in place and presenated to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

INTERROGATION

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Majority Floor Leader, Senator Mahany.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAHANY. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I presented to the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany, this afternoon a series of three resolutions which he was to discuss with his Caucus. Senator Mahany, will you tell me what disposition has been made concerning those resolutions?

Mr. MAHANY. I certainly am pledged to a certain

amount of secrecy, Senator Dent, as to what happens in the Republican Caucus. However, I would say this, that they all agreed that you might present the resolutions.

Mr. DENT. Will you tell me which one, number one, two or three?

Mr. MAHANY. We do not like to advise you. Present them all. I think the same thing is going to happen to all of them.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I do not think it would be proper to present them all since I have already been told what will happen to them. So, I will, therefore, present the one.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I present this resolution because it deals with making the Minority Leader of the Senate an ex-officia member of the Senate committees. I will say that this was done with the complete understanding of the President pro tempore of the Senate who, in agreement with me, discussed the matter and I was to present the resolution. I will present it, and let it ride on that statement.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE AMENDING SENATE RULE 23

Mr. DENT offered the following resolution, which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, January 24, 1955.

Resolved, That the Rules of the Senate be amended by striking out that part of Rule 23 which reads as follows:

> "The President pro tempore shall be ex-officio a member of all Standing Committees and included in the number of committee members herein provided."

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

> "The President pro tempore shall be ex-officio a member of all Standing Committees and included in the number of committee members herein provided, and the Minority Leader shall also be ex-officio a member of all Standing Committees and not included in the number of committee members herein provided."

MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BARR. I scond the motion, Mr. President.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I understand that before this resolution can be voted on, the Senator should have asked for unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. Otherwise, the resolution goes to the appropriate committee. Is that not right?

The PRESIDENT. Does the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, object to its immediate consideration?

Mr. MAHANY. I do object, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I take the position that a roll call is in order, because when we adopted the rules last week, it was with the definite understanding that I would be given the privilege of presenting this resolution. Now, if you want to break every word, it is perfectly all right with me.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I do not understand that I had any such agreement with Senator Dent. Certainly, if there was any such agreement on the part of any one of the Senators, we certainly could not bind the whole Republican Caucus.

Mr. President, does the Senator from Westmoreland remember that he had any such agreement as that with me?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Allegheny, Senator Barr.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, the agreement was with the President pro tempore and you, and the meeting was right here when the rules were adopted last week.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I yield to the gentleman from Dauphin, Senator Taylor.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I very frankly say that I agreed to this proposition with the understanding that I never thought for a moment that I controlled twenty-five others Senators. As far as I am concerned, I would be very happy to vote for the resolution. However, I could not guarantee the vote of twenty-five other Senators. I found today that I was right in saying that I could not guarantee twenty-five other Senators.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, in fairness to the gentleman from Dauphin, Senator Taylor, I never asked him to guarantee anything. He told me that I would be privileged to put the resolution, and that he would vote for it. That is all I asked.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I object to the immediate consideration of this resolution, and ask that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I have not been provided with a Rule Book. I would like to be provided with a Rule Book.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a resolution.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. DiSilvestro, wait just a moment until this matter is finally settled?

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. I will, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I yield to the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I throw the ball back to my good friend, Senator Dent. I do not wish to take the floor at this time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I have nothing to say.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, to clarify the statement, when I was over there just a bit ago, I suggested to Senator Dent that I come back to find out whether we wanted to take a recess for the purpose of having a caucus. I understand that we do not wish to take such a recess. I certainly fulfilled my mission.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I remember what he did say, if Senator Mahany's memory is so short. He said, "Give us five minutes so that we can have a caucus, and get this all straightened out."

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I am not going to ask that Rule 39 be set aside because I understand, of course, that you will have just a delay in time. They have twenty-six votes, by which they are determined to show that they are going to run the Senate.

Mr. President, I just want everyone to know that it is not a desire to run the Senate, or any desire to inject myself into any position not warranted by the position that has been vested upon me by the Caucus Members. The Democratic Majority in the House has extended the courtesy of electing the Minority Leader over there ex-officio on all committees. It is proper that the Minority and the Majority Leaders, the representatives of both bodies, have access to the commitees in order that they know the business of the day, in order that they know the arguments pro and con and in order that they are better qualified to act in their capacities as Senators.

Mr. President, at the present time I find myself, after twenty years of service in this Senate, on the Rules Committee of the Senate. I am not a member of any other committee. That is perfectly all right with me. However, I just want to issue one little bit of advice that was given to me by my father many years ago—"Six and a half years aren't seven."

The PRESIDENT. Objection having been raised to the immediate consideration of this resolution, the resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, to clarify Senator Dent's statement about his not being a Member of the Rules Committee. I believe that Senator Taylor requested Senator Dent to make recommendations on every committee for those Democrats whom he wished to be represented on each and every committee. Senator Taylor took his recommendations. If Senator Dent is not a Member of the Rules Committee—and I understand that he is. My Whip just looked over the Rules Committee personnel and makeup, and found that Senator Dent is a member of that committee.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to make a request of the President pro tempore, that he have my name dropped from the Highways Committee and have Senator Dent put on in my place.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I request that my name be withdrawn—

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman yield just a moment?

Mr. HALUSKA. I will, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would suggest to the Members who have already risen, or any others who might wish to change their committees, as I understand it, the rules provide that the President pro tempore makes these appointments. I was wondering if we could not expedite the business of the Senate and take that up in a private conference.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, we find ourselves in a sad state of affairs when our Leader is serving on one committee. I have been chosen to serve on seven. He is on one. With all fairness, I can withdraw from one of those committees and make a place for Senator Dent.

Mr. President, I, therefore, publicly ask to resign from the Committee on Labor and Industry to make room for Senator Dent.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I would suggest to the Members on the other side of the Senate that I asked the Floor Leader of the Democratic side to give me the names of all the Democratic Members he desired on the following committees. I did not appoint anybody on that side. Senator Dent appointed them all. I would suggest that you Democratic Members take the matter up with Senator Dent, and then we will adjust it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I thank the Members of the Democratic Caucus who intended and who still intend, if I so desire to accept their generous offers, for me to serve in their places.

Mr. President, in order that there be no misunderstanding, we have six more Senators on the Democratic side this year than we had last Session. The Republicans have six less. If you will look over the Committee assignments, they are not exactly in proportional representation. It was difficult to give the Members of the Democratic Senate, who are elected by their respective districts, any kind of decent committee memberhsip. When I took it up with the President pro tempore, I suggested that if I served ex-officio, without a vote on the committees, I could take my allotment of six committees and give one apiece to the new Members of the Senate.

Mr. President, I am going to ask them to retain their committee memberships, and I will guarantee all of you that I will know what is going on

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. DiSilvestro, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, being a master at racing and timing, I believe I am out of time right now. I have no resolution to present at this time.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, January 24, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 31, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, January 31, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. SCOTT. I second the motion, Mr. President.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I understand that the Republican Majority is going to try to call the Session tomorrow at ten o'clock a. m. At least, there should be some decency in them, if there ever has been, and it should be shown at this time.

The Republicans know—it has been told to them several times—that we have several conferences set up for tomorrow. There is one scheduled for ten o'clock and one for eleven-thirty. It will be impossible for a number of us to be here.

The PRESIDENT. For the information of the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, this resolution pertains to the Session next week.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The Resolution was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

URGING APPOINTMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF HOUSE AND SENATE TO STUDY PROBLEMS RELATING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Messrs. WEINER, McMENAMIN, MILLER and CAMIEL offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, January 24, 1955.

In recent years, juvenile delinquency has increased alarmingly, not only in this Commonwealth but also nation-wide.

The resultant danger to our general welfare as well as to the future well-being of our youth is such as to demand the immediate attention of the people of this State; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint five members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint five members of the House who together shall constitute a joint committee, to make a thorough study of the problems relating to juvenile delinquency, giving particular attention to its ultimate decrease and cure; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations whether the General Assembly is in session or in adjournment. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records, or documents shall be subject to to the penalties Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oathes and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation to the next General Assembly.

MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I move the immediate adoption of this resolution.

Mr. MILLER. I second the motion, Mr. President.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the Senator should have requested unaminous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution. Otherwise, it is referred to an appropriate committee.

Now, Mr. President, I certainly am in favor of studies being made regarding juvenile delinquency, but in order to conduct our business in an orderly fashion in the Senate, and maintain an orderly procedure, most of these resolutions will have to be referred to an appropriate committee and then reported from the committee to the floor at an appropriate time. That is the reason we have committees and I, therefore, object to the immediate consideration of the resolution and ask that it be referred to an appropriate committee.

The PRESIDENT. There being objection to the immediate consideration of this resolution, the resolution is referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

INTERROGATION

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, would you prefer to have a meeting at nine o'clock tomorrow morning, rather than ten o'clock as Senator Barr anticipated?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, does it matter much what I prefer?

Mr. MAHANY. Yes, I will be glad to—

Mr. DENT. Well, if you will call your caucus together to decide which hour you will give us and let me know that it is caucus action, then I will answer the question. I do not care when you hold the meeting.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Barr seemed to have some objection, Senator Dent. Rather than have a conflict with your other meeting, which I did not know about, I would have the meeting at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, this may be out of bounds, but I do like the truth. Those men were informed and the Majority Floor Leader was informed.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I was informed this afternoon. I meant that I did not have previous knowledge other than this afternoon.

Mr. President, Senator Barr and Senator Dent both know that for many years, I believe ever since I have been in the Senate, on Tuesdays, in the early part of the Session, we have been having our meetings at ten o'clock in the morning so as to give the fellows an opportunity

of getting out of here and going home. Many of them have many miles to travel, and it gives them an opportunity to get out after the Session on Tuesday so that they may go back home.

Mr. President, that is the only reason that we would like to have our meeting in the morning.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 25, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. LANE. I now ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

Mr. BARR. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. LANEand Mr. BARR and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—26

Berger,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wade,
Blass,	Kopriver, Jr.	Propert,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Watson,
Flack,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Whalley,
Fleming,	McPherson, Jr.	Van Sant,	Wolfe,
Harney,	Pechan,		

NAYS—24

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

The Senate adjourned at 5:54 o'clock, p.m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, January 25, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 24, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, this is a good and rich land Thou hast given us, Grant now that the Representatives of these Thy people may be high-minded men and women, worthy and pious, believing all they profess and practicing all they enjoin. Keep them from being fussy, flustered and small, from being fretted and over-anxious, peevish, cross with life and ill-tempered. Give them the quiet eyes, steady pulses, inexhaustible originality and unresting energy. Drop Thy still dews of quietness upon them so that in the stillness of Thy presence they may find health and strength of mind, body and soul. Then they will have a shoulder for every responsibility, a mind that will have time for others, even for those who seem to have no claim on them. This we ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Monday, January 17 and Tuesday, January 18, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 24, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The need for a comprehensive reorganization of the structure of Pennsylvania's government has long been recognized by everyone familiar with the Commonwealth's affairs. The purpose of such reorganization is two-fold: first, to secure a more efficient performance of the State's services to its people, and second, to do it for less money.

Many earnest and competent people, both inside the framework of the legislative and execution branches of the government and from citizens' organizations concerned with better government, have made excellent surveys and reports concerning the advantages of reorganization. The basic information has been assembled and re-assembled many times.

I now suggest that we have been surveyed enough. The time for action is at hand.

Accordingly, I am asking the authority of the General Assembly, expressed in legislation, to permit the executive department to set its own house in order.

Substantially, legislation is proposed that is modelled after the Federal reorganization statute, which has been re-enacted under Presidents of both parties, by Congresses of both parties. Such legislation has had the endorsement of President Roosevelt, President Truman, and President Eisenhower. It has been the foundation upon which many recommendations of the Hoover Commission have been adopted.

The members of the General Assembly may be sure that the executive branch is already acting within its present powers to improve the functioning of government in the State. The Governor's Office has been reorganized according to a plan originally prepared by the Pennsylvania Economy League, reviewed by me, and adopted.

Under this reorganization, I have appointed a Secretary for Administration, whose task it will be to bring a steady, unremitting pressure for improvements in every phase of the State's operations. He is supported by appropriate specialists in personnel, accounting and controls, management, and fiscal and administrative planning. As my direct representative, the Secretary for Administration will have the support of the Governor's Office.

We are acting quickly to remedy the State's deficiencies in accounting methods and in budget control. That the State's accounting methods have been deplorably slipshod has been established by every professional group of accountants which has examined it. The most definitive criticism came from an agency of the Legislature—the Joint State Government Commission—in its report on Commonwealth Accounting, submitted to the 1951 session of the General Assembly.

In that report, it was stated:

"The accounts of the Commonwealth are kept on a cash basis but, by virtue of the use of different codes and conventions, reconciliation of the statements of elected officers is difficult; and adequate appraisal of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is impossible. Reconciliation difficulties aside, the cash system of accounting not only permits but actually requires the preparation of statements which are at variance with the facts."

This language is astonishing. Still more astonishing is the fact that nothing has been done about it, although the proper legislative powers were granted to the Governor by legislation passed in 1929.

Any beginner realizes that an accounting system must do at least three things:

It must indicate accounts receivable, accounts payable, and inventory on hand. The accounting system of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not do this, and there is no way for its officers to tell the citizens where they stand financially. There is no overall control under existing accounting procedures on income, disbursements, or balance.

One example of the archaic system in effect in this Commonwealth will suffice. Some weeks ago, the Department of Public Instruction requested nine million dollars deficiency appropriation to continue school subsidies for the remainder of the current biennium. When this request was questioned the Department reconsidered and decided it needed no money at all. Now, the Department has decided to reconsider once again in order to come up with some figure that represents its actual requirements.

I cite this example not to condemn the Department of Public Instruction but rather to illustrate a deplorable condition which exists throughout the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is our purpose to install modern accounting methods before the beginning of the next fiscal year on June 1,

1955, which will protect the State against fraud and which will provide everyone with a truthful statement of the State's finances.

Accurate accounting is the very foundation of good business management.

We are all under an obligation to make sure that the public business has the same prudent management we would expect in a well-run private enterprise.

That is why I now, as Governor, request the General Assembly to grant to us a workable program for reorganization. The members may be sure that we will not wait a quarter of a century, as in the case of the State's accounting practice, to use such powers for the public benefit.

The members may also be assured that it is not our intention to use such powers recklessly, instituting change merely for the sake of change. Each reorganization plan will be carefully worked out. Each will have a clear purpose.

The legislation itself carries appropriate safeguards against the misuse of the authority it would grant.

The reorganization powers are restricted to the executive department, and exclude the agencies of the Legislature, the Courts, and the other elected officials of the Commonwealth.

The reorganization plans, as they are prepared, must be submitted to the Legislature. Either branch of the General Assembly by majority vote under such rules as it may choose to adopt, may nullify any reorganization plan submitted.

There can be no "recess" reorganizations. They can only be proposed when the Legislature is in session, with adequate time to consider them.

I do not suggest that the legislation as proposed is not subject to review, modification, and improvement by the Legislature. The substance I do regard as vital; the methods and procedures certainly are not rigidly fixed.

It is my hope, since time is so important, that the members will regard governmental reorganization as a matter of urgency. I will be more than happy to confer with the representatives of the respective Houses, and of the majority and minority parties in each, to the end that our views may be in accord.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

The SPEAKER. The Governor's message will be printed in the Legislative Journal..

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that there was so much inattention during the reading of the Governor's message, because I think we will find that it is a very important message and I would now suggest that those of you who were on other business at the time it was being read might read it in the newspaper tonight.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. READINGER. At this time, Mr. Speaker I desire to offer a House Bill to carry out the intention of that message.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the appropriate committee when the Standing Committees have been selected by this House.

INTERROGATION

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, the Minority Leader rise?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. To ask a question of the Majority Leader.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Berks permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if it would be convenient, and I think the Members on this side of the House would certainly appreciate it, if the Majority Leader would see to it that mimeographed copies of the Governor's address be given to the minority at least by tomorrow morning. It is rather difficult sometimes to get the full text of these things in the newspaper, they do cut things, and I think it might be appropriate if they were mimeographed and put on all the Members' desks.

Mr. READINGER. I shall be very happy to try to arrange to have that done by tomorrow morning .

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Thank you.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call up Resolution No. 1.

The resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 17, 1955.

Resolved That House Rule 27 paragraph four is hereby amended by adding

A committee on
Child Care to consist of 20 members

And a committee on
Judiciary Special to consist of 9 members

Paragraph four is hereby amended by striking out the committee on

Cities-Counties First-Second and Second Class A to consist of 20 members and inserting in lieu thereof two committees as follows

Cities-Counties—First Class to consist of 20 members

Cities-Counties—Second and Second Class A to consist of 20 members

Paragraph four is hereby amended by reducing the number of members on the Committee on Elections and Apportionment from 15 members to 9 members

Paragraph four is hereby amended by striking out the committee on

Game and Forestry to consist of 20 members and inserting in lieu thereof a committee on

Conservation and Wild Life to consist of 20 members

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Resolution No. 1, Printer's No. 1, page 2 by inserting between lines 3 and 4

"Paragraph four is hereby amended by increasing the number of members on the committees on:"

"Cities—Third Class from 15 members to 20 members."

"Insurance from 15 members to 20 members."

"Municipal-Corporations from 15 members to 20 members."

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution as amended?
It was adopted by a rising vote.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Mr. SARRAF asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 24, 1955.

Resolved, That in compliance with the provisions of Rule 27 of the House, it is recommended that the Members of the House named herein be and are hereby elected Members of the Standing Committees of this House of Representatives. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman included in this report were appointed by the Speaker of the House.

AERONAUTICS

Pettigrew, Chairman
Boory, Vice Chairman

Anderson, Sarah A.	Sherman
Bonner	Agnew
Branca	Bell
Brennan, A. Patrick	Brenninger
Farabaugh	Donahue
Fineman	Ehrgood
Heavey	Houk
Pacchioli	

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRY INDUSTRIES

Snider, Chairman
Farabaugh, Vice Chairman

Adam	Whitenight
Barnatovich	Yetter
Cochran	Ashton
Flint	Banker
Garlock	Kromer
Guss	Light
Leiby	Stoner
Paulhamus	Toomey
Stebbins	Wescott
Stephens	Worley

APPROPRIATIONS

Polen, Chairman
Cochran, Vice Chairman

Bois	Varallo
Kolankiewicz	Wheeler
Lovett	Bower
Mills	Breisch
Petrosky	Cooper
Reidenbach	Erb
Rosen	Greenwood
Saraff	Hewitt
Snider	Leisey
Stank	Wood

BANKING AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Olsen, Chairman
Varallo, Vice Chairman

Amarando	McGee
Anderson, Matt S.	Smith, Wm. B.
Boory	Cooper
Cochran	Donaldson
Comer	Gibson
Curwood	Hamilton, Wilbur H.
Filo	Leisey
Frascella	Mikula
Gelfand	Murray, Harvey P.
Holt	Murray, Paul G.

BOROUGHS

Filo, Chairman
Smith, William B., Vice Chairman

Capano	Stone
Gaffney	Yetter
Hass	Agnew
Lopresti	Blair
Moran	Bullen
O'Neil	Frost
Pacchioli	Houk
Paulhamus	Moscrip
Reibman	Spencer
Stephens	Stevenson

CHILD CARE

Maxwell, Chairman
Munley, Vice Chairman

Anderson, Sarah A.	Scarcelli
Branca	Welsh
Bucchin	Donahue
Capano	Haudenshield
Holt	Henzel
Leiby	Jump
Monroe	Kooker
Mullen	Lippincott
Pashley	Markley
Rudisill	Ogilvie

CITIES—COUNTIES—FIRST CLASS

Kolankiewicz, Chairman
Dougherty, Vice Chairman

Amarando	Toll
Comer	Welsh
Eilberg	Foster
Frascella	Hamilton, Wilbur H.
Jones, Granville E.	Isaacs
Leven	Kehler
Limper	Pomeroy
Muldowney	Rubin
Pashley	Sigman
Rosen	Strausser

CITIES—COUNTIES, SECOND AND SECOND CLASS A

Mihm, Chairman
Jenkins, Vice Chairman

Boies	Thomas
Kamyk	Verona
Leonard	Donaldson
Lutty	Gibb
McLaughlin	Goldstein
Mills	Haudenshield
Munley	Horst
Needham	Rigby
Olsen	Thompson
Schuster	Vaughan

CITIES—THIRD CLASS

Bucchin, Chairman
Walsh, Vice Chairman

Boies	Polaski
Bonner	Swartz
Brennan, Joseph J.	Brown
Cioffi	Down
Flynn	Jump
Frank	Mahan
Gaffney	Mikula
Lawyer	Murray, Paul G.
Leiby	Ogilvie
O'Neil	Young

CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE

Breth, Chairman
Guss, Vice Chairman

Adam
Curwood
Filo
Frank
Olsen
Paulhamus
Renwick
Smith, William B.
Stephens
Wallace
Whitenight
Yetzer
Ashton
Auker
Banker
Breisch
Gramlich
Moody
Willaredt
Wilt

COUNTIES

Wheeler, Chairman
Flynn, Vice Chairman

Barnatovich
Farabaugh
Flint
Garlock
Hass
Lawyer
McWherter
Renwick
Snider
Stebbins
Swartz
Whitenight
Davis
Down
Erb
Keller
Light
Mahan
Metz
Pursley

EDUCATION

McCann, Chairman
Kolankiewicz, Vice Chairman

Anderson, Matt S.
Bazin
Brennan, A. Patrick
Comer
Gaffney
Kubacki
Leiby
Polen
Rovansek
Sarraf
Swartz
Yarallo
Bullen
Davis
Hamilton, Wilbur H.
Helm
Keller
Weidner
Wescott
Wilt

ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENT

Lopresti, Chairman
Mihm, Vice Chairman

Flint
Flynn
Lawyer
Reibman
Stank
Bower
Johnson
Jones, Thomas H. W.
Ziegler

FISHERIES

Kornick, Crairman
Curwood, Vice Chairman

Barnatovich
Breth
Flint
Frank
McCann
Polaski
Stebbins
Stephens
Swartz
Wallace
Whitenight
Yetzer
Blair
Foster
Gramlich
McInroy
Metz
Steckel
Stoner
Wall

HIGHWAYS

Petrosky, Chairman
Rosen, Vice Chairman

Adam
Bazin
Dougherty
Garlock
Guss
Heavey
McCormack
Stank
Wallace
Walsh
Wheeler
Yetter
Erb
Gramlich
Jump
Kratz
Mahan
Royer
Toomey
Waterhouse

INSURANCE

Hamilton, Robert K., Chairman
Lutty, Vice Chairman

Brennan, A Patrick
Eilberg
Floyd
Kamyk
Kornick
McCormack
McWherter
Mills
Murray, John J.
Reidenbach
Sherman
Toll
Guthrie
Horst
Kline
Naugle
Parry
Pursley
Waterhouse
Willaredt

JUDICIARY

Lopresti, Chairman
Toll, Vice Chairman

Capano
Fineman
Lawyer
Leven
McCormack
McWherter
Mihm
Pacchioli
Reibman
Rudisill
Sherman
Stone
Auker
Ehrgood
Jones, Thomas H. W.
Lippincott
Steckel
Tompkins
Wilt
Ziegler

JUDICIARY—SPECIAL

Leonard, Chairman
Snider, Vice Chairman

Hamilton, Robert K.
Lopresti
Polen
Whitenight
Yetzer
Bower
Helm
Kent
Royer

LABOR RELATIONS

Moran, Chairman
Limper, Vice Chairman

Bazin
Bonner
Flynn
Gelfand
Kubacki
Leonard
McLaughlin
Polaski
Rovansek
Schuster
Welsh
Williams
Down
Eshleman
George
Magee
Murphy
Rubin
Worley
Young

LAW AND ORDER

Yetzer, Chairman
Wargo, Vice Chairman

Monroe
Mullen
Munley
Murray, John J.
Petrosky
Reidenbach
Scarcelli
Schuster
Thomas
Breisch
Brenninger
George
Magee
Stroup
Willaredt

LIQUOR CONTROL

Stank, Chairman
Verona, Vice Chairman

Amarando
Boies
Cochran
Dougherty
Lovett
Needham
Olsen
Petrosky
Taylor
Wargo
Williams
Yetzer
Blair
Hocker
LaFore
Mikula
Price
Rigby
Varner
Vaughan

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Needham, Chairman
Floyd, Vice Chairman

Anderson, Sarah A.
Brennan A. Patrick
Eilberg
Fineman
Gelfand
Holt
Kamyk
McKeever
McLaughlin
Mullen
Rudisill
Scarcelli
Brown
Davis
Gibb
Hocker
Kratz
LaFore
Ogilvie
Price

MINES AND MINING

Williams, Chairman
Rovansek, Vice Chairman

Bonner
Jenkins
Kornick
McCann
Munley
Needham
Polen
Stank
Wargo
Hewitt
Kehler
Kromer
Stevenson
Strausser
Thompson

MOTOR VEHICLES

Amarando, Chairman
Kubacki, Vice Chairman

Anderson, Matt S.
Branca
Frascella
Jenkins
McCann
McGee
McCormack
McKeever
Mills
Pashley
Stone
Williams
Ewing
Greenwood
Guthrie
Helm
LaFore
Markley
Varner
Wescott

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Verona, Chairman
Monroe, Vice Chairman

Anderson, Matt S.
Anderson, Sarah A.
Boory
Bucchin
Cianfrani
Heavey
McKeever
Mihm
Mullen
Pettigrew
Sherman
Stone
Auker
Connelly
Kratz
Lippincott
Murray, Harvey P.
Sigman
Spencer
Weidner

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE

Boies, Chairman
Jones, Granville E., Vice Chairman

Bazin
Brennan, Joseph J.
Cioffi
Dougherty
Fineman
Kamyk
Kolankiewicz
Maxwell
McGee
Pettigrew
Sarraf
Scarcelli
Goldstein
Greenwood
Metz
Moody
Moscrip
Murphy
Parry
Rubin

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

McGee, Chairman
Sarraf, Vice Chairman

Breth
Curwood
Holt
Jones, Granville E.
Maxwell
Renwick
Bullen
Frost
Hanzel
Knecht
Musto
O'Neil
Pashley
Moscrip
Stroup

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Mills, Chairman
Leven, Vice Chairman

Boory
Cioffi
Comer
Floyd
Lovett
McWherter
Moran
Muldowney
Murray, John J.
Pettigrew
Taylor
Wargo
Bell
Gibson
Kline
Kromer
Spencer
Thompson
Tompkins
Wall

RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS

Taylor, Chairman
Schuster, Vice Chairman

Cioffi
Floyd
Frascella
Gaffney
Gelfand
Guss
Hamilton, Robert K.
Limper
Musto
Leisey
McInroy
Miller
Strausser
Wall
Worley

STATE GOVERNMENT

Polaski, Chairman
Muldowney, Vice Chairman

Brennan, Joseph J.
Frank
Hamilton, Robert K.
Heavey
Jones, Granville E.
Kubacki
Lutty
Monroe
Rudisill
Rosen
Thomas
Toll
Ewing
Frost
Jones, Thomas H. W.
Keller
Pomeroy
Price
Tompkins
Wood

TOWNSHIPS

Musto, Chairman
Adam, Vice Chairman

Barnatovich
Farabaugh
Garlock
Hass
Kornick
O'Neil
Pacchioli
Paulhamus
Renwick
Stebbins
Wheeler
Yetter
Ashton
Banker
Connelly
Hocker
McInroy
Naugle
Varner
Weidner

WAYS AND MEANS

Sarraf, Chairman
Lovett, Vice Chairman

Breth
Hass
Maxwell
McLaughlin
Petrosky
Polen
Snider
Stank
Thomas
Varallo
Walsh
Wheeler
Ewing
Gibson
Johnson
Kline
Royer
Stoner
Waterhouse
Ziegler

WELFARE

Varallo, Chairman
Kamyk, Vice Chairman

Bucchin	Wallace
Leonard	Walsh
McKeever	Connelly
Munley	Haudenshield
Murray, John J.	Isaacs
Musto	Knecht
Needham	Markley
Reibman	Miller
Taylor	Toomey
Verona	Vaughan

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Capano, Chairman
Welsh, Vice Chairman

Branca	Rovansek
Cianfrani	Smith, William B.
Filo	Brown
Jenkins	Kent
Limper	Light
Lopresti	Moody
Lutty	Murray, Paul G.
Moran	Naugle
Muldowney	Stevenson
Reidenbach	Young

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Committees

GEORGE J. SARRAF, Chairman
HARRIS G. BRETH
A. V. CAPANO
LEON J. KOLANKIEWICZ
MARTIN C. MIHM
ANTHONY J. PETROSKY
MARY A. VARALLO
JOSEPH G. WARGO
BAKER ROYER
WAYNE M. BREISCH
GEORGE W. COOPER
HIRAM G. ANDREW,
Speaker of the House Ex-officio

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?
It was adopted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to make a very brief statement in connection with the report of the Committee on Committees which was just adopted. At the outset I would like to say that the membership of the Committee worked long and diligently, but despite everything they could do certain errors crept into their work. For example, we discovered since the material was sent to the printer that one of our Members was assigned to only one committee and several were assigned to six. Having served on that particular committee for quite a long time, I appreciate the job that they had to do and I believe all of us will understand that no matter how hard you try to avoid errors, some will be made. I am rising at this time to state that certain persons whose names will appear on the printed booklet which will be distributed in a very few moments to all the Members will not actually be on certain committees and that certain other Members will be. There was not time since the errors were discovered to get in touch with each of the individual Members to explain that an error had been made and I am now making this statement so that no one's feelings are hurt by seeing his name on a certain committee in this booklet and finding out after he sees the Journal this report which you have just adopted that he is not on that committee.

I do not know whether my present list is complete or not. But I understand that the Committee on Committees will file a supplemental report next Monday and that any changes which are to be made will be made between now and that time, so that after next Monday the Committees will be completed and there will be no further changes.

On the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, the name of Rudisill will come out and Smith will go in. On the Committee on Highways, the name of Stone will be removed and the name of Walsh will be put in his stead. On Judiciary, the name of Mullen will be eliminated and Stone will be included.

On the Committee on Ways and Means the name of Smith will be removed and the name of Walsh will be included. On the Committee on Welfare, the name of Snider will be removed and the name of Walsh will be included.

To the best of my knowledge that is the list of changes which is already incorporated in the Committee on Committees report which was just adopted. I say there will probably have to be a few changes made between now and next Monday. I might also say that the Clerk of the House is distributing one booklet to each Member today and will keep the remainder of the books. I believe there was seven hundred printed, and make the changes in the books as fast as he can so that when the public representatives and other people interested are given those booklets, they will have in them these changes I have just mentioned.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have just been informed by Mr. Royer, who was the Chairman of our Committee on Committees that we attended to our business on this side of the House in regard to the committees expediently, and have made no mistakes that we know of.

We are in perfect shape on this side and there probably will be no changes.

The SPEAKER. The chair thanks the gentleman.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Berks rise

Mr. READINGER. To file in impertinent retort.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will consider it in order.

Mr. READINGER. May I remind the gentleman on the other side that the reason for the supreme efficiency of their portion of the Committee on Committees is because they have so many fewer members than we have.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chief Clerk will distribute printed copies of the Standing Committees and also copies of the Governor's message to the General Assembly.

Members are now privileged to introduce their bills by filing them with the bill Clerk at the Speaker's left. All three copies should be legibly signed and dated. Keep the unsigned copy for your own personal use.

CONTESTED ELECTION—SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House a petition in the matter of the contested election of Abraham N. Sigman to the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Philadelphia—appeal from the Order of Common Pleas No. 6, September Term, 1954, dated the 27th day of December, 1954.

The petition was read as follows:

In the matter of the contested election of Abraham N. Sigman to the officer of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of the City of Philadelphia

Appeal from the Order of Common Pleas Court No. 6 September Term, 1954, dated the 27th day of December, 1954

To the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Representatives assembled:

The petition of ALFONSE PARLANTE respectfully represents:

1. That the said ALFONSE PARLANTE was a candidate for election to the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District (composed of the First and Second Wards in the City of Philadelphia) at the election held in the said district on November 2, 1954.

2. That the candidates of the said office at the said election were Abraham N. Sigman, Republican and your petitioner, Democrat.

3. That the final vote both civil and military for the respective candidates was:

Alfonse Parlante—9825.

Abraham N. Sigman—9824

4. That a contest petition was filed by the said Abraham N. Sigman, in which, inter alia, he did contest the vote of a certain military elector Frederick W. Feuerborn, Jr., 319 Reed Street in the 17th Division of the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia.

5. After hearing, the Court of Common Pleas No. 6 of the City of Philadelphia did reject the vote of the said Frederick W. Feuerborn, Jr. holding that the said military elector did not possess the qualifications as to residence such as to enable him to vote at the general election on November 2, 1954.

6. Your petitioner, having been advised by counsel, believes and therefore avers that the military ballot of Frederick W. Feuerborn, Jr., was improperly rejected in violation of the Acts of Assembly and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

7. That if the said ballot had been properly counted it would have resulted in the election of your petitioner, Alfonse Parlante to the Office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District.

8. That as a result of the rejection of the said military ballot, it was ordered by the Court, a tie vote having been decared, that the said candidates resort to the drawing of lots to determine which of the candidates should be elected.

9. That your petitioner did then and there challenge the propriety of the order of Court and consented to the drawing of lots under a written proviso that his rights would not be prejudiced by the outcome of such drawing.

10. As a result of the said drawing, Abraham N. Sigman was declared elected to the Office of Representative to the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District in the City of Philadelphia.

11. That the Court of Common Pleas No. 6 as aforesaid did exceed its judicial discretion during the progress of the contest and associated legal proceedings and did improperly reject the military ballot as aforesaid.

12. That since the filing of the petition your petitioner has received information that other irregularities and improprieties occurred at the aforesaid election which, if corrected would have resulted in his election to the Office as aforesaid.

13. That your petitioner does make this appeal to the General Assembly under 1937, June 3, P. L. 1333, Article XVII Section 1747; Section 1748; Section 1749; 25 P. S. Sections 3407, 3408, 3409.

ALFONSE PARLANTE,
Petitioner

AFFIDAVIT

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania } SS
County of Philadelphia }

ALFONSE PARLANTE, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the petitioner and the party aggrieved by the decision of the Court in the above entitled matter, and that he believes that he was duly elected to the Office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of the City of Philadelphia and that the statements set forth in the foregoing petition are just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALFONSE PARLANTE.

Sworn to and Subscribed:
before me this 10 day: of
January, A. D., 1955:

Nan E. Shields
Notary Public

The SPEAKER. The petition is referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

The SPEAKER. There being no objection the Chair will refer House Bill No. 1.

By Mr. READINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consoldiation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I might say, it is a little premature, some of this statement had to be changed we were dictating it rather late and I had hoped to have the entire statement at this time for the press. If it would be possible to hold off for another few minutes, if the Chair so de-

sires and has other business, it would be perfectly agreeable to me.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would certainly desire that the gentleman from Philadelphia have the opportunity to make a finished production. If he desires a few more minutes for preparation they are granted.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The Chair is very gracious. We have the finished production here as far as I am concerned, but I am a little concerned about the Press, Sir.

REPORT OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Mr. ROYER presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

January 24, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith the General Report of the Joint State Government Commission, 1953-55, to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Copies of this report were mailed to the members of the House of Representatives on January 19, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER,
Chairman.

BR:djc

(For Report see Appendix).

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, last week at the beginning of this session, the Republican minority stated its position, that it would not be an obstructionist toward the new administration or to the Governor in any way. That we were for harmony, particularly when we know that it is for the good of citizens of Pennsylvania and good for the citizens of this great Commonwealth. We said that we would not obstruct his program and certainly hoped that he would take the attitude and not force us into any position where we would have to change our thinking.

We were certainly sincere in that statement and we meant every word of it. While we were not in the position to do otherwise at that time in the House we certainly proved what we were thinking in the Senate. We proved it by virtue of the fact that we confirmed all of the appointments that the Governor requested in regards to his cabinet immediately. This certainly could not be said of the Democratic party during the years of 1951-1952. If we look at the record I am sure that you will find that the Democrats at that time held up confirmation of the cabinet posts for months. They showed no spirit of cooperation and then acted purely in the sense of being real obstructionists.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Governor Leader on his Inaugural address, particularly the first four pages wherein he showed considerable signs of statesmanship and interest in the welfare of the citizens of our Commonwealth. But I must say when we turn over to page five his Inaugural address became a campaign speech and in our opinion there was no place in this address for politics. The Governor should remember that this is not a government of the Democrats, by the Democrats, for the Democrats, but a government for all of the people of this great Commonwealth, Republicans and Democrats alike.

In reviewing some of his comments on page five, and I quote, the Governor sarcastically remarks that his administration found the state to be in bankruptcy. He forecast a deficit for this biennium of $86 millions. I would like to ask the Majority Leader when I finish this statement to break down how he arrived at the $86 million figure. It was entirely new as far as we had heard. The last figures which we had showed a deficit of around $60 millions. As he well knows, and I mean the Governor this was caused by the corporate net income tax not producing what was estimated and the sales tax not producing what was estimated.

The Governor further states in his message, "the budget figures for the coming year compiled by the outgoing administration show"—and again let me draw attention to the fact that every man on this floor that has had any experience legislatively knows that the out-going administration does not compile or does not make a budget. This is the distinct responsibility of the new administration. It is not our responsibility to compile a budget. What he should have said was that this is not a budget but departmental requests and certainly we all know that our Governor cuts those requests considerably. Governor Fine during the last two years cut the departmental requests by approximately $60 million.

We know that it is human nature for departmental heads especially when they know they will be out of office within a short time, not to strive to make their requests too low or to particularly cut them too much.

Personally, perhaps we would have been better off if we had taken the attitude of the Governor and played a little politics. If we had done the same as Governor Leader we would have played politics and requested our department heads to ask for low amounts. That would have embarrassed the new administration. But this was not our attitude; we played fair. Governor Leader again states that the last legislature made enormous commitments and these are now pledges that the state must meet, and it did not enact a tax program sufficient to honor these committments, thus placing the state in bankruptcy. And as might be expected this administration inherits the full impact of a reckless fiscal policy in which the Republican Governors in turn and each Republican Legislature in turn has stated, "after us the deluge."

The Governor, in my estimation, is not consistent. He stated in the beginning of his speech that he is going to be a good salesman for Pennsylvania and believe me I am all for that and so is the Minority Party. I am a salesman and I know that it is hard to sell any goods. It is hard to sell Pennsylvania to new manufacturing plants and new business if we picture it as a state in complete bankruptcy, as he is trying to do. He further states in his speech that inasmuch as the Republican party bears the responsibility for the state's fiscal crisis, we the Republicans should join in an honest bipartisan

statesmanlike attempt to reach a meeting of the minds on a fiscal program which will make Pennsylvania solvent once more. He deliberately tries to place all the blame and responsibility on the Republicans and tries to create a so-called fiscal crisis. Now, I believe that this is the quote to end all quotes. He further states in his speech and has the nerve after making statements like that to quote thus, "my administration will not adopt the political technique of exhuming the past to pollute the present." And may I present to you that for three preceding pages of that speech that is all he has tried to do.

Members, I have heard a lot of speeches on the floor of this House but certainly that one with that quote breaks the record after three pages of taking the Republicans apart and trying to place the blame on them.

Now, let us look at the record. We know the reason we need new money for the next biennium is for the soldiers' bonus. We all know that the mandated salaries for teachers, the transportation for school children, the school building authority, the GSA increase in rentals, the staffing of additional hospitals are going to cost money. And may I ask whether there were any Democratic votes for these bills? You're doggone right there were, for every single one of them, and I might say the Governor, voted for some of them. Every Democrat in the House and Senate voted for each measure. And I agree with them, they should. They would have been foolish if they had not taken that attitude. But I want to call to your attention a quotation from our present Speaker of the House when it came to placing the bonus bill on the ballot so that the people could vote for it. He stated that he would oppose the coupling of the soldiers' bonus with a horse-racing bill, but he says "but I am further opposed to coupling the soldiers' bonus with any tax."

Mr. Lovett, the gentleman from Westmoreland, stood on the floor of this House and stated I am like my colleague, Mr. Andrews. "I feel that the issue is a separate issue and should not be tied to any tax measure." That was the attitude and still is the attitude of the Democratic party. No Democratic vote was cast to try to balance the budget during the past sessions. There were votes cast for some of the tax bills but there were no votes cast to actually help balance the budget.

I would also like to quote from Senator Leader who is now so economy-minded, when he stated, and I quote, that he opposed the $425 million debt limit of the school board authority. His thinking was that the sky was the limit. He was opposed to the curtailment of the recreational program; he was opposed to the stretch-out of the schools' Health Program providing for examination on a three-year basis rather than a two-year basis, and certainly, let me assure you that all of us in the Republican Party did not want to oppose those things we would have liked the sky to have been the limit. We would have liked to examine the school children every two years instead of three. We would have liked to have been for everything we could in recreation, but unfortunately we had to provide the money and knew that we were not going to get any help.

Certainly to ask for bi-partisan support seems to me to be playing politics after statements such as that. There is an old saying in politics that a new campaign starts immediately after the last. It seems to me the Governor is starting to campaign. Perhaps it is smart politics, I do not know, but I do say he must remember that two can play at the game of politics. If he is asking for bi-partism support, let him be bi-partism in his talking when he addresses the House or makes speeches.

No man or woman of character is going to stand and take a slap in the face without fighting back, and certainly no political party will take a slap in the face without fighting back. Certainly there was no spirit of bi-partisanship on the part of the Governor, and I would like to remind him again that it is a two-way street.

All of us can forgive statements made in the heat of a campaign, but certainly this was a well-thought-out speech and was written in sufficient time to read and re-read it prior to delivery. In my estimation this was a premeditated attempt to murder the Republican party.

We in the Republican Party are men and woman who represent the people, and just because we are in the minority does not mean that we will not fight in order to see that matters are right. We again reiterate that. We will throw nothing in front of the incoming administration, but let the incoming administration remember it is a government for all of the people and not only of a few.

I might state here at this time that also in the Governor's speech he mentions the need of new money, and he states figures, four hundred, five hundred million, as though it means nothing. Those figures could just as well be one hundred million or two hundred million, and probably nothing. It depends entirely upon what the Governor wants to do. But I would like to make it clear to the people of Pennsylvania that we did not leave a deficit of four or five hundred millions for anybody. That is new money. If the Governor sees fit to go along and keep these laws enacted that is his prerogative. That is the only reason he is going to need new money, if he goes along with the mandated laws. He has the right, if the Majority Party sees fit, to amend those laws so that there will be no new money needed. That is a fact, we know it is a fact, and I believe, Mr. Speaker, you know it is a fact. Thank you.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, if the Chair does not stop referring to me as the Minority Leader, I shall address him as Your Honor.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to apologize to the Minority Leader for not having been able to listen to the first part of his address. I was detained on the rostrum on some business and the acoustics on the rostrum are anything but good.

I will, however, very carefully read the gentleman's address as soon as it is available in the Journal, and I assure you I will try to answer every statement he has made.

I gather from the part that I did hear that he has numerous and many complaints about our newly elected Governor and also about certain activities on the part of the Democratic membership of the House. Just what his complaints were in detail I do not know, but I do

feel sure there is a good answer to all of them and it will be given in due time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, the Minority Leader.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I just would like to clear the record for the Majority Leader.

The minority at this time has no complaints whatsoever in regard to our new Governor, but we do have complaints in regard to our new Governor's attitude when he asks for bi-partisan support on one hand and uses a black-jack on us in the other.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. POLASKI asked and obtained permission for the Committee on State Government to meet during the session of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. WALSH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, what is the Rule on the signing of bills? How many sponsors under the Rules at the present time are permitted to sign a bill?

The SPEAKER. Two sponsors unless permission of the House is granted for more.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to add additional sponsors to a bill I want to introduce.

The SPEAKER. There being no objections, additional sponsors may be added.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. SARRAF asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Ways and Means to meet during the session of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. It may be of interest to the Members to know that we will be in session tomorrow, and we will also be in session on Wednesday.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack, rise?

Mr. McCORMACK. To find out whether or not we will adjourn Wednesday. Will there be a session on Thursday, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. There will be no session on Thursday.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. There is a little matter the Chair would like to talk about. You know, for years we always have had more or less commotion about verifying rolls.

A Member rises and asks was the gentleman from so and so in the Hall of the House. I am suggesting to the Floor Leaders that we charge the respective Whips with responsibility for answering when any Member questions as to whether a certain Member was in the Hall of the House, that the Chair interrogate the Whip and if the Whip says he was in the Hall of the House, the Chair accepts that statement. The Whips, on both sides, as a matter of honor. That would save us a great deal of fussing and a great deal of delay.

I do not know whether it will find favor, but I am suggesting that procedure to the respective Floor Leaders. If you like it, tell your Floor Leaders whether you think we ought to try it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Kolankiewicz for Mrs. MONROE for the remainder of the week because of death in the family.

REPORT OF THE SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN

The SPEAKER laid before the House the One Hundredth Annual Report, January 1, 1955, of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its vicinity.

For Report see Appendix.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. VARNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I admire your stand in regard to parking on the Capitol Plaza. I drove down from the hills of Clarion County today in anticipation of finding a place to park. I drove up on the ramp, and lo and behold, the ramp was full of cars. I figured all the Members must have gotten a new car, or perhaps the ramp and the plaza were filled with cars owned by job-seekers.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman file his request for parking space with the Chief Clerk? If he is unable to obtain service in that manner will he please inform the Chair?

Mr. VARNER. I shall, Mr. Speaker, thank you.

The SPEAKER. That space out there for those that drive should positively be retained for Members of the General Assembly.

The Chair will make very, very diligent efforts to see that that right is recognized.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. LOPRESTI asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Elections and Apportionment to meet during the session of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr PACCHIONI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 24, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it recovene on Monday, January 31, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and

when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvenes on Monday, January 31, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

CITIES-COUNTIES, SECOND AND SECOND CLASS A, Mr. Mihm, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, January 25, at 1:00 p. m.

CITIES—THIRD CLASS, Mr. Bucchin, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, January 25, at 12:30 p. m.

STATE GOVERNMENT, Mr. Polaski, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, January 25, at 11:00 a. m.

COUNTIES, Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, January 25, at 11:30 a. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, January 25, 1955, at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:05 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1955. No. 5.

SENATE

TUESDAY, January 25, 1955

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT H. STEPHENS, D. D., Pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O Lord, our God, we pause as the day begins to offer Thee the tribute of our praise.

We thank The for all things that make life good; for home and family; for our duties and our daily bread; for the joy of litle children and the counsel of wise teachers; for the comfort of true comrades and the help of loyal friends. We thank Thee for life's labor, trial and discipline, and for the call to service through which we can have a part in making this world a better place in which to live.

Let Thy peace rule in our hearts this day, O Lord, and may it be our strength and our song. Prepare us for all the events of this day, its trials as well as its joys. Give us grace to deny ourselves, to take up our Cross daily and to follow in the footsteps of our Lord and Master, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceeding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. WATSON, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly:

It is my duty as Governor of the Commonwealth to call to the attention of the General Assembly certain steps which we must take immediately to assure the flow of revenues to the State and to provide funds for vital State services which cannot be shut off, although we find that the budgeted appropriations have been overspent and are approaching exhaustion.

I respectfully urge that appropriate legislation be introduced in the House of Representatives to re-enact the following "temporary" taxes, and that such bills be speedily approved by the House and Senate.

These taxes are:

Gross Receipts Tax on Public Utilities
Corporation Income Tax
Corporate Net Income Tax
Realty Transfer Tax
Fuel Use Tax
Liquid Fuels Tax, with the accompanying Farmers' Reimbursement

I also recommend the further deferment of the Manufacturers' Exemption from the Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes, which exemption has not been in effect since 1935.

While these taxes are still called "temporary," the fact is that they have become a basic part of the fiscal pattern of the Commonwealth, and their renewal at this time is an automatic necessity.

I suggest their re-enactment at existing rates under existing procedures. It will be recognized that the measures suggested do not provide a comprehensive revenue program for the Commonwealth in its present necessities, but their continuance is required to keep the State in funds to meet its obligations.

It will undoubtedly be necessary for the Commonwealth to issue tax anticipation notes against the receipts expected from these taxes. Accordingly, they must be enacted in the very near future to make such temporary borrowing possible.

At the same time that the General Assembly is thus securing the State's immediate cash position, it should act to meet the deficiencies which are occurring in departmental accounts which were underestimated at the time the State's budget was adopted for the 1953-55 biennium.

These deficiences are:

	Payable before 5-31-55	Payable after 5-31-55	Total Deficiencies
Department of Internal Affairs			
Salaries and Expenses			$ 125,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry			
Occupational Disease Compensation	$ 325,000.00		325,000.00
Department of Public Assistance	15,644,000.00		15,644,000.00
Department of Public Instruction			
Salaries of County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents	27,973.00		
Payments to Municipal Authorities	5,000,000.00	$ 6,711,000.00	
Transportation	1,171,413.00		
School Employes' Retirement Board—Contingent Reserve Account		967,004.00	
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 Interest Deficiency		7,537,457.00	
Total—Public Instruction			$ 21,414,847.00
Department of State			
State Employes' Retirement Fund—Interest Deficiency		2,650,655.00	2,650,655.00
Judicial Department			
Supreme Court			
Eastern District—Salaries and Expenses	$ 7,000.00		
Western District—Salaries and Expenses	9,800.00		
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	6,600.00		
Fees of Prothonotaries—all districts	1,000.00		
Procedural Rules Committee	2,500.00		
Board of Law Examiners	6,000.00		
State Reporter—Salaries and Expenses	5,760.00		
Superior Court			
Expenses of Judges	4,900.00		
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	7,500.00		
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	1,500.00		
Common Pleas			
Expenses of Traveling Judges	30,000.00		
Total—Judicial			82,560.00
TOTAL—DEFICIENCIES			$ 40,242,062.00

The figures given are the apparent amounts required to finance the obligations incurred or due to be incurred in the current biennium. They were compiled by my fiscal representative from information furnished by departmental controllers prior to the time of my taking office. During the six-week period that my representatives were engaged in their task, these figures changed almost daily. In fact, as I indicated in my message yesterday, as late as last Tuesday, January 18, 1955, the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction advised the then Budget Secretary that a deficiency of $9,251,220 for support of public schools which had been requested earlier will not actually be required. The reason given was a miscalculation. Neither my Budget Secretary nor I have been fully satisfied with this explanation, but because I am attempting to keep all appropriations to a minimum, I am not including this very large item in my requests.

Accordingly, the total deficiency appropriations requested come to $40,242,062.00.

It will be readily apparent that the two departments whose budget appropriations have proved insufficient are Public Assistance, which deals with relief, and Public Instruction, which distributes State subsidies to local school districts. Together, they are incurring more than 90 per cent of the total deficiency.

I trust that the members of the Legislature will agree with me that these departments must be put in funds to meet the policy in expenditures which the General Assembly has previously laid down.

These deficiency appropriation requests are based upon the accrual accounting methods which hold each biennium responsible not only for the cash expenditures actually made but also for the commitments incurred during that biennium. The State's new accounting system will be based upon this accrual method which will report the State's finances accurately at all times

The total of the deficiency appropriation requests is, of course, not identical with the estimate of the State's deficit for 1953-55. The total deficit will represent the failure of income estimates to be achieved, as well as expenditures that are in excess of budgetary allocations.

It is my hope that, in our work together, we can so formulate the 1955-57 budget for the State, and so carefully control expenditures made under it, that it will be unnecessary in future years to ask the General Assembly

to pass important tax laws on an emeregncy basis or to make huge appropriations for departmental deficiencies.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BLASS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I would like to make a few remarks preliminary to the introduction of a bill.

Mr. President, ever since my entry into the Senate, I have been a strong proponent of the toll road. I have followed it with a great deal of interest from the time of the original Turnpike, through the Western Extension, the Delaware River Extension, the Northeastern Extension, and the Northwestern Extension.

Mr. President, in 1951, I introduced this same bill which passed the Senate, passed the House, but was vetoed by Governor Fine because he said it was premature. I know now that the age of prematurity is past.

Mr. President, in conjunction with Senator Chapman and Senator McMenamin, of Scranton, I am going to reintroduce the same bill.

Mr. President, this bill provides for the extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from a point at or near the city of Erie, on the Northwestern Extension, to a point at or near the city of Scranton, on the Northeastern Extension. The Northeastern Extension is in the process of construction. The Northwestern Extension is about ready to begin. This road, when completed, will provide a fine highway along the northern boundary of the State. It will provide access to the traffic coming from the great populace centers of the northwest, the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis and Milwaukee, to New York. It will shorten the distance from Chicago to New York by a distance of about 200 miles. Instead of forcing traffic to go through the New York Thruway, from Albany to New York, this bill will provide a short and easy access, and it takes us through a section of Pennsylvania which needs development.

Mr. President, the reason I am such an advocate of the toll road is probably enhanced by the fact that this provides roads without any expense or burden to the taxpayers. Pennsylvania has taken its position, unique in this regard, that it was the originator of the Turnpike system. It should follow, and continue to follow, and provide these roads which carry no burden so far as the taxpayers of the State are concerned.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. BLASS, CHAPMAN and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act to facilitate traffic in the northern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the Northwestern Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike to a point on the Northeastern Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, from or near the City of Erie in Erie County to or near the City of Scranton in Lackawanna County, or to a point on the Northeastern Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of such turnpike and to issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other evidence of indebtedness exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal divisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. McMENAMIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, I want to wholeheartedly endorse the remarks made by Senator Blass, of Erie, and say that this is a bill designed to give action to the crying problem in the coal fields of northeastern Pennsylvania. A Turnpike across northern Pennsylvania is not only sound and feasible, but it will have two immediate effects of benefit to the people of all of northern Pennsylvania. First of all, it will create employment in the building of the highway and, secondly, it will make northeastern Pennsylvania more attractive to new industries because of increased and better transportation facilities.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. PECHAN and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act providing for forfeiture of State and local public offices, trusts or employment and ineligibility to hold the same by persons refusing to testify on matters relating to the office, trust or employment on the ground of self incrimination.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. McCREESH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act prescribing hours, rates and conditions of employment; imposing duties on employers in respect thereto; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

He also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act permitting charitable, religious, patriotic or civic organizations to conduct the playing of the game of bingo when the proceeds thereof are used exclusively for charitable, religious, patriotic or civic purpose.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

He also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act providing payments to Philadelphia police for time spent on official duties in courts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, the bill that I am about to present this morning concerns the construction of a toll bridge across the Monongahela River from West Brownsville Hill to the top of Brownsville Hill. This bill is being co-sponsored by Senator Bane and, of course, myself, and the idea in support of presenting this legislation is the fact that in the Brownsville area there is a bottleneck as far as traffic is concerned.

Mr. President, the citizens of the tri-county area are strongly in favor of some measure which will alleviate the hazards which now exist, particularly on U. S. Route 40, which is our own National Highway and is known as the National Road. I feel that the construction of this bridge across the Monongahela River will have a great effect as far as business is concerned in southwestern Pennsylvania.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. LANE and BANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 26, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to erect and construct a toll bridge over the Monongahela River connecting the State highway system in Washington County with the system of State highways in Fayette County, and to provide the necessary approaches and connections with such State highways; empowering counties to pay certain damages; providing for the collection of tolls; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 27, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RUTH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 29, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three," providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I believe that each and every member of this Senate fully realizes the serious problem of unemployment which now prevails within the confines of our Commonwealth. It seems to me that each and everyone of us would like to do something about unemployment because this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which is supposed to be one of the richest States in the United States, is suffering from a terrible depression. It has reached home to us in western Pennsylvania, especially in the counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette and Cambria. We, in western Pennsylvania, are determined to do something about it.

Mr. President, the resolution I am about to present we hope will rectify this situation to a certain extent. At least, we are trying to do something to help or citizens who want to work and who do not want a handout.

Therefore, Mr President, on behalf of Senator Bane, Senator Haluska and myself, I present a resolution which really memorializes Congress to establish a public works program, something in which Pennsylvania and its political subdivisions can participate.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO ENACT A TEMPORARY PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Messrs. LANE, BANE and HALUSKA offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

In the Senate, January 25, 1955.

Whereas, Many Pennsylvania citizens are without employment and there is at least a probability that many more will be without employment within the foreseeable future; and

Whereas, It is impossible for this Commonwealth and its political subdivisions to bear, in addition to the burden of caring for the needy unemployables, the burden of caring for large numbers of needy unemployables; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for a temporary public works program as a means of providing work for the needy unemployed, such program to be established in such a manner that the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions may participate therein, with the Federal Government contributing 60%, the Commonwealth 20%, and the county, city, borough or township 20% of the

moneys required for the various projects; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

State-Aided Colleges and Universities to Withdraw from Agreements Restricting the Broadcasting and Televising of Athletic Contests

Mr. DiSILVESTRO offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Law and Order:

In the Senate, January 25, 1955.

A controversy of national importance has developed between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and some of its members in the matter of bringing collegiate sports events to the television public.

The N. C. A. A. through its television committee has decreed that in each football season thirteen inter-collegiate football games commonly referred to as "games of the week" may be telecast. These games are usually between comparatively large universities and colleges from all sections of the country.

In many cases, in fact, in most cases the television public has no interest in either the schools or the game itself, but has no freedom of choosing a game to view because no other game may be telecast.

In metropolitan areas many people who because of physical handicaps, age and employment are prevented from attending in person sports events in which their Alma Mater or schools to which they have attachments are engaged, and the only way they have to view these games is through the medium of television.

Viewing sports contests of colleges in which they have an interest would have a salutory affect on the very many persons who are institutionalized as well as the shut-ins and handicapped.

These are the ones who are really penalized by the rulings and arrangements of the N. C. A. A.

Interest in certain sports events in which colleges and universities are engaged should be the result of what the schools have to offer and certain sports events should not be foisted on the television public through arbitrary agreements; therefore be it

Resolved, That each college and university receiving appropriations from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania withdraw from all agreements restricting the telecasting of athletic contests so that the contests may be available for commercial television; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the president of each college and university receiving State appropriaions.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WAGNER asked and obained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I want to send to the desk three copies of A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, dealing with Public School Building Subsidies. This is a Report which has been awaited by educators and legislators for quite some time. There have been many inquiries about it, and within the last half hour a copy has been placed in the mail box of each Senator.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DEALING WITH PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING SUBSIDIES

Mr. WAGNER, on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following report which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Of The General Assembly
P. O. Box 61
Room 450—Capitol Building
Harrisburg

January 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Public School Building Subsidies.

Copies of this Report for members of the Senate have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

BR:djc

The PRESIDENT. The Report will be noted in the Journal.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

In the Senate, January 24, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvenes on Monday, January 31, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvenes on Monday, January 31, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, January 31, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 10:46 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, January 31, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, January 25, 1955

The House met at 2:00 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Most merciful Father, Thou who art Eternal Goodness, we thank Thee that Thou hast chosen us for so many different adventures in life and that all the hopes and all the wonders of Thy divine skill and workmanship fashioned us for larger purposes, bigger ambitions, and greater services. Bless us now, Father, and the Representatives of this Commonwealth with originality in leading and planning. Keep them from unarresting conformity, thinking with other folk's opinions, from drifting along the usual ways. Help them and all of us to understand that there is something unique in every life, the dullest, drabest, most prosaic, something that even God cannot repeat.

Hear us, we pray Thee, as we now call upon Thee for help, strength, peace, grace and joy. Grant that we may all be kindly affectioned one to another, abounding in love, gentle and full of compassion, remembering that each walks a difficult road and each travels a lonely way. In Jesus' name we pray it. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Monday, January 24, 1955?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the approval of the Journal for Monday, January 24, 1955, be postponed until the Journal is in print.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. EWING, HAUDENSHIELD and COOPER.
HOUSE BILL No. 2.

An Act abolishing the Pennsylvania Tunnel Commission; assuming its obligations; and appropriating money from the Motor License Fund.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. EWING, HAUDENSHIELD and COOPER.
HOUSE BILL No. 3.

An Act authorizing the Department of Highways to construct a toll free tunnel between the Fort Pitt Bridge now under construction and the Saw Mill Run Interchange of the Parkway-West; providing for the necessary approaches and connections with State highways; empowering counties to pay certain damages; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 4.

An Act regulating horse racing, with wagering on the results thereof; providing for the licensing of race tracks, race horse owners, riders, trainers, stewards and officials for such racing; providing for revocation of such licenses and appeals therefrom; imposing license fees; creating a departmental administrative commission within the Department of Agriculture, and defining its powers and duties; requiring the revenues accruing under this act to be deposited in a special fund in the State Treasury; appropriating the moneys in such funds for public school purposes and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. THOMPSON and COOPER.
HOUSE BILL No. 5.

An Act amending the act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134), entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State; and providing for their publication and distribution," including Society of the 28th Division A.E.F., Inc., among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 6.

An Act providing for and legalizing a State lottery to raise additional revenue for State-aided hospitals and for medical research; creating the Hospital-Medical Lottery Commission in the Department of Welfare as a departmental administrative commission; providing penalties, and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LAWYER. HOUSE BILL No. 7.

An Act to provide for an additional law judge of the court of common pleas in the nineteenth judicial district.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WM. B. SMITH and STONE.
HOUSE BILL No. 8.

An Act authorizing and directing the Department of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to erect and maintain a bridge over the Ohio River in Beaver County, between a point in or near the borough of Midland on the west side of the Ohio River to a point in or near the borough of Shippingport on the opposite side of the Ohio River in the vicinity of the Shippingport Ferry, and to provide the necessary approaches and connections with State highways; empowering counties to pay certain damages; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. STRAUSSER and STANK.
HOUSE BILL No. 9.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing panalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring certain signs and notices

of operator's duty to stop vehicles when approaching school buses receiving or discharging school children.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 10.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," authorizing incorporated towns to remove and impound vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 11

An Act amending the act of August 5, 1932 (P. L. 45), entitled "An act empowering cities of the first and second classes to levy, assess and collect, or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of, certain additional taxes for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus, and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced," limiting taxing authority and providing for the termination of certain taxing ordinances.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties, First Class.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 12.

An Act amending the act of August 5, 1932 (P. L. 45), entitled "An act empowering cities of the first and second classes to levy, assess and collect, or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of, certain additional taxes for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus, and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced," limiting taxing authority and providing for the termination of certain taxing ordinances.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties, First Class.

By Messrs. McCANN and TOMPKINS.
HOUSE BILL No. 13.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing the election of county superintendents by open or secret ballots of school directors.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS and WHEELER.
HOUSE BILL No. 14.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the appropriation of moneys for the handling, storage and distribution of certain surplus foods.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS and LOPRESTI.
HOUSE BILL No. 15.

An Act amending the act of June 16, 1936 (P. L. 715), entitled "An act relating to Reference and Arbitration," further providing for membership of arbitration boards.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 16

An Act requiring bills introduced in the General Assembly to be printed with punctuation.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. LIGHT. HOUSE BILL No. 17.

An Act amending the act of May 27, 1937 (P. L. 901), entitled "An act for the protection of producers of farm produce; providing for the licensing, the bonding or holding collateral of and the regulation of certain dealers in farm produce, as herein defined within this Commonwealth; conferring powers, and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture; providing for appeals and injunctions; and prescribing penalties," increasing the license fee and providing for the posting of bonds or collateral by dealers.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. RIGBY and VAUGHAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 18.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled, as amended, "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class, and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," providing that an ordinance or resolution imposing a tax shall not become effective unless approved by the electors of the political subdivision affected thereby.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. AGNEW and WILT. HOUSE BILL No. 19.

An Act amending the act of April 6, 1951 (P. L. 69), entitled "An act relating to the rights, obligations and liabilities of landlord and tenant and of parties dealing with them and amending, revising, changing and consolidating the law relating thereto," permitting distress of personalty at any time and on any day in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 20.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," exempting all parsonages or manses from taxation.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 21.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled, as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," exempting all parsonages or manses from taxation.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. WALSH, McLAUGHLIN, FILO, and THOMAS. HOUSE BILL No. 22.

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 626), entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class; creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review; imposing duties on certain county and city officers; abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties; and prescribing penalties," fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. AGNEW and WILT. HOUSE BILL No. 23.

An Act relating to photographs of candidates for primary and general elections; imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. VAUGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 24.

An Act amending the act of April 28, 1937 (P. L. 417), entitled "An act relating to milk and the products thereof; creating a Milk Control Commission; establishing its jurisdiction, powers and duties; regulating the production, transportation, manufacturing, processing, storage, distribution, delivery and sale of milk and certain products thereof; providing for the licensing of milk dealers and the payment of fees therefor; requiring milk dealers to file bonds to secure payment for milk to producers and certain milk dealers; authorizing the holding of hearings and the issuance of subpoenas by the commission; conferring jurisdiction upon courts to punish contempts and to prohibit violations of this act and of rules, regulations and orders of the commission; authorizing the commission to adopt rules, regulations and orders, and to enter into interstate and Federal compacts; requiring persons who weigh, measure, sample or test milk to procure permits or certificates, to take examinations, to pay fees therefor, to furnish certain notices, records and statements, and to use certain methods of weighing, measuring, sampling and testing; authorizing the commission to examine the business, papers and premises of milk dealers and producers, requiring the keeping of records and the filing of reports by milk dealers, and permitting, with limitations, the use of information obtained thereby; authorizing the commission to fix prices for milk and certain milk products subject to the approval of the Governor, and conferring certain powers upon the Governor with respect thereto; providing for appeals to the courts from decisions of the commission, and for the burden of proof upon such appeals; prescribing penalties, fines and imprisonment for violations of this act and rules, regulations and orders of the commission; defining perjury; defining remedies; repealing legislation supplied and superseded by this act, and saving rights, duties and proceedings thereunder; and making appropriations," abolishing the power of the Milk Control Commission to fix milk and milk prices.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1901 (P. L. 431), entitled "An act defining the rights and liabilities of parties to, and regulating the effect of, contracts for work and labor to be done, and labor or materials to be furnished to any building, bridge, wharf, dock, pier, bulkhead, vault, subway, tramway, tollroad, conduit, tunnel, mine, coal-breaker, flume, pump, screen, tank, derrick, pipe-line, aqueduct, reservoir, viaduct, telegraph, telephone, railway or railroad line, canal, mill-race, works for supplying water, heat, light, power, cold air, or any other substance furnished to the public; well for the production of gas, oil, or other volatile or mineral substance; or other structure or improvement of whatsoever kind or character the same may be; providing remedies for the recovery of debts due by reason of such contracts, and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto," including a journeyman craftsman or laborer within the definition of a sub-contractor.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. GARLOCK. HOUSE BILL No. 26.

An Act amending the act of May 27, 1937 (P. L. 901), entitled "An act for the protection of producers of farm produce; providing for the licensing, the bonding, or holding collateral of and the regulation of certain dealers in farm produce, as herein defined, within this Commonwealth; conferring powers, and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture; providing for appeals and injunctions; and prescribing penalties," providing for bonding of dealers in farm produce.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. GARLOCK and A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 27.

An Act requiring the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission to pay political subdivisions an amount equal to the real estate tax on account of property acquired by the commission for turnpike purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. PACCHIOLI, Mrs. REIBMAN, Messrs. GAFFNEY and BUCCHIN. HOUSE BILL No. 28.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," prohibiting passing school buses in business or residential districts.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY. HOUSE BILL No. 29.

An Act providing for the regulation and licensing of horse racing and horse race meetings, other than harness racing or harness racing meets and all participants therein; legalizing and regulating the pari-mutuel or certificate method of wagering on the results thereof; creating the Pennsylvania Racing Board, and prescribing its powers and duties; imposing a tax upon wagers, payable by those herein as licensees, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. PACCHIOLO and GAFFNEY. HOUSE BILL No. 30.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the fees and license period for motor vehicle operators' licenses.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. DOWNS. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 2.

In the House of Representatives, January 24, 1955.

From time to time the various practices, rules and regulations of the Milk Control Commission have been subjected to wide public criticism.

Members of the General Assembly have been asked by various groups of consumers and producers as to the propriety of the commission's rules, regulations and practices, particularly those relating to fixing of milk and cream prices and the reasons why milk produced in this Commonwealth and distributed in a neighboring state is cheaper when bought there by a Pennsylvania consumer than in the State wherein it was produced; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of three members of the House and the President Pro Temopre of the Senate appoint three members of the Senate, who together shall constitute a joint committee to make a thorough study of the rules, regulations and practices of the Milk Control Commission, giving particular attention to price fixing of milk and cream; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigations whether the General Assembly is in session or in recess. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee, and to produce any books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of their findings and recommendations to this session of the General Assembly as soon as possible

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WORLEY. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 3.

In the House of Representatives, January 24, 1955.

The President of the United States and his gracious wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, have purchased a farm in scenic Adams County and have expressed the desire of making it their home in the near future; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania welcome President and Mrs. Eisenhower to become voting residents of Adams County; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor in writing, which was read as follows:

Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly:

It is my duty as Governor of the Commonwealth to call to the attention of the General Assembly certain steps which we must take immediately to assure the flow of revenues to the State and to provide funds for vital State services which cannot be shut off, although we find that the budgeted appropriations have been overspent and are approaching exhaustion.

I respectfully urge that appropriate legislation be introduced in the House of Representatives to re-enact the following "temporary" taxes, and that such bills be speedily approved by the House and Senate.

These taxes are:

Gross Receipts Tax on Public Utilities
Corporation Income Tax
Corporate Net Income Tax
Realty Transfer Tax
Fuel Use Tax
Liquid Fuels Tax, with the accompanying Farmers' Reimbursement

I also recommend the further deferment of the Manufacturers' Exemption from the Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes, which exemption has not been in effect since 1935.

While these taxes are still called "temporary," the fact is that they have become a basic part of the fiscal pattern of the Commonwealth, and their renewal at this time is an automatic necessity.

I suggest their re-enactment at existing rates under existing procedures. It will be recognized that the measures suggested do not provide a comprehensive revenue program for the Commonwealth in its present necessities, but their continuance is required to keep the State in funds to meet its obligations - - - - -

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will suspend. Will the Chief Clerk see that the workmen in the adjoining room cease their pounding.

The Chief Clerk is requested to notify the workmen to cease pounding.

The House will be at ease until the busy worker is so notified.

For what purpose does the Minority Leader rise?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, to make a brief statement.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed audibly

Mr. SMITH. I would just like to remind the Speaker that that was part of the Republican strategy, and you certainly have ruined it by sending the Chief Clerk out to stop the pounding. That was a Republican voter trying to get back in.

The SPEAKER. If the Majority Leader will take the place of the Minority Leader, or if the Minority Leader will take the place of the Majority Leader, the Chair will be glad to entertain what either leader has to say; but we cannot recognize the Majority Leader at the Minority Leader's post.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, is it permissible to speak without recognition?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is out of order. We refuse to allow the Majority Leader to impose upon the Minority. We are here to protect the Minority.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks, the Majority Leader, in his right place and we hope in his right mind.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inform the House that the Majority Leader is willing to speak from any position in the House, and would like to suggest that it is going to take a lot more than pounding to get that Republican back in.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will resume the reading of the Governor's message.

It will undoubtedly be necessary for the Commonwealth to issue tax anticipation notes against the receipts expected from these taxes. Accordingly, they must be enacted in the very near future to make such temporary borrowing possible.

At the same time that the General Assembly is thus securing the State's immediate cash position, it should act to meet the deficiencies which are occurring in departmental accounts which were underestimated at the time the State's budget was adopted for the 1953-55 biennium.

These deficiencies are:

	Payable before 5-31-55	Payable after 5-31-55	Total Deficiencies
Department of Internal Affairs			
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	$ 125,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry			
Occupational Disease Compensation	$ 325,000.00	.....	325,000.00
Department of Public Assistance	15,644,000.00	.....	15,644,000.00
Department of Public Instruction			
Salaries of County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents	27,973.00	.....	.....
Payments to Municipal Authorities	5,000,000.00	$ 6,711,000.00	.....
Transportation	1,171,413.00	.....	.....
School Employes' Retirement Board—Contingent Reserve Account	.....	967,004.00	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 Interest Deficiency	.....	7,537,457.00	.....
Total—Public Instruction	.....	.....	$ 21,414,847.00
Department of State			
State Employes' Retirement Fund—Interest Deficiency	.....	2,650,655.00	2,650,655.00

	Payable before 5-31-55	Payable after 5-31-55	Total Deficiencies
Judicial Department			
Supreme Court			
Eastern District—Salaries and Expenses	$ 7,000.00	.....	.....
Western District—Salaries and Expenses	9,800.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	6,600.00	.....	.....
Fees of Prothonotaries—all districts	1,000.00	.....	.....
Procedural Rules Committee	2,500.00	.....	.....
Board of Law Examiners	6,000.00	.....	.....
State Reporter—Salaries and Expenses	5,760.00	.....	.....
Superior Court			
Expenses of Judges	4,900.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	7,500.00	.....	.....
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	1,500.00	.....	.....
Common Pleas			
Expenses of Traveling Judges	30,000.00	.....	.....
Total—Judicial	.....	.....	82,560.00
TOTAL—DEFICIENCIES	.....	.....	$ 40,242,062.00

The figures given are the apparent amounts required to finance the obligations incurred or due to be incurred in the current biennium. They were compiled by my fiscal representatives from information furnished by departmental controllers prior to the time of my taking office. During the six-week period that my representatives were engaged in their task, these figures changed almost daily. In fact, as I indicated in my message yesterday, as late as last Tuesday, January 18, 1955, the Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction advised the then Budget Secretary that a deficiency of $9,251,220 for support of public schools which had been requested earlier will not actually be required. The reason given was a miscalculation. Neither my Budget Secretary nor I have been fully satisfied with this explanation, but because I am attempting to keep all appropriations to a minimum, I am not including this very large item in my requests.

Accordingly, the total deficiency appropriations requested come to $40,242,062.00.

It will be readily apparent that the two departments whose budget appropriations have proved insufficient are Public Assistance, which deals with relief, and Public Instruction, which distributes State subsidies to local school districts. Together, they are incurring more than 90 per cent of the total deficiency.

I trust that the members of the Legislature will agree with me that these departments must be put in funds to meet the policy in expenditures which the General Assembly has previously laid down.

These deficiency appropriation requests are based upon the accrual accounting methods which hold each biennium responsible not only for the cash expenditures actually made but also for the commitments incurred during that biennieum. The State's new accounting system will be based upon this accrual method which will report the State's finances accurately at all times.

The total of the deficiency appropriation requests is, of course, not identical with the estimate of the State's deficit for 1953-55. The total deficit will represent the failure of income estimates to be achieved, as well as expenditures that are in excess of budgetary allocations

It is my hope that, in our work together, we can so formulate the 1955-57 budget for the State, and so carefully control expenditures made under it, that it will be unnecessary in future years to ask the General Assemply to pass important tax laws on an emergency basis or to make huge appropriations for departmental deficiencies.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

The SPEAKER. The Governor's message will be printed in the Legislative Journal.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, during the 1953 session of this House, a practice was started which I think should be continued. At that time the now Speaker, and the then Minority Floor Leader asked the privilege of having printed in the Journal of the House the Democratic Platform which had been adopted in 1952. That permission was granted, the platform was written into the Journal, and as I recall the Republicans followed suit.

I think it is wise that this be done so that the public has easy access to the platform of the Democratic Party and can best judge after the Session has come to a conclusion whether or not we have fulfilled the promises made which were adopted in due course by the State Democratic Committee and the platform setting forth the various pledges made to the people of this Commonwealth.

In a moment I am going to ask that that privilege be extended again to print the Democratic Platform of 1954 into the Journal. I trust that the members of the Minority party will read the platform and will observe during this Session that bills carrying out every pledge are introduced and we assure you that we will do our best to pass through this House bills carrying out each one of these pledges.

I now request that the Democratic Platform of 1954 be printed in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the platform will be printed in the Journal.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
1954

PREAMBLE

The Democratic Party in Pennsylvania is sincerely dedicated, as all Americans should be, to the preservation of Peace in the world, to the preservation of Freedom against Communist aggression and subversion, and to the rigid maintenance of America's unity of purpose with the peoples throughout the world who share our ideals and our hopes. We are proud of the impressive record of the Pennsylvania Democratic Congressional Delegation in support of these principles.

We believe in and have always advocated a truly bi-partisan foreign policy, and we will not endorse or condone opposition for opposition's sake. That is the prerogative of the cut-throat factions in the Republican Party.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP WEAK

We deeply regret the weaknesses in the National Republican Administration which are the unhappy product of indecisive leadership, intemperate campaign oratory, and divided counsels. The spreading disillusionment which has cost us leadership and friends abroad, and enduring confidence and strength at home, is no source of comfort to us. We implore the President to use the unlimited power of his office to reassert our nation's once proud leadership in the world and to recapture that daring initiative which has now been lost by his administration.

We believe that this nation, under a liberal Democratic Administration, can attain full employment for its people without war. The Republican Administration obviously regards unemployment with complacency and callousness. Its index of prosperity is the stock market. Our index of prosperity is the employment office at mine, mill, and factory.

JOB SCARCITY SERIOUS

The Democratic Party believes that any unemployment is too much unemployment, and we pledge a determined, unceasing effort to awaken the Republican Administration to its grave responsibilities.

We condemn most strongly the Republican Party's bold attempt to conceal this seriousness of unemployment in Pennsylvania and the nation, reminiscent of the Hoover Administration, and we point out that it is only the economic safeguards built into our system by the Democratic Party that have kept us from a full-scale panic and depression.

RICH MAN'S TAX BILL

The Eisenhower Administration promised to be a middle-of-the road administration. Instead, it is frankly dominated and directed by the great corporations and banks.

Its tax bill is a rich man's tax bill.

Its housing bill is a mortgage banker's housing bill.

Its farm policy has reduced prices to the farmer, raised them to the consumer, and added to the profits of the middleman.

Its "give-away" programs have squandered the nation's tidelands oil, jeopardized our multibillion dollar investment in atomic energy, and restored the power trust to full strength and vigor.

GOP PLEDGES BROKEN

It has betrayed the confidence of millions of its supporters, quickly broken the campaign promises made to them, and failed to provide the leadership which they had hoped for. These things the Democratic Party will oppose to the full limit of its strength.

We believe in an America which can lead the world to peace and lead our people to full employment and rising living standards.

We believe the election of a Democratic Congress is necessary to achieve these goals.

DEMOCRATS ON THE MARCH

This is a year of great opportunity for the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania. It is an opportunity to serve wisely and well in the interest of the people as a whole.

It is an opportunity to banish from political power the ruthless and outmoded oligarchs of the Republican Party, who for years have subjected the people of this Commonwealth to long and violent abuse of Governmental Authority.

We need a new realism in State Government.

There is a basic and crying need for integrity and political morality to correct the evils we have suffered through the injudiciously managed affairs of our state government.

We have had government by secrecy, connivance, private deals, political favoritism and reprisals which are always the hand tools of the unwise and the incompetent.

Now the time is at hand for sound business judgment and moral integrity in the operation of our state government. The wastrels, the political medicine men, the financial jugglers and other perverters of orderly governmental processes must go.

Government of the type under which we have languished and suffered for so long extinguishes the hope of the people who look toward their government as a source of confidence and security.

REPUBLICANS FAIL PEOPLE

Responsible party government based on sound moral stability has ceased to exist in Harrisburg.

The Fine-Wood Republican record of indecisive leadership, bitter factional bickering, unredeemed

platform pledges, continued concessions to the worst elements of the party, and cynical sacrifice of the interests of farmers, white-collar and industrial workers, housewives and small businessmen to those of a few favored corporations, demonstrates clearly that the Republican Party of Pennsylvania under such leadership is no longer fit to govern. It has renounced all right to public confidence.

In spite of record taxes and the highest debt of any state in the nation, we have lagged behind all comparable states in the quality and quantity of our state services.

WASTE AND CORRUPTION

The Fine-Wood Administration has been characterized by a trail of broken promises, the merciless macing of state employees for financing political feuds, reckless expenditures of public funds to bolster local political machines, shocking toleration of prison administrations that have produced riots and revolutions, secret tax settlements for campaign contributors, and stubborn refusal to eliminate costly waste and inefficiency in government.

Although elected on the solemn pledge that no new taxes would be enacted, the Fine-Wood Administration proceeded to levy the most iniquitous of all nuisance taxes—the General Sales Tax.

CLEAN UP THE MESS

In spite of the fact that large sections of Pennsylvania have sunk into a distressing state of economic stagnation, grimly reminiscent of the soul-searing Hoover depression, our Commerce Department, under absentee control, has been ineffectual and unimaginative in attracting new industry to these areas or in promoting the interests of native industry.

Clearly it is time for a sweeping change in Harrisburg.

The Democratic Party of Pennsylvania believes it is not enough to catalog the obvious failures of the Fine-Wood Administration. We and our candidate for Governor, George M. Leader, offer a positive program to restore the pride, prestige and prosperity of our Commonwealth.

DEMOCRATS OFFER HOPE

In this year, when the Democratic Party has lighted new bonfires of hope for the politically disillusioned people of this Commonwealth, it is our duty to combine, construct, reconcile, and bring into proper focus the issues in which the people have a vital stake.

We will not rest until the mess at Harrisburg has been cleaned up, all possible economies affected, and the overlapping of functions and bureaus and loose, uncontrolled spending eliminated.

An equalized tax structure, impartial and efficient tax collection and business-like budget control will be promptly instituted.

INSTALL ECONOMIES, END WASTE

By eliminating wasteful extravagance and stamping out the wide-spread tax-dodging which has robbed our school system of millions of dollars of desperately needed funds, we will improve the state's financial capacity to provide the greatest possible educational opportunities for our youth.

We will strive for an independent judiciary and to keep our courts free of political domination and control.

For the protection and development of our human resources, agricultural, industrial and natural resources, the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania pledges to the people of our Commonwealth the following:

REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

To end the "mess in Harrisburg" through a complete reform and overhaul of our wasteful and inefficient state government in an orderly and systematic manner, and not through hasty and ill-considered action as was proposed by the Fine-Wood Administration; to pass a Governmest Reorganization Act, modeled after the Federal Government Reorganization Act, empowering the Governor to eliminate waste, inefficiency, and overlapping of state services; using as a basis the Chesterman Committee Report which revealed that after proper reforms, savings of $100,000,000 could be effected each biennium; to ascertain the true financial condition of the Commonwealth, which is now impossible under existing accounting systems, by establishing a modern system of accounting in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint State Government Commission and approved by the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants, thus eliminating the practices which have enabled Republican Administrations to fool the people before each election by parading fictitious surpluses; to appoint, as, an administrative deputy to the Governor, a capable executive to supervise the administrative management of the sprawling state services; to improve personnel administration by a realistic revision of salaries and provide job security for professional and technical employees; to create a State Consumer Commission to represent the interests of consumers before the regulatory bodies and agencies of the Commonwealth.

TAXES

To abolish the General Sales Tax; to set up a more equitable tax structure, based on the principle of ability to pay, giving consideration to the taxes paid at local and Federal levels; to reconstruct Pennsylvania's hodgepodge fiscal structure; to eliminate the rampant waste, fraud and tax-dodging which has robbed our schools of desperately needed funds; to re-examine tax settlements and recover excessive refunds granted to favored corporations and taxpayers who are substantial Republican campaign contributors; to eliminate

loopholes which afford opportunities for tax evasions; to provide a system of accurate budgeting to replace the antiquated hit-or-miss system now existing; to make appropriations to agencies of the Commonwealth in accordance with object classification instead of in a lump sum as at present, thereby eliminating the indiscriminate juggling of appropriations without proper approval.

STATE CONSTITUTION

To revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth for the purpose of streamlining and moderizing our state government.

ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT

To carry out the Constitutional mandates governing periodic reapportionment of both House and Senate; to institute absentee balloting; to provide that a person who votes at least once every four years retains his permanent registration rights; and to safeguard the right of the minority party to have watchers and other election officials at the polls.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

To attract qualified and experienced technical and professional personnel into the Health and Welfare Departments under the full protection of a merit system; to encourage and strengthen local health units; to institute a policy of cure, rather than custody, for the mentally ill; to give the Bureau of Mental Health real authority to reverse policies which have retarded rather than advanced our mental health program; to staff our hospitals with well-trained personnel for the prompt and effective treatment of mental patients; to provide separate care for seniles and mentally-retarded children, and to set up clinical services throughout the state to prevent mental illness; to reduce overcrowding, bring about a reduction in cost, and alleviate the staggering human waste of mental care policies which provide life imprisonment for mental patients, rather than treatment to restore them to useful lives; to provide equitable reimbursement for hospitals providing free and below-cost care to needy persons; to establish a strong, state-wide program of preventive and placement services for dependent and neglected children; asd to insure proper care and training of the children of migrant farm workers.

HOUSING

To assist local redevelopment and housing authorities in their attack on urban blight which is destroying property values, providing breeding grounds for crime and juvenile delinquency and destroying the self respect of thousands of our citizens; to support in the Federal Congress a public housing program which will resume the rate of construction authorized by the Wagner-Taft-Ellender Housing Act of 1949.

EDUCATION

To make an accurate survey of the new school building needs of the Commonwealth, including all construction completed, authorized and projected by local authorities and the State Public School Building Authority, so that the long-range commitments of the Commonwealth can be accurately assessed, and the school building program, which has been brought to a virtual halt by actions of the Republican General Assembly, once more set in motion; to eliminate inequities in teacher retirement benefits; to maintain teachers' salaries at a level which will attract competent people into the profession; to strengthen the program of State Teachers Colleges to the end that they will supply more teachers to our schools and provide better continuing service to educational institutions and teachers; to provide equal educational opportunities regardless of race, religion or national origin in all state-aided schools, colleges, and universities; and to provide adequate educational opportunities for all crippled and retarded children.

COMMUNISM

To treat the Communist Party and its members as moral and legal outlaws, and deal with them accordingly; to pursue vigorously policies which will maintain a high level of prosperity and employment and thus eliminate the conditions which create a favorable climate for Communist subversion.

ATOMIC PROTECTION

To create a Civil Defense organization which can cope realistically with sweeping changes wrought by the rapid technological advances being made in the methods of atomic warfare.

CIVIL RIGHTS

To create a Fair Employment Practice Commission with enforcement powers. The record of betrayal of platform pledges on FEPC by the Repulican Party offers clear evidence that the only hope for the enactment of legislation to eliminate discrimination lies in the election of a Democratic Administration.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

To adjust the basic assistance grant so as to provide a minimum standard of health and human dignity, and to maintain the public assistance program as a state responsibility.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

To strengthen the provisions of the Public Utilities Act so as to provide greater protection for the interests of consumers, and to appoint members of the Public Utilities Commission who will make the public interest their primary concern, so that fair rates will be the objective of the Commission as well as a fair return on the investment of the utility.

HIGHWAYS

To abolish the Highway Department's control over local road affairs; to enact a home-rule road program which will give the political subdivisions a permanent and fair percentage of traffic earnings. This road program will result in the improvement of thousands of miles of state and local roads, save millions of dollars annually in local taxes for road purposes, reduce the state highway department's administrative and overhead costs, and stabilize the road building and allied industries.

MINING AREAS

To mobilize the resources of our State Government to attract new industries to our coal areas; to provide additional appropriations under the Mines Sealing Act for filling in strippings and fighting mine fires; to cooperate fully with a proposed Federal Mine Drainage and Mine Flushing Program; to provide an adult training program in our school system; to create a skilled labor force in distressed labor areas capable of attracting new industries to these areas; to expand our turnpike system by connecting the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre area with Erie.

VETERANS

To provide effective administration of existing laws relating to veterans, and to make adequate provision for the physical rehabilitation and vocational training of veterans.

LABOR

To repeal all anti-labor legislation enacted by Republican Administrations; to amend the Unemployment Compensation Law to provide that if a person qualifies for one week of benefits he will become eligible for the entire benefit period; to return to the original provisions of the law providing computation of weekly benefits according to the full weekly wage; to repeal the Lloyd Wood amendments which have placed the benefit payments of thousands of workers in jeopardy by granting concessions to favored employers; and to insure administration of the law which recognizes that unemployment compensation is insurance bought by the employee and not relief to the needy; to increase Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Disease Compensation benefit payments and extend payments for duration of disabiltiy; to liberalize definitions of compensation rights; and to change the statute of limitations in Workmen's Compensation cases from one to two years; to enact a fair Anti-Injunction Law which will require hearings before temporary injunctions and jury trials before permanent injunctions are issued in labor disputes; to require prevailing wage rates be paid on all government-sponsored contracts and projects; to provide that women in industry will receive equal pay for equal work; to improve the State Labor Relations Act; to sponsor a realistic minimum Wage Law; to provide that prison-made goods will be used only in state institutions and not sold in the open market; to oppose any attempts to eliminate labor organizations under the guise of "right to work" legislation; to vigorously enforce Industrial Safety Regulations and Sanitation Laws; and to enact legislation to insure minimum crew complements and crew requirements based on the general practice in the railroad industry.

NATURAL RESOURCES

To halt the "give-away" policies of Republican Administrations, both in Harrisburg and Washington; to protect the public's interest in the water resources of the Commonwealth, particularly the waters of the Delaware and Perkiomen Valleys, which are vital to the industrial growth of our state, in order that they do not become subject to abuse or monopoly control; to begin immediate negotiations with the states of New Jersey, New York, and Delaware and the cities of New York and Philadelphia to seek an interstate compact which will provide a permanent solution to the Delaware River water problem, and permanent protection of the rights of Pennsylvania, which have been bargained away by the Fine-Wood Administration; to institute a realistic anti-stream pollution program, beginning at the head-waters and working down to the outlets, instead of working toward the head-waters; to make the first complete geological survey of the state's mineral resources; to institute an effective program of restoration and reforestation of coal strip lands, and to institute a businesslike management of the Commonwealth's timber resources.

CONSERVATION

To inaugurate and carry out a state-wide conservation plan which will reclaim for posterity uprooted and ruined land areas; to restore fresh water streams to their former purity; to prohibit the cutting of virgin timber on state park areas; to rebuild the deer herd to some semblance of its former numbers; to install a small game restoration program to benefit farmers and sportsmen alike; to guarantee leaseholders on state lands their property rights and full cooperation in enjoying the recreation facilities of the out-door world; to grant proper rights-of-way on state lands to give gas well owners an even break in utilizing that great natural resource; to expand the stocking of county streams, ponds and lakes with various species of fish; to protect the sportsmen's interests in appointments to the Game and Fish Commissions and in the expenditure of the Game and Fish Funds; and to develop a state-wide program of ponds and lakes for recreational purposes.

LOBBIES

To enact a state law requiring registration of lobbyists and detailed accounts of their receipts and expenditures.

FARMERS

To eliminate politics from the Department of Agriculture and appoint a Secretary of Agricul-

ture from the ranks of the farmers; to establish an effective program for the control of disease in cattle, poultry and plant life which emphasizes eradication rather than temporary control; to establish a promotion program for the distribution and sale of Pennsylvania's farm products; to base indemnity for herd destruction on current market values; to maintain, rehabilitate and expand the rural road improvement program; to extend rural electrification; to expand Pennsylvania State University's agricultural research and extension work, including a special study project on inoculation against brucellosis; to promote agricultural and home economics courses in rural schools; to institute a state-wide soil survey; to take the soil conservation service out of politics; to simplify the method of obtaining gas tax refunds, and to insure equitable compensation to farmers for losses inflicted by game.

MILK CONTROL

To end the dealer domination of the Milk Control Board by giving adequate representation to producers and consumers; to close the gap between the low prices paid the farmer and the high prices paid by the housewife; to establish uniform standards of inspection; to develop a more progressive program of merchandising; to defend the interests of the thousands of Pennsylvania farmers who sell their products in milk sheds under federal marketing regulations.

BUSINESS

To end the absentee control of the State Commerce Department, which has failed in its primary task of attracting new industry into our state and promoting the interests of our native industry; to give real assistance to local Chambers of Commerce, labor unions and civic groups which are striving to attract new industry into the state, with top priority to the distressed labor areas.

PHILADELPHIA

To provide adequate state support for Philadelphia in dealing with its health, highway, housing and home-rule problems; to oppose efforts at Harrisburg to weaken home rule powers; to support any legislation required to grant Philadelphia the right to complete City-County consolidation; to authorize immediately the construction of the Delaware Expressway by the state; and to grant Philadelphia a fair share of State Highway funds.

PITTSBURGH

To provide maximum state cooperation with the Pittsburgh improvement program, including completion of the Penn-Lincoln Parkway, development of the Point State Park, construction of a rail-river-truck terminal, the Ohio River Boulevard extension, and the Lower Hill redevelopment project; and to end the discrimination against Pittsburgh in the distribution of state school assistance, health and highway maintenance funds.

HOME RULE

To enact legislation to permit all cities to frame and adopt charters in accordance with their needs and desires; to oppose any legislative change in local tax structures unless the General Assembly concurrently transfers state revenues to compensate for any loss of revenue to the municipality; and to provide municipalities and school districts additional revenue by repealing the exemption of machinery from local assessments.

LIQUOR CONTROL

To examine and adjust where necessary, the policies, practices and procedures of the Liquor Control Board relative to merchandising, warehousing, licensing, enforcement and supervision of personnel to eliminate political favoritism and partiality, in administration; to administer the affairs of the Board with a full complement of Board members in accordance with the law and thereby remove the arbitrary and dictatorial atmosphere which has resulted when official business has been governed by less than a complete board.

STATE POLICE

To improve the status of the state police by providing uniformity in conditions of employment, job tenure safeguards, and increased pension benefits.

To redeem these pledges, the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania humbly asks God's help and guidance and the support of the people of this great Commonwealth.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, the Minority certainly has no objection, as we said last week, to the Majority's platform being printed in the House Journal. We will probably ask, maybe tomorrow or some day next week, that the Minority Platform also be printed in the House Journal and I hope without objection.

I would like to remind the Majority Leader though I am quite sure the Minority party will probably during the Session read this platform back to them several times when things are not accomplished.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, last week I believe I chided the Speaker on the fact that he was getting to be rather an expensive Speaker and I did not know whether the Commonwealth could afford him, particularly when he breaks two gavels in one day. That is a rather expensive Speaker. We have not been accustomed to that kind of expense, particularly when the Majority party is talking economy and I think it should start right at home in the Speaker's chair.

At that time the Speaker said, and I think he said it with disgust, as he held up a broken gavel, that if it

would be possible he would prefer to work with something other than that gavel. And he said that he would like to have an old-fashioned bung-driver.

I would like to tell the Speaker that a bung-driver is just about as old-fashioned as a buggy whip. They just do not drive bungs today in beer barrels, believe me. There seem to be far newer methods, I believe that has also been based on economy, because with the newer methods you do not lose a drop.

After scouring around in several places I was able to procure something that I hoped the Speaker might like.

I have here a real bung-driver. Now, this is made for a man of brawn, not brains. I picked this one up but I just couldn't picture our Speaker handling a mammoth weapon like this and, believe me, it is heavy. The only person I can picture with this would be a man about six-feet-two with probably a Budweiser tumor in the front here, and the Speaker does not have the brawn nor does he have the Budweiser tumor that goes with this type of a bung-driver.

So I went to a little extra bother and got what we call the Liberace type. This is a little bit lighter. You can see it is far more delicate in stream-lining if you just compare the two of them. It is probably built more for the type of our Speaker who likes to get a firm hold on something like this without tiring himself out. It is more the aesthetic type and I though the Speaker might approve of that.

Before I went out I really found a pipper-doo. There she is. Look at that! Now there is one you can really get a heft on, you can take a full swing with it, and if you notice it gives the bung a more sporting chance because it is a little bit narrowish where you hit it. I did not know if the Speaker could use this. I thought I would give him a choice, because I can picture this Session being rather a long one, and I can picture a lot of long and lengthy speeches. I though maybe he might consider this, because I can see our Chief Clerk and the Secretary of the House when we need them to count votes, probably being asleep and they would probably have to count them twice anyhow to get enough votes. He might be able to lean right over and sort of tap them. Now, I suggest that the Speaker pick this type, but if he taps the Chief Clerk or the Secretary of the House I suggest he does it lightly because he might have them temporarily out of order. I have three of them here, and I thought I would give the Speaker his choice.

The gentleman who contributed these said he also was economy minded and I could have one of the three. So if the Speaker will take his choice I will return the other two. I will deliver them to the rostrum to see which one he would prefer.

The SPEAKER. Is this a gavel that I see before me it's handle toward my hand
Is this a scepter that beckons to greater power
A sturdy rod with which to tame an unruly mob
Or is it a snare—a symbol that bespeaks of liquid joys
That tells a tale of nightly wassail
Does the touch of this blunt instrument whisper caution
Beware the Smiths when bearing gifts
Is this a thing to Schlitz my throat
If perchance I wield it will I be sadder Budweiser?
Me thinks one day the giver of this gift did call me Pop
Could this perchance be Pabst Blue Ribbon?
With this in hand will one speak sternly of the Rules
Or in terms of lilting song sing of down where the Wurzberger flows.
I would not have it so. If one must needs relax
We would fain take our ease beneath the Anheuser-Busch.
The giver of this gift has spoken of the assassination of a party.
Could not one with this dire weapon plunk a party on the head.
Until we have fathomed the secrets of the plot
We accept this symbol of authority and say to him
Who is at once our friendly enemy and our dearest friend.
Lay on McDuff and damned be him who first cries: Hold, enough

Having embalmed this gift in the liquid amber of our remarks, we say to the giver that we will convert an instrument of intoxication into an instrument of sobriety.

The House will be in order and let the gentleman from Philadelphia remember that this instrument is lethal within a hurling distance of fifty feet.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, the poem was certainly unexpected. I do not know who sprang the surprise to the Speaker. I tried to keep it a surprise, but it was very worthwhile. If I had known the Speaker was going to advertise all of those out-of-state beers, I would have told him that these bung-drivers came from a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, brewery known as the Gretz Brewing Company.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia does the Chair an injustice. I assure you that these recent inept remarks were purely extemporaneous.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. HELM asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, sitting in the Hall of the House this afternoon, I noticed an unusual glare. I tried to find out where it was coming from, thinking there might be something wrong with the lighting.

Finally I discovered on the third finger of the left hand of one of our brilliant and beautiful secretaries a gorgeous new sparkler. Mrs. Benedict has served the former Speaker, and is serving the present Speaker as one of the Secretaries in that office. I understand she is to leave soon to take up new work. If that ring means what I think it means I think this House should extend to her our best wishes, and our congratulations to the man, because he certainly is very fortunate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair greatly regrets that we will all soon cease to benefit by reason of her services, and we ask the lady to rise and take a bow.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 31.

An Act reenacting and amending the act of May 16, 1935 (P. L. 208), entitled, as amended, "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing an excise tax, for a limited period of time, on the net incomes of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partner-

ships; providing for the assessment, collection, settlement and resetttlement of taxes, and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers, and imposing duties on certain persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships, State and county officers, boards, and departments; making an appropriation; and providing penalties," extending its provisions for a further limited period of time.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 32.

An Act reenacting and amending the act of August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1417), entitled "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing a property tax, for a limited period of time, on the net income derived from sources within the Commonwealth of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships; excluding certain income; providing for the assessment, collection, settlement and resettlement of taxes, and reviews and appeal therefrom; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships, State and county officers, boards and departments; making an appropriation; and providing penalties," extending its provisions for a further limited period of time.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 33.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931, (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended, "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 34.

An Act amending the act of January 14, 1952 (P. L. 1965), entitled "An act imposing a permanent and a temporary State tax on fuels used within the Commonwealth in internal combustion engines for the generation of power to propel motor vehicles using the public highways; providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring dealer-users to secure licenses and to file bonds as a guarantee of payment of taxes, penalties, interest, fines, uncollectible check fees and Attorney General's fees, to file reports and to compile and retain certain records; requiring registration of carriers for hire; imposing duties on such persons; requiring persons selling or delivering fuels to licensed dealer-users to furnish information; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on State officers and departments; providing for refunds of taxes, penalties and interest illegally or erronously collected from licensees; and providing penalties," extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 35.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 36.

An Act reenacting and amending the act of December 27, 1951 (P. L. 1742), entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax relating to certain documents; prescribing and regulating the method and manner of evidencing the payment of such tax; conferring powers and imposing duties upon certain persons partnerships, associations, and corporations, recorders of deeds, and the Department of Revenue; saving certain local taxes and authorizing amendments, extensions and supplements to the ordinances and resolutions relating thereto; and providing penalties," extending the provisions of the act for a further limited period of time.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 37.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," increasing for a further limited period of time the rate of tax imposed upon the gross receipts of certain companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint-stock associations, copartnerships and persons.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 38.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," postponing the manufacturing exemption with regard to capital stock tax and the franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships and companies for a further limited period of time.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. SARRAF asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Ways and Means to meet during the session of the House.

HAWAII JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

The SPEAKER laid before the House Joint Resolution No. 1 of the territory of Hawaii requesting admission of Hawaii as a State.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

TEXAS SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1

The SPEAKER laid before the House Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 of the State of Texas relative to the Bricker amendment.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

UNITED STATES SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 272

DISCARDED REFRIGERATING UNITS

The SPEAKER laid before the House United States Senate Resolution No. 272 urging Legislatures to enact legislation to prevent discarded refrigerating units from becoming a menace to children.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORT OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING SUBSIDIES

Mr. HELM presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

January 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Public School Building Subsidies.

Copies of this report for members of the House of Representatives have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER,
Chairman.

(For report, see Appendix)

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON asked and obtained unanimous consent for House Bill No 1 to be read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganization of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. PETROSKY from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 31, entitled.

An Act reenacting and amending the act of May 16, 1935 (P. L. 208), entitled, as amended. "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing an excise tax, for a limited period of time, on the net incomes of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships; providing for the assessment, collection, settlement and resettlement of taxes, and reviews and appeal therefrom; conferring powers, and imposing duties on certain persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships, State and county officers, borads, and departments; making an appropriation; and providing penalties," extending its provisions for a further limited period of time.

Mr. WHEELER from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1417) entitled "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing a property tax, for a limited period of time, on the net incomes derived from sources within the Commonwealth of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships; excluding certain income; providing for the assessment, collection, settlement and resettlement of taxes, and reviews and appeal therefrom; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships, State and county officers, boards and departments; making an appropriation; and providing penalties," extending its provisions for a further limited period of time.

Mr. BRETH from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended, "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time.

Mr. THOMAS from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 34, enttiled:

An Act amending the act of January 14, 1952 (P. L. 1965), entitled "An act imposing a permanent and a temporary State tax on fuels used within the Commonwealth in internal combustion engines for the generation of power to propel motor vehicles using the public highways; providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring dealer-users to secure licenses and to file bonds as a

guarantee of payment of taxes, penalties, interest, fines, uncollectible check fees and Attorney General's fees, to file reports and to compile and retain certain records; requiring registration of carriers for hire; imposing duties on such persons; requiring persons selling or delivering fuels to licensed dealer-users to furnish information; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on State officers and departments; providing for refunds of taxes, penalties and interest illegally or erroneously collected from licensees; and providing penalties," extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time.

Mr. HASS from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbusement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes.

Mr. McCORMACK from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of December 27, 1951 (P. L. 1742), entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax relating to certain documents; prescribing and regulating the method and manner of evidencing the payment of such tax; conferring powers and imposing duties upon certain persons, partnerships, associations, and corporations, recorders of deeds, and the Department of Revenue; saving certain local taxes and authorizing amendments, extensions and supplements to the ordinances and resolutions relating thereto; and providing penalties," extending the provisions of the act for a further limited period of time.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," increasing for a further limited period of time the rate of tax imposed upon the gross receipts of certain companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint-stock associations, copartnerships and persons.

Mrs. VARALLO from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as committed, House Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," postponing the manufacturing exemption with regard to capital stock tax and the franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships and companies for a further limited period of time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CHIEF CLERK

The CHIEF CLERK. The Chief Clerk requests the Members not to lock in their desks the folders for the filing of bills and histories and so forth, but to leave them on their desks, so that the Sergeant-at-Arms may file the necessary papers.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The only remaining order of business is the meeting of two committes. The Committee on Appropriations wants to meet and organize and also the Committee on Education. That is the only order of business remaining and all the Members who are not members of those two committees will be at liberty to arrange for their departure.

Mr. FILO. When the Speaker said departure did he mean for the rest of the week or just for today's session?

The SPEAKER. Just for today.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, at what time will the House convene tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. At 10:00 o'clock.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEES TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. POLEN asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Appropriations to meet during the session of the House.

Mr. McCANN asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Education to meet during the session of the House.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. PETTIGREW, Mrs. VARALLO, Messrs. GRANVILLE E. JONES, KOLANKIEWICZ and PRICE offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 25, 1955.

Mrs. Gertrude L. Daniels, sister of Representative Susie Monroe, has died suddently at the age of 68 years.

Mrs. Daniels was born in the year 1887 in Florida. She was the daughter of Sandy and Susie Wallace.

Mrs. Daniels was a member of St. Augustine Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives extend their individual sympathy to her sister, Representative Susie Monroe in her hour of loss and bid her take solace in the knowledge that her loved one has fulfilled her destiny, and has received the promised reward for a life well lived; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives give a copy of this resolution to the Honorable Susie Monroe.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 26, 1955 at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:24 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1955. No. 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 26, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, who has inspired men of old to dream of better things and to give themselves in sacrifice and courage that their children might be blessed, give us the same faith. If at any time my country asks anything that is contrary to Thy will give me strength to stand against such wrong. Keep my love for my country from being blind. O Lord, let us never be afraid of the new. Make us receptive to new thoughts. May our minds never shut out Thy holy light and truth. May we everlastingly know that faith without works is dead. Now, O Lord, remember us and help us to accomplish our tasks without tension or strain that we may merit Thy blessing. For Jesus sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Tuesday, January 25, 1955

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, January 25, 1955, be postponed until the Journal is in print.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 39.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions: defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," requiring all meetings of boards of trustees of State institutions be open to representatives of the press.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. RIGBY. HOUSE BILL No. 40.

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 814), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing for the composition of the registration commission, imposing duties on the county commissioners and ending the terms of the present commissioners.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. RIGBY and VAUGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 41.

An Act amending the act of March 7, 1901 (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," providing for minority party representation in council.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. VAUGHAN and RIGBY. HOUSE BILL No 42.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled, as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class. cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such

taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," changing the mercantile tax base.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and MILLS.

HOUSE BILL No. 43.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended, "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," including machinery, tools, appliances and other equipment contained in any mill, mine, manufactory or industrial establishment as part of the taxable value.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. ESHLEMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 44.

An Act authorizing the conducting of bingo games by charitable organizations, churches, volunteer fire companies, and veterans' organizations after approval by the electors of certain political subdivisions.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. WILLIAMS and KORNICK.

HOUSE BILL No. 45.

An Act authorizing the Department of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to erect and construct a toll bridge over the Monongahela River connecting the State highway system in Washington County with the system of State highways in Fayette County, and to provide the necessary approaches and connections with such State highways; empowering counties to pay certain damages; providing for the collection of tolls; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 46.

An Act amending the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," making special provisions for manner of registration in boroughs, towns and townships of less than a certain population in certain counties; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 47.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," permitting electors to vote in their new election district if they have failed to file notice of removal upon taking affidavit and requiring judge of election to file duplicate affidavit.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 48.

An Act amending the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," eliminating the provisions for the cancellation of registration of electors failing to vote during a two-year period.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 49.

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1915 (P. L. 286), entitled "An act to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of minors: By forbidding their employment or work in certain establishments and occupations, and under certain specified ages; by restricting their hours of labor, and regulating certain conditions of their employment; by requiring employment certificates for certain minors and prescribing the kinds thereof, and the rules for the issuance, reissuance, filing, return, and recording of the same; by providing that the Industrial Board shall, under certain conditions, determine and declare whether certain occupations are within the prohibitions of this act; requiring that certain minors shall, during the period of their employment, attend certain schools, to be established as therein provided, and to be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and regulating the

conditions of such attendance; authorizing the State Board of Education, in certain cases, to appoint attendance officers to aid in enforcing the provisions of this act, and creating the salary and expenses of such officers a charge against the school district wherein they are employed; requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted; providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, the attendance officers of school districts, and police officers; and defining the procedure in prosecutions thereunder, and establishing certain presumptions in relation thereto; providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," authorizing minors to appear in entertainment performances under certain circumstances.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 50.

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing and practice of practical nursing and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. FRASCELLA. HOUSE BILL No. 51.

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1937 (P. L. 1743), entitled as amended "An act relating to magistrates and magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia; imposing certain duties upon, and prohibiting certain practices by, magistrates, and fixing their compensation; imposing certain duties on the city controller in regard thereto; authorizing the employment by him of additional clerks and fixing their compensation; regulating the practice in and defining magistrates' courts, the entering of bail, and the issuance of discharges in criminal cases in the county of Philadelphia; conferring certain powers over magistrates and magistrates courts; and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the judges of the courts of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, the Attorney General, and the District Attorney; providing for the appointment and employment of stenographers to report proceedings in certain cases heard by magistrates; fixing the salaries of persons employed by authority of this act; providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; and repealing certain prior acts," providing for expense and clerical allowances for magstrates.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties First Class.

By Mr. MURPHY. HOUSE BILL No. 52.

An Act amending the act of May 18, 1937 (P. L. 654), entitled, as amended, "An act to provide for the safety and to protect the health and morals of persons while employed; prescribing certain regulations and restrictions concerning places where persons are employed, and the equipment, apparatus, materials, devices and machinery used therein; prescribing certain powers and duties of the Department of Labor and Industry relative to the enforcement of this act; and fixing penalties," requiring employers to furnish personal protective devices free of charge.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. STRAUSSER and SWARTZ. HOUSE BILL No. 53.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," prohibiting the throwing of certain material from motor vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. STRAUSSER and WHITENIGHT. HOUSE BILL No. 54.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for payment of the cost of necessary improvements at the Bloomsburg State Teachers College and for the Commonwealth's share of expenses incurred by the town of Bloomsburg in connection therewith.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. READINGER and WOOD. HOUSE BILL No. 55.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. ZIEGLER and MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 56.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1907 (P. L. 135), entitled "An act relating to the appointment of stenographers and assistant stenographers to report proceedings in the several courts of common pleas, and orphans' courts, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, and courts of quarter sessions of the peace, of this Commonwealth, as well as before commissioners, masters, and special masters in chancery, referees, examiners, auditors, and other officers; prescribing their powers and duties, and when such reports shall be evidence of the facts reported; prescribing their compensation and allowances for expenses, when the same shall be paid by the county wherein such stenographers or assistant stenographers are employed, and when by the parties to such proceedings; and repealing an act entitled 'An act directing the appointment of official stenographers in the several civil courts of this Commonwealth; authorizing the appointment of stenographers by examiners, masters, referees, commissioners, and auditors; authorizing the appointment of assistant stenographers; repealing 'An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of this Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation,' approved May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; repealing "An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of this Commonwealth; prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation," approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and repealing "An act defining the duty of court stenographers in the several counties in this State," approved June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one,' approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven; but such repeal not to revive any law repealed by the said act of twenty-fourth of May, one

thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven," changing liability for payment of costs in furnishing copies of notes of testimony requested by defendants.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. RIGBY and VAUGHAN.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 4

In the House of Representatives, January 25, 1955.

Whereas, The financial problems of persons forty-five years of age and over have assumed striking significance due to the policy of private industry to discriminate against such persons forty-five years of age and over in the hiring of employes; and

Whereas, The problems raised by this discrimination involves intricate and basic problems of industry, and are of sufficient importance to warrant special and intensive attention by the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, The results of this discrimination presents the Commonwealth with increasingly serious financial, social and human problems; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission is hereby directed to make a comprehensive and intensive study of the employment problems in private industry of persons forty-five years of age and over, and particularly the reasons why they are invariably refused employment regardless of their qualifications and ability; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission is hereby directed to report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations, with such drafts of legislation necessary to carry its recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. RIGBY and VAUGHAN.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 5.

In the House of Representatives, January 25, 1955.

Whereas, A report known as the Chesterman Report has been completed and was made public sometime ago; and

Whereas, The said report sets forth the findings of an investigating committee which committee investigated the operations of the State Government for the purpose of determining what, if anything, could be done to reduce the cost of operating the State Government; and

Whereas, The said Chesterman Report makes various recommendations for reducing the cost of State Government; and

Whereas, It is the desire of every member of the General Assembly to reduce the cost of State Government, if the same can be done without destroying vital services to the people of this great Commonwealth; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoints a committee of five Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoints a similar committee of five Senators to make a thorough study of the Chesterman Report to determine what practical recommendation of said Report may be adopted to reduce the cost of State Government; and be it further

Resolved, That the said joint committee make a report of their findings and recommendations to this Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of May sixteen one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 208) entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing an excise tax for a limited period of time on the net incomes of certain corporations joint-stock associations and limited partnerships providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending its provisions for a further limited period of time

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1417) entitled "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing a property tax for a limited period of time on the net incomes derived from sources within the Commonwealth of certain corporations joint-stock associations and limited partnerships excluding certain income providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending its provisions for a further limited period of time

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-one one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax payable by those herein defined as distributors on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring such distributors to secure permits to file corporate surety bonds and reports and to retain certain records imposing duties on retail dealers common carriers county commissioners and such distributors providing for rewards imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments providing for refunds imposing penalties and making an appropriation" extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January fourteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-two (P. L. 1965) entitled "An act imposing a permanent and a temporary State tax on fuels used within the Commonwealth in internal combustion engines for the generation of power to propel motor vehicles using the public highways providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring dealer-users to secure

licenses and to file bonds as a guarantee of payment of taxes penalties interest fines uncollectible check fees and Attorney General's fees to file reports and to compile and retain certain records requiring registration of carriers for hire imposing duties on such persons requiring persons selling or delivering fuels to licensed dealer-users to furnish information imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on State officers and departments providing for refunds of taxes penalties and interest illegally or erroneously collected from licensees and providing penalties" extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-one one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax payable by those herein defined as distributors on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring such distributors to secure permits to file corporate surety bonds and reports and to retain certain records imposing duties on retail dealers common carriers county commissioners and such distributors providing for rewards imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments providing for refunds imposing penalties and making an appropriation" extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of December twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1742) entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax relating to certain documents prescribing and regulating the method and manner of evidencing the payment of such tax conferring powers and imposing duties upon certain persons partnerships associations and corporations recorders of deeds and the Department of Revenue saving certain local taxes and authorizing amendments extensions and supplements to the ordinances and resolutions relating thereto and providing penalties" extending the provisions of the act for a further limited period of time

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June one one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" increasing for a further limited period of time the rate of tax imposed upon the gross receipts of certain companies limited partnerships associations joint-stock associations copartnerships and persons

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act amendng the act of June one one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" postponing the manufacturing exemption with regard to capital stock tax and the franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships and companies for a further limited period of time.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. BRETH and BANKER.

RESOLUTION No. 6.

In the House of Representatives. January 26, 1955.

In recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the use of the Commonwealth's game, fish, forest and water resources.

The resultant potential danger of the diminution of our heretofore abounding game, fish, forest and water resources is such as to demand the attention of the people of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life make a thorough study of our game, fish, forest and water resources and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings and take testimony. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records, or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make reports of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation to this session of the Legislature from time to time as their work progresses.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARNATOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, January 31, 1955 at 4:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:13 a. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

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SENATE

MONDAY, January 31, 1955.

The Senate met at 4:00 o'clock, p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM M. BAYLE, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kittanning, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful God, Who has given us this blessed land to use for Thy purposes and to Thy glory, we ask Thee to bless and guide the Senate of this Commonwealth which is here assembled.

Enlighten these representatives of Thy people to do all things according to Thy plan and desires. May Thy grace keep them always conscious that they serve Thee and Thy people who live under their reign.

Watch over the people of this Commonwealth as they walk in Thy fear, and finally may we all have that peace and prosperity which only Thou canst give. All this we ask in Thy name, Amen

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. BERGER and Mr. SILVERT, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR LAID ON THE TABLE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced. presented communication in writing from His Excellency. the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and laid on the table:

RECALLING NOMINATION OF SAMUEL G. NEFF AS MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office. Harrisburg, January 31. 1955.

To the Honorable. the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 18, 1955, for the appointment of Samuel G. Neff. Ellwood City. Beaver County. as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, to serve until July 1. 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. vice J. K. Clement, Dauphin, whose term expired.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. BARR. Mr. President and Members of the Senate. today I invite the Senate Republican bloc to join with the Democratic Party in facing up to the issues now before the 1955 Legislature and resolving them on the basis of what is best for the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I, for one, am in favor of meeting the Republicans half way, so that we can get down to the solid business of evaluating all legislation before the Senate and House, and acting on it in a way that will benefit the people of this Commonwealth. I am opposed to fanatic partisanship when it militates against the public interest.

Mr. President, political responsibility is not restricted to one party, and I believe that if the Senators of both parties will sit down in a spirit of compromise and accord and dispassionately appraise the problems affecting the operation of State government, we shall find proper solutions. I do not believe that any Members of the Senate or the House would like to see this Session deteriorate into a game of political cutthroat, with the public holding the bag.

Mr. President, I am not one of those who believes that our Republican colleagues are less conscious of their public obligations than the members of my own party. I do believe that all of us should focus squarely on the gravity of matters affecting the over-all pattern of State Government.

Mr. President, Governor Leader is a sincere man. He is not the sort to experiment recklessly with the welfare of the Commonwealth. He knows, as does every Member of the Legislature, that we are in a bad hole financially. The causes for this dilemma are not the issue before us. We have got to find a remedy, and that is the issue.

Mr. President, the Democratic Party opens its doors to constructive thought and action on the part of any Republican who believes, as we do, that the interests of the State take a firm priority over political manipulation.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. FLEMING read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 19, 1913 (P. L. 534) entitled "An act relating to appointment of deputy constables," defining the jurisdiction of deputy constables.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. McPHERSON, Jr. asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. McPHERSON, Jr. Mr. President, the year 1963 will mark the 100th Anniversary of two outstanding historical events which occurred on Pennsylvania soil, the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Mr. President, the Battle of Gettysburg marked, as all of you know, the high water mark of the Civil War, and the question of whether this land could exist half slave and half free was finally resolved. This land of ours went on to become the world leader it is today.

Mr. President, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has long since become a classic in the English language. A mural depicting this event is on the wall in this Chamber.

Mr. President, much planning and preparation by State and Federal commissions will go into this celebration if it is to be commensurate with those historical events. We are hoping to focus the eyes of the world on Gettysburg and Pennsylvania in 1963, as liberty-loving people throughout the world rededicate themselves to that great cause of freedom for which those of 1863 on the Battlefield of Gettysburg gave "their last full measure of devotion."

Mr. President, so to allow ample time in which to plan for this great event, I am going to introduce a bill creating a commission and making an initial appropriation to plan for and carry out an appropriate celebration.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. McPHERSON, Jr. read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act creating a commission to arrange plans for the celebration of the One-hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KOPRIVER, Jr. read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," defining "educational secretary" and providing for certification of educational secretaries.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Highways to construct a toll free tunnel between the Fort Pitt Bridge now under construction and the Saw Mill Run Interchange of the Parkway-West; providing for the necessary approaches and connections with State highways; empowering counties to pay certain damages; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. WATKINS and DiSILVESTRO read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. PECHAN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 27, 1953 (P. L. 641), entitled "An act prohibiting the erection and maintenance of obstructions to the operation of aircraft in certain areas and prescribing penalties," redefining an airport approach; changing the obstruction area.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Messrs. KESSLER and WADE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act relating to employe welfare trust funds; providing for registration with and examination by the Insurance Commissioner; imposing duties on trustees of such funds; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. KESSLER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferirng powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certian costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating speed near school grounds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. MALLERY, TAYLOR and STEVENSON read

in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1217), entitled "An act providing for payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act, approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1987), and making an appropriation."

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CAMIEL read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 39, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 11, 1917 (P. L. 758), entitled "An act for the protection of the public health by regulating the possession, control, dealing in, giving away, delivery, dispending, administering, prescribing, and use of certain drugs, and keeping records thereof; by regulating the use of drugs in the treatment of the drug habit; by providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, druggists, and registered nurses for certain causes, and by providing for the enforcement of this act, and penalties," changing the penalties for the illegal sale, dispensing or giving away drugs.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 40, entitled:

An Act to provide State scholarships for the medical education of a limited number of persons; providing for competitive examination of applicants; fixing the qualifications of applicants; requiring medical students so subsidized to agree to serve in State institutions for a specified number of years; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Governor, the Secretary of Welfare, the Department of Public Instruction, and State-aided medical schools; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. HALUSKA read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 41, entitled:

An Act creating a Legalized Games of Chance Control Commission; defining its powers and duties; authorizing the commission to investigate and supervise and enforce the administration of the Bingo Licensing Law; and to adopt, amend and repeal rules and regulations governing the administration thereof, and to enforce the same.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act requiring State-aided hospitals to permit persons, licensed to engage in the practice of any branch of the healing art, to treat their patients therein; authorizing the withholding and forfeiture of appropriations and imposing duties on the Department of Welfare.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act authorizing the licensing by municipalities of bona fide veterans, charitable, educational, religious or fraternal organizations, civic and service clubs, volunteer fire companies and first-aid or rescue squads to hold, operate and conduct games of chance, for prizes, of, and restricted to, the selling of shares or tickets or rights to participate in, and the awarding, drawing or allotment of prizes in, the specific kind of games of chance commonly known as bingo or lotto and making lawful the holding, operating and conducting of such games of chance under such licenses when the net proceeds thereof are devoted entirely to educational, charitable, patriotic, religious or public-spirited uses; defining such games of chance; providing for the issuance and amendment of such licenses by the governing body of any municipality and the suspension or revocation thereof and for the regulation, control and supervision of the conduct of such games of chance and for the administration of this act; and providing for the submission of this act to the legal voters of each municipality of this State for their approval or rejection before the same shall become operative within such municipality.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 44, entitled:

An Act making statements of fact or opinion on a scientific or art subject contained in published treatises, periodicals, books, or pamphlets admissible in evidence in actions or proceedings involving ailments or injuries of human beings.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. RUTH and MILLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 45, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section eighteen, article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for absentee voting.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the interception of communications, and prescribing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, the bill that I am about to present relates to that monstrosity which was passed at the last Session of the legislature; the legislation which exempted all industrial machinery in counties from the first to the third class, exempting second class counties, and also the legislation which exempted machinery from the fourth to the eighth class counties.

Mr. President, we on the Democratic side have felt that was quite an injustice. I think that our position at the last Session was justified by the actions which were

taken by a number of the organizations representing the taxing bodies of this Commonwealth; namely, the County Commissioners' Association, the Association of Cities of the Third Class, the Burgesses' Association, the Boroughs Association, the Townships Association, the School Directors Association. These all go on record—mind you, all go on record—asking the repeal of this obnoxious legislation.

So, Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues, Senator Yosko, Senator Holland, Senator Seyler, Senator Haluska, Senator Dent, Senator Schmidt, Senator Miller and myself, I present to the Chair the following bills, trusting that they will be committed to the Committee on Local Government.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. LANE, YOSKO, HOLLAND, SEYLER, HALUSKA, DENT, SCHMIDT and MILLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 47, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. I. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation: designating the subpects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," including machinery, tools, appliances and other equipment contained in any mill, mine, manufactory or industrial establishment as part of the taxable value.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 48, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended, "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation and county borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class! providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," including machinery, tools, appliances and other equipment contained in any mill, mine manufactory or industrial establishment as part of the taxable value.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messres. LANE and HOLLAND read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 49, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing requirements for suspension and revocation of operators' licenses and learners' permits on first, second, third, fourth or subsequent violations of the motor vehicle laws.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. HOLLAND and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 50, entitled:

An Act providing for the regulation of lobbying; requiring registration of lobbyists, keeping accounts of contributions and of receipts and expenditures, reports and statements under oath by lobbyists and persons receiving contributions or expending money to influence legislation.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. YOSKO and VAN SANT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act proposing an amendment to article two, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Executive Nominations I report the Executive Nomination which has been recalled by the Governor.

The nomination was read as follows:

MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Samuel G. Neff, Ellwood City, Lawrence County, for appointment as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, to serve until July 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice J. K. Clement, Dauphin, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I call from the table at this time the communication from His Excellency, the Governor, recalling the nomination of Samuel G. Neff as a Member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review.

The Clerk read the communication as follows:

RECALLING NOMINATION OF SAMUEL G. NEFF AS MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 31, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated January 18, 1955, for the appointment of Samuel G. Neff, Ellwood City, Beaver County, as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, to serve until July 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice J. K. Clement, Dauphin, whose term expired.

I respectfully request the return to me the official message of nomination in the premises.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I call from the table the nomination of Samuel G. Neff, and ask it be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the nomination as follows:

MEMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Samuel G. Neff, Ellwood City, Lawrence County, for appointment as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, to serve until July 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice J. K. Clement, Dauphin, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATION RETURNED TO THE GOVERNOR

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the nomination just read by the Clerk be returned to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. DONOLOW. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The nomination will be returned to the Governor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SILVERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, last year, LaSalle College brought prominence and honor to the State of Pennsylvania and to the city of Philadelphia when it won the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. This was done under the brilliant coaching of Mr. Ted Loeffler.

Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of myself, as well as all of the Senators from the city of Philadelphia and Senator McMenamin, from Lackawanna County, whose county contributed a brilliant member to the team, I am presenting this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATING LaSALLE COLLEGE UPON HAVING CHAMPION BASKETBALL TEAM

Messrs. SILVERT, DONOLOW, CAMIEL, STIEFEL, McMENAMIN, DiSILVESTRO, WEINER and MULLIN offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, January 31, 1955.

The basketball team of LaSalle College recently won the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship. The outstanding skill, teamwork and clean sportsmanship which has been consistently displayed by the LaSalle College basketball team has brought honor and sporting fame to the State of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate extends its most hardy congratulations to the coach and to each of the players of the LaSalle College Basketball Team; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate likewise extends its congratulations to LaSalle College upon its having a champion basketball team; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to send a copy of this resolution to LaSalle College.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be suspended and the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, January 31, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 7, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 7, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, the resolution that I am about to present to this august body pertains to the problem of unemployment in western Pennsylvania and especially in my home county of Washington.

Mr. President, as far as this particular case is concerned, I might say that the President of the United States, the two United States Senators, our local Con-

gressman, our Governor and his representatives have all visited in Muse, in Cecil Township, in my county.

Mr. President, this resolution has to do with the closing of the National Number 3 mine of the United States Steel Corporation. This particular plight and problem of this community has been highly publicized. Recently I had a conversation with a number of prominent industrialists in my county and they feel that if Congress and the office of Defense Mobilization were properly advised as to what could be done, we could alleviate to a certain extent the plight of this coal mining town where approximately 1200 to 1400 people are now unemployed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS REGARDING THE PLACING OF CERTAIN DEFENSE ORDERS

Mr. LANE offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

In the Senate, January 31, 1955.

The closing of National No. 3 Mine of the United States Steel Corporation located in Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, has left in its wake a great human and social problem resulting from unemployment.

Washington County has suffered widely felt repercussions from that closing.

Much of the problem so created can be alleviated and the problems of unemployment solved by giving the opportunity for the filling of contracts for the manufacture of transformers to the Pennsylvania Transformer Company, of Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania, for use by the United States Department of Defense.

Due to existing facilities and available labor, transformers can be produced as cheaply and efficiently, and perhaps more cheaply and efficiently, in this area by the Pennsylvania Transformer Company as in any other area of the Nation.

The problems of this area have received sympathetic recognition from both Federal and State officials of both major political parties; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to take such steps as are necessary for the purpose of providing for placing of orders for transformers for use of the United States Depatment of Defense with the Pennsylvania Transformer Company of Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to presiding officers of each house of Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, next Monday, God willing, I expect to speak on one of the most controversial issues of the day. Next Monday, I expect to devote at length my version, the little knowledge I have, of cancer.

Mr. President, last year, back in the county of Cambria, an issue was started which was carried by practically every newspaper in the country. I serve notice now so that the medicos of the Commonwealth, the American Cancer Society, Walter Winchell, John Teeter, Executive Director of the Damon Runyon Fund, and others may be here or have someone here to hear my story.

Mr. President, I mention these names because the ones whom I have mentioned are men who contacted me and endeavored to stop my crusade in person. They are entitled to be present to hear my story.

So, Mr. President, with the consent of this Senate, my colleagues here, I expect next Monday to bring to the people of America and this Chamber the true facts in so far as the treatment in the curing of cancer is concerned.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. DENT and PECHAN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the issuance of restricted licenses; requiring governors on vehicles operated by restricted licensees; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 1, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:05 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, February 1, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 31, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

O God, Who art the same yesterday, today and forever, it is by Thy mercy that we are permitted to live this day. Thou hast set before each of us an untravelled way, full of mystery, pathos and beauty; grant us Thy kindly light to lead us on. Let not the beauty of Thy radiance fade lest we lose our way. Let Thy light and beauty shine down the untrodden way. Hear our prayer for these Representatives. Give them courtesy, meekness of bearing, charity, sincerity of speech, and diligence in their allotted tasks. Where deed of theirs can help to make this world a better place for men to live in, where word of theirs can bring renewed hope and cheer to fellow travellers in distress, and where prayer of theirs can hasten the brotherhood of men, there let them do and speak and pray. In Jesus' name. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, January 24, Tuesday, January 25, and Wednesday, January 26, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. WORLEY HOUSE BILL No. 57

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania giving citizens eighteen years of age the right to vote.

Referred to the Commitee on State Government.

PETITION

SCHENLEY SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION—PROTESTING STREAM POLLUTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Petition, numerously signed, of the Schenley Sportsman's Association of Schenley, Pa. protesting the dumping of industrial waste and sewage into the tributaries of the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas Rivers.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—PUERTO RICO

CONDEMNING AGGRESSION AGAINST DEMOCRACY IN COSTA RICO

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Concurrent Resolution of the House of Representatives and Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico condemning the aggression against democracy in Costa Rica.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be printed in the Legislative Journal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
CAPITOL
San Juan, Puerto Rico

We, Nestor Rigual Comacho and Julio C. Torres, Secretory of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Mommonwealth of Puerto Rico, respectively,

CERTIFY:

That in sessions held by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the fourteenth of January nineteen hundred and fifty-five, the following concurrent resolution was approved:

"CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

"To condemn the aggression which is being inflicted to democracy in Costa Rica, and for other purposes.

"Whereas, democracy is being attacked in one of its most prominent bastions in America, the Republic of Costa Rica;

"Whereas, the people of Costa Rica being an exemplary expression of democratic reality, the aggression which is being perpetrated against it there must be necessary put on the alert all Americans who profess the conviction that it is on the democratic realty that the foundations of the freedom and the security of the peoples of the New World are settled;

"Whereas, the people of Puerto Rico firmly believe in the great virtue of democracy as well as in friendship and peace among peoples;

"Whereas, the Costa Rican people and the Puerto Rican people are fully identified by their common belief in the principles of democracy and by their mutual earnest desire that those principles be not impaired, so that they may contribute towards guaranteeing the substances and integrity of democracy in America;

"Whereas, any attempt at destroying by violence a government established by the free will of the governed constitutes a menace which makes it imperative, for the preservation of democracy in America, to mobilize, in a militant moral force, the conscience of the free peoples of the New World;

"Whereas, we Puerto Ricans firmly believe that any aggression against the democratic institutions of this hemisphere constitutes a serious danger to the integrity of these institutions in America.

"Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico:

"1. To condemn, as it does hereby condemn, the aggression which is being inflicted to democracy in Costa Rica;

"2. To express the respect and admiration of the Puerto Rican people for the men who in Costa Rica uphold, with a high spirit and a profound devotion, the integrity of the democratic principles against the aggression of those who pretend to destroy by force of arms a government established by the strength of the popular will;

"3. To ratify before the democratic peoples of the world its expression of solidarity with the people of Costa Rica, exhorting them to convey that same expression of solidarity, with their faith placed in the divine justice of Almighty God;

"4. To send a copy of this Resolution to the Congress of the United States, the Parliaments of all the Republics of Lation American, the Legislative Assemblies of all the States of the United States, the United Nations Organization, the Organization of American States and to the free press of America."

In order to certify this, we give this certificate signed by us in our offices at the Capitol, in San Juan, Puerto

Rico, this fifteenth day of January nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

(Seal)
(s) JULIO C. TORRES
Secretary,
Senate of Puerto Rico
(Seal)
(s) NESTOR RIGUAL
Secretary,
House of Representatives

The SPEAKER. Will the majority whip please notify the Allegheny delegates that this House is now in session.

The House will be briefly at ease awaiting the arrival of the Allegheny delegates.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Westmoreland, the Majority Whip.

Mr. LOVETT. Mh. Speaker, I wish to report that the Majority Whip has completed his duties. The delegation says it will be here in a few minutes.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

RESOLUTION

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Mr. SARRAF asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
January 31, 1955.

Resolved, That in compliance with the provisions of Rule 27 of the House, it is recommended that the Members of the House named herein be and are hereby elected Members of the Standing Committees of this House of Representatives.

CHILD CARE—Kamyk, Vice Holt.

HIGHWAYS—Stone, Vice McCormack.

LABOR RELATIONS—McKeever, Vice Polaski.

MINES & MINING—Musto, Vice Wargo.

MOTOR VEHICLES—Cianfrani, Vice McKeever.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Holt, Vice Stone.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE — McCormack, Vice Kamyk.

RAILROADS & RAILWAYS—Fargo, Vice Musto.

WAYS & MEANS—McCormack, Vice Stank.

STATE GOVERNMENT—Horst, Vice Ewing.

CITIES, COUNTIES, SECOND AND SECOND CLASS A—Ewing, Vice Horst.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Committees.

GEORGE J. SARRAF, Chairman
HARRIS G. BRETH
A. V. VAPANO
LEON J. KOLANKIEWICZ
MARTIN G. MIHM
ANTHONY J. PETROSKY
MARY A. VARALLO
JOSEPH G. WARGO
BAKER ROYER
HIRAM G. ANDREFS
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ex-officio.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair would say to the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle that this House will always be willing to permit caucuses that are necessarily called, but the Chair submits that out of courtesy caucuses that are projected doring the time of the House should obtain consent from the House to be absent from the Hall of the House.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. BRETH from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 3.

Mr. SARRAF from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 6.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, entitled

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consoldiation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

The first to fourth sections inclusive were separately read and agreed to.

The fifth section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendment:

Amend Section 5, page 7, by inserting between lines 15 and 16 the following:

(6) Shall enumerate all acts of the General Assembly which may be suspended if the reorganization plan becomes effective

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The sixth to thirteenth sections inclusive and title were separately read and agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to transcribe the bill for third reading?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise first of all to interrogate the Majority Leader and then to make a brief statement.

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would first of all like to ask the Majority Leader if he has in his possession at this time Press release No. 11 which was the Governor's Press release as to the temporary taxes?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I do not.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I will send one over to the Majority Leader.

I wonder if the gentleman will turn to page 2 at the top of the page, where there is a statement from the Governor and I quote:

> "It will undoubtedly be necessary for the Commonwealth to issue tax anticipation notes against the receipts expected from these taxes. Accordingly, they must be enacted in the very near future to make such temporary borrowing possible."

I would like to ask the Majority Leader if that is a true statement in his estimation.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I Would say in answer to the gentleman's question that it is slightly misleading. It is not an untrue statement, because the words "very near future" could mean next May, next June, next July, next year; it is a matter of how you interpret the words.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, would we be perfectly right in interpreting the words to mean that as long as a tax program is now on the calendar, and it has been given to us in a tax message that it might mean immediately?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, it could mean that. I do not believe it was intended to mean immediately.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, let me ask the Majority Leader is there any other statement in the Governor's statement, or any other excuse that the taxes be enacted immediately

Mr. READINGER. I am not sure I understand the gentleman's question, Mr. Speaker.

I do not think there is any statement in this whole message which says that it is imperative that we enact this tax or any other tax immediately.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, perhaps I can clear the gentleman's thinking.

The Governor is coming before us with a Press release stating that he "respectfully urges that the appropriate legislation be introduced in the House of Representatives to reenact the following temporary taxes, and that such bills"—and I use these words from the Governor" —be speedily approved by the House and the Senate."

What would the Majority Leader's interpretation of the word "speedily" mean—several months from now?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, no, I think the Governor hoped when he wrote this message that we would speedily reenact these particular tax measures.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would then like to ask the gentleman, if this is a deliberate attempt to fool the House and the people of Pennsylvania, because when he fools the House he fools the people of Pennsylvania, or has this been done because of lack of knowledge of governmental affairs?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe, and firmly state that there was certainly no intention to deceive the House when this message was written and sent to the House.

I think the paragraph the Minority Leader first read was not too well thought out, but I say it is not a misstatement because it is a matter of how you interpret the words "in the very near future."

The Governor has every right, in my opinion, to request that we speedily enact a certain measure that he thinks is wise. And that is what he is asking us to do in this message.

The SPEAKER. Might the Chair suggest that perhaps this interrogation would be more proper when the bills are on final passage?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. If the Chair would go along with out thinking . . .

The SPEAKER. The Chair is willing to permit the Minority Leader to show his political goods at the time he believes is most opportune, but the Chair believes that it would be more in keeping if this particular discussion were deferred until the bills are on third reading.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. For the information of the Chair, I am only trying to establish a definite policy, not so much toward the bills as toward the Governor's release that was made January 25th, and I have tried to direct some thinking as to the Governor's release.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed, but the Chair would suggest that he confine himself to the statements and interrogate the Majority Leader when the bills are on final passage.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. If the Chair will allow me, I would still like to interrogate the Majority Leader in regard to the Governor's statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, if the Majority Leader will go down just a little bit further on page 2, he will notice these words: "These deficiencies are"—and then we have "payable" before three columns—"payable before 5-31-55," "payable after 5-31-55." There we have a figure of $600,711,967, and so on. They are listed in the Governor's statement as deficiencies.

I would like to ask the Majority Leader how we can have a deficiency for the next biennium before money is appropriated.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, it seems quite simple to me. We have deficiencies too often during a biennium.

We have, for example, an appropriation made to the Public Assistance Department during the '53 session. We estimate how much we are going to need, but if we need more than that frequently funds are transferred from other appropriations and there is a deficiency. And there will no doubt be very serious deficiencies at the end of this biennium, May 31, 1955.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the gentleman's attention to what it says "payable after May 31, 1955". It is not occupying in this biennium.

Mr. READINGER. The item that I am looking at is designated "payments to municipal authorities".

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. On page 2, second column. The head of the column is "payable after 5-31-55."

The only reason I bring this to the Majority Leader's attention is this and again we are wondering whether this was intentional or not in the Governor's message. We are using the words "deficiency of $17 million" and it is not a deficiency. They are committed funds for the next biennium and they are not deficiencies at this stage of the game. We do not have deficiencies before we even get into a biennium wnen money has not been appropriated

I am just wondering if the Governor in his message might be trying to build up a larger deficiency by trying

to put it in, or trying to infer that it is in the biennium rather than the biennium starting May 31, 1955.

Mr. READINGER. I am sure the Governor and all of his assistants have no desire to build up the deficiency for this biennium. It is going to be large enough without building it up.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say this will finish the interrogation.

I would prefer when the Governor makes these statements, tnat his experts certainly use the proper wording and not try to slide in some deficiencies that we have nothing whatever to do with in this biennium.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a brief statement.

Mr. READINGER. May I interrupt before he makes his statement, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia yield?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I will, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Berks will proceed.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minority Leader if he is suggesting that I tell the Governor's office what to do in preparing messages which are to be sent over here?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that I know of no one better qualified, because certainly we do not have an entree there.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will put his interrogations through the Chair to the gentleman, and proceed.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that at the time the Majority Leader makes this suggestion to the Governor that he again remind him that tne gasoline tax and the liquid fuel tax are not taxes which go into the general fund, and if they are going to be included in the general fund taxes, I think he should be a bit more specific, because to me, this looks like a deliberate attempt to fool the public.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Today, Mr. Speaker, we are placed in a very unusual position—one without parallel in the history of this Legislature. We have a series of bills coming up on second reading to reenact a number of so-called "temporary taxes" which will bring in revenue in the 1955-57 biennium.

The Governor in his message said that we should reenact these taxes because he plans shortly to sell tax anticipation notes. We have shown, and if the Governor will refer to the law, he will find that he canot issue tax anticipation notes now against next biennium's taxes. He should know that. I believe you know it and I think we know it. If that was his plan, and he gives no other excuse in his message, then I ask why the rush? Under the law, he cannot raise a single penny of these taxes until after June 1st when the new biennium begins. If there is a need for tax revenue now, passing these taxes certainly will not provide the answer.

It is very unusual and contrary to the Administrative Code for the Governor to be asking us to pass taxes without telling us what amount of revenue he expects them to produce. There is not a single word in his message about this to the Legislature. He does not tell us in one word how much money this will produce.

And I might quote from the Administrative Code of 1929, Section 602, which provides as follows:

> "As soon as possible after the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall"—and I want to be emphatic, the word is "shall."
>
> "submit a state budget embracing therein the amounts recommended by him to be appropriated to the General Assembly, the Judiciary Department, the Governor, and the several administrative departments, boards and commissions of the state government, and to institutions within the state, and for all other public purposes."
>
> Kindly pay attention to these next words—
> "the estimated revenues or receipts from any and all sources and the estimated amount to be raised by taxation, or otherwise, together with such budget. The Governor shall transmit the estimate of receipts and expenditures."
> That is the law.

Less than a month ago we were promised by the present Speaker of the House that there would be no budgetary mysteries, yet here today we are confronted with an unprecedented demand that we vote for taxes, without a single estimate of the revenue involved, from the Governor.

Why are you in such a rush? And let me honestly ask you, what are you up to? Because we don't know. What are you up to? Who are you trying to fool? What are you trying to conceal? Again let me ask you, what are you up to? Is this a slick hoax to fool the people of Pennsylvania? We want to help, but for God's sake, tell us what you are up to. Tell the people of Pennsylvania what you are up to. Don't just come in here and throw these things at us. Don't just evade the Administrative Code and throw these things at us on that basis. Why are you trying to sidestep the plain provisions of the Administrative Code which states that it is the duty of the Governor to submit an estimate of revenues when he requests the legislature to enact taxes.

These taxes can wait until after the budget is ready. There is no emergency. We know it and you know it and the people of Pennsylvania know that there is no emergency at this time. These taxes are on the books now and will not expire until May 31st. That gives the Governor ample time to prepare his budget.

Only last week he told the Press and this is the Governor,—that his budget and his tax program would be ready in a month or so. A month or so will not take him past May 31st. So what's the hurry? Let us do these things in the orderly and legal way. Let us follow the advice that our Speaker gave this House so many times when he was in the minority, and I hate to always bring our Speaker back into this, but fortunately or unfortunately for him he was the voice of the minority for many years, and our Speaker said "let's refuse to be rubberstamped." Let us courteously but firmly explain to the Governor that the legislature is a separate branch of our Government and that it is entitled to know all the facts before it is asked to vote on taxes.

We should know how much money the administration is going to need in the next biennium to carry out its program. We should know how much these taxes, and our permanent taxes, and all other sources of revenue

are going to provide, and how much additional revenue will be needed over and above that.

We should be given facts and figures on what will be needed in additional revenue for the rest of this biennium and how it is to be raised. Certainly the taxes we are considering here today have nothing to do with that problem, because none of them come into effect until June 1st. Some of this revenue won't fall due until the spring of 1957.

Again let me ask you what are you up to? So far the majority has been unable to give us a single valid reason for action on these taxes now.

The SPEAKER. At what point did the gentleman from Philadelphia cease quoting the Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I would say several lines back, sir.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. For the Speaker's information I will be quoting him very shortly again.

So far the Majority Leader has been unable to give us a single valid reason for action on these taxes.

I am going to be very blunt again. Please tell us what you are up to. Are you trying to keep us second—guessing you? Stop trying to fool the people of Pennsylvania. The reasons so far given for this haste do not make sense. You know it and we know it. There could be several reasons though that you are not giving, why you might want to pass these taxes at this time.

Now I told you, you are going to force us to second-guess you, so we are going to try to secondguess you.

Let me ask you, first, are you trying to fool the people into believing that this will solve the Commonwealth's fiscal problems if we pass these taxes? Are you planning to take a long recess and get us out of here until late this year? Are we to be called back here to finish the job after the election in November? Will that give the Democrats a chance this fall to say to the people, "See, we didn't pass any new taxes." And that would be quite true if this is the only tax program. We give you up until January 1st, and it might be very advantageous to say that right before an election. Are you going to wait until the need for additional revenue is so desperate, and then make it impossible for the Legislature to act with wisdom and deliberation, or are you stalling for time until the annuel session amendment goes through so that you can put off the whole tax problem until next year when we elect a President? I do not know.

We are asking you, "What are you up to?" Again you are making us second-guess you, maybe these guesses are wrong, but then again maybe some of them are right. Are you deliberately trying to fool the people, or are you stalling for time because the Governor is now finding out that he cannot keep the promises he made during his campaign? Do you want to give the public more time to forget that the Governor said only last September, and I quote, "It is a fallacy to say that when you lop off one tax you have to substitute another."

We in the minority are perfectly willing to vote for every one of these taxes at the proper time. We do not deny the money will be needed. But crtainly we are on solid ground when we say that this is the wrong way to do things. We should have a budget before us just like the law requires. Let us do things in the legal way. Let us be honest with the people and honest with ourselves. Are you ready to say that the tax rates and all the other provisions in this tax bill won't be changed? I wonder if you are ready to say that at this time. Are you ready to say that the tax rates and all other provisions won't be changed at any time six months from now, a year from now, or during this biennium? Are you going to come back here a month from now, or six months from now, and ask us to do this job all over again? Are yo going to come back and say to us, "We need more money on corporate net, we need more money for gasoline, so we are only going to raise it one or two cents, we are only going to raise it two per cent more." If you plan to increase the rate of the corporate net income tax c the rates of some of these others at some future time, the taxpayers have a right to know, they have the right to know, the bad news today. Why try to keep them hanging on a hook? They should not be lulled into a belie that these rates are the rates that they are going to be expected to pay for this biennium and then suddenly find them changed in the middle of the stream. You are asking us to reenact the temporary taxes on gasoline of two cents a gallon. Are you going to come back here later this year and ask for another cent or another two cents?

How do you expect to finance the two thousand miles of farm-to-market roads Governor Leader has promised to build each year during the next four years? How do you expect to finance the half billion dollars worth of roads and highways that have been promised to Philadelphia and to Pittsburgh? How do you expect to continue the progressive road construction program that we have been operating under? Certainly you cannot do all these things without increasing the gasoline tax if you intend to keep your promises. and you owe it to the motorist of Pennsylvania to tell them so. and tell them so now instead of saying in effect, "See, we aren't going to raise taxes after all."

Let us be honest with the people, tell them what you are up to. They are entitled to know, and we are entitled to know. We represent the people. Just because we are in the minority, we still represent the people and I want to get this across to you; what are you up to? You have got us completely fooled and the people of Pennsylvania completely fooled at this point.

Four years ago when the House had a budget which listed both the revenues and the appropriations that the executive department needed, and I quote the present Speaker, who rose in this House and said, and this is the quote Mr. Speaker:

> "There is every reason why there should be no hurry. First of all, it is wrong for the Governor to send a take it or leave budget to the House. Second, it is wrong for us to swallow it because the Governor says "take it or leave it." It is wrong for us to deny the Appropriations Committees and the Ways and Means Committees, the time and the machinery necessary and the advice for them to check on the budget office."

That was in April of 1951. This is January of '55. I would like to impress on you that April is the fourth month and we had four months of study of the budget and the appropriations at that time. and then it was

too much of a hurry. Then the budget was before this House for weeks. Now, we do not have any estimates to submit to the Appropriations Committee. These tax bills are put into the House one day, come out on the floor the next, and we are asked to vote for them tomorrow on third reading without even telling the people of Pennsylvania how much money will be spent.

The Governor has asked for bipartisan support on taxes. What he really wants us to vote for is his program without even asking questions. Certainly he does not want any discussion.

The minority has agreed to give bipartisan support to any legislation that is for the welfare of the people, but certainly we won't be pressured or stampeded into voting for something that nobody knows anything about and which violates all present laws.

The Governor has not told us how this revenue will be spent. We will not be fooled nor will we be a party to the deception of our citizens. If the Governor sincerely wants bipartisan support for his fiscal program, he should take us into his confidence. He should tell us if we enact these temporary taxes that he has no plan to revise them later, and if he plans to revise them, as he promised he would do in his campaign, then why cannot action on them wait until his plans in that dirction are ready? Why this great rush? Is he trying to find some excuse to accuse us of being obstructionists because we refuse to put the cart before the horse or buy a pig in a poke?

He has offered a government reorganization plan which we know is not constitutional, and is so completely antagonistic to all previous procedures. Was he guilty of double talk for the consumption of the public when he talked of cooperation and bipartisanship? If he was sincere in his offer of bipartisanship. he would have consulted with someone in the Republican leadership before he requested action on these taxes.

If this is a sample of the bipartisanship that we can expect, then I better tell this House right now, prepare for a long, long stay, because we are going to be here for a long long time. Bipartisanship calls for a meeting of the minds, for mutual understanding and trust and that will never be gained by orders handed down from on high. There will come a time when even you Members on the other side of the House will not sit still for that. It is the responsibility of the minority to point out these unorthodox procedures, and I might say, unusual procedures.

This demand that we vote for these taxes before we have a budget is unheard of, and violates all the precepts of this House and the procedure set up by law. Are we to do away with all these safeguards just to please the Governor at this time? Was that your mandate from the people? You know that is not true, and we know it. We will not be justifying the confidence of the people who elected us to this House of Representatives if we abdicate our responsibilities and turn ourselves into rubber stamps. I will suggest to the majority if they insist on carrying out this type of procedure tomorrow, before these bills come for a final vote that they have on the floor of this House the 106 votes necessary to pass these bills.

And I want to end up again by saying "we on this side of the House will not be obstructionists. Give it to us in the legal, the right manner and we will go along on these taxes." But certainly we are not going to be rubber stamps, and let me end up by saying, please tell us and tell the people of Pennsylvania what you are up to, because if it is something honest you have nothing to hide.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would indeed be surprised if the minority did not voice legitimate objections, which they might have, to any bill, but I certainly think the minority, speaking through its Minority Leader, is unduly impatient. These bills will not be on third reading until tomorrow, and at that time I assure you we have every intention in the world to tell you very emphatically why we want these bills passed at this time.

Knowing something of the value of suspense. I am not going to tell you today. You will simply have to wait until the bills are up for final passage tomorrow and then we will give you all the reasons. Every question the gentleman has raised will be answered, if it can reasonably be done, and I am sure I do not have to assure the majority side, that nobody is going to fool the public. Nobody is trying to fool the public nor the minority membership.

As the Speaker said some time ago, there will be no budgetary mysteries. We do not intend to have mysteries about anything, but you are going to have to wait until tomorrow to get the answers.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of May sixteen one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 208) entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing an excise tax for a limited period of time on the net incomes of certain corporations joint-stock associations and limited partnerships providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending its provisions for a further limited period of time

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendments:

Amend page 4, line 1, by inserting after the numeral "1" and before the word "Except," the following: "[."

Amend page 4, line 2, by inserting after the word "in" and before the word "case," the following: "]."

Amend page 4, line 2, by inserting before the word "case," the word "In."

Amend page 4, line 3, by inserting after the word "Commonwealth" and before the word "not," the following:

(a) For any taxable year which begins before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred fifty-four or ends before the 16th day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-four except as hereinafter provided in the case of stock life insurance companies.

Amend page 64 by inserting between lines 8 and 9, the following:

(b) For any taxable year beginning after the 31st day of December, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and ending after the 15th day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-four except as herein provided in the case of stock life insurance companies, taxable income for the calendar year or fiscal year as returned to and ascer-

tained by the Federal Government or in the case of a corporation participating in the filing of consolidated returns to the Federal Government the taxable income which would have been returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government if separate returns had been made to the Federal Government for the current and prior taxable years; subject, however, to any corrections thereof for fraud, evasion or error as finally ascertained by the Federal Government: Provided, That additional deductions shall be allowed from taxable income on account of dividends received from any other corporation, but only to the extent that such dividends are included in taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government: And provided further That no deduction shall be allowed for net operating losses sustained by the corporation during any other fiscal or calendar year: And provided further That in the case of stock life insurance companies "net income" for taxable years beginning in one thousand nine hundred fifty-four shall be 1954 life insurance company taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government and for taxable years beginning in one thousand nine hundred fifty-five and thereafter shall be life insurance company taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government: And provided further That in the case of stock life, fire, casualty and indemnity insurance companies doing business on the mutual or participating plan the term "net income" shall not include the dividends paid to policy holders out of net income.

Amend page 16, line 18, by striking out after the word "and" and before the word "one", the following: /

Amend page 16, line 18, by inserting after the word "three" and before the word "one", the word "and"

Amend page 16, line 18, by inserting after the word "five" and before the word "one", the following: "]"

Amend page 16, lines 19 and 20, by striking out therefrom the following: "one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven"

Amend page 17, line 6, by striking out after the word "and" and before the word "one", the following: "]"

Amend page 17, line 6, by inserting after the word "three" and before the word "one", the word "and"

Amend page 17, line 7, by inserting after the word "five" and before the word "one" the following: "]"

Amend page 17, lines 7 and 8, by striking out therefrom the following: "one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousnad nine hundred fifty-seven"

They were agreed to.

The section as amended was agreed to.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendment:

Amend page 2, line 3 of the title by inserting after the word "time", the following:
changing the definition of net income in certain cases and changing the rate of tax applicable to stock life insurance companies

It was agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1417) entitled "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing a property tax for a limited period of time on the net incomes derived from sources within the Commonwealth of certain corporations joint-stock associations and limited partnerships excluding certain income providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending its provisions for a further limited period of time

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendments:

Amend page 4, line 3, by inserting after the numeral "1" and before the word "Net", the following: "["

Amend page 4, line 3, by inserting after the word "Net" and before the word "income", the following:
] (a) For any taxable year which begins before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred fifty-four or ends before the 16th day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-four net

Amend page 5 by inserting between lines 1 and 2, the following:

(b) For any taxable year beginning after the 31st day of December, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and ending after the 15th day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-four taxable income for the calendar year or fiscal year as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government or in the case of a corporation participating in the filing of consolidated returns to the Federal Government the taxable income which would have been returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government if separate returns had been made to the Federal Government for the current and prior taxable years; subject however, to any corrections thereof for fraud, evasion or error as finally ascertained by the Federal Government: Provided, That additional deductions shall be allowed from taxable income on account of dividends received from any other corporation, but only to the extent that such dividends are included in taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government: And provided further That no deduction shall be allowed for net operating losses sustained by the corporation during any other fiscal or calendar year: And provided further That in the case of stock life, fire, casualty and indemnity insurance companies doing business on the mutual or participating plan the term "net income" shall not include the dividends paid to policy holders out of net income.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to explain to the membership in just a few words before it agrees to this bill on second reading as amended, that these amendments are really technical amendments to change the phraseology of our net income tax laws to agree with those of the Federal Revenue Code of 1954. They make no substantive changes in our laws.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendment:

Amend page 2, line 4 of the title by inserting after the word "time", the following: and changing the definition of net income in certain cases

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-one one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax payable by those herein defined as distributors on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring such distributors to secure permits to file corporate surety bonds and reports and to retain certain records imposing duties on retail dealers common carriers county commissioners and such distributors providing for rewards imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments providing for refunds imposing penalties and making an appropriation" extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January fourteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-two (P. L. 1965) entitled "An act imposing a permanent and a temporary State tax on fuels used within the Commonwealth in internal combustion engines for the generation of power to propel motor vehicles using the public highways providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring dealer-users to secure licenses and to file bonds as a guarantee of payment of taxes penalties interest fines uncollectible check fees and Attorney General's fees to file reports and to compile and retain certain records requiring registration of carriers for hire imposing duties on such persons requiring persons selling or delivering fuels to licensed dealer-users to furnish information imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on State officers and departments providing for refunds of taxes penalties and interest illegally or erroneously collected from licensees and providing penalties" extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-one one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax payable by those herein defined as distributors on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring such distributors to secure permits to file corporate surety bonds and reports and to retain certain records imposing duties on retail dealers common carriers county commissioners and such distributors providing for rewards imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments providing for refunds imposing penalties and making an appropriation" extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes

The first section was read.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer amendments for a full refund to agriculture and ask permission to add additional sponsors to the amendments.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, additional sponsors may be added. The Speaker hopes that the practice will not become popular to add additional sponsors to amendments to bills.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Messrs. Worley, Light and Wood offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 3, line 7, by inserting brackets before and after "one-half"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 3, line 7, by inserting after "the" full

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 4, line 19 and page 5, Line 6, by inserting brackets before "The" in line 19, page 4, and after "act" in line 6, page 5.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 6, line 15, by inserting brackets before and after "partial."

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 6, line 19, by inserting a bracket before "and"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 7, line 1, by striking out the bracket before "fifty-five"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 7, lines 1 and 2, by striking out "fifty-seven" and inserting in lieu thereof "and thereafter"

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, these are very simple amendments and I would like to explain them very briefly to the House.

The only thing these amendments do is to return to the farmer 100 per cent of the gas tax, the Pennsylvania gas tax that is now collected that he is using for agricultural purposes or for off-the-highway use. That is the only thing that these amendments do.

I would ask that this side of the House—or I will ask that the entire House support these amendments because certainly with the position that the farmer is in today, with prices falling, he needs this money. He is using the money to continue his business and as long as it is being used for agricultural purposes I would ask that the House go along with these amendments.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the Minority Leader?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia permit himself to be interrogated.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask whether the gentleman is familiar with the fact that this particular law has been on the books for some years?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I am, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. May I ask the gentleman whether any proposal such as is being made by these amend-

ments was made during the 1953 session, when he was the Speaker of the House?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I would not recollect at this time. Being the Speaker I was bipartisan and I would not remember.

Mr. READINGER. Can the gentleman remember as far back as the days when he was the Majority Leader of the House?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I was just informed by some of my brain trust that Governor Leader made this recommendation in a bill in the Senate during that session.

Mr. READINGER. May I ask if the gentleman can remember when he was Majority Floor Leader whether or not the proposal being made in these amendments was made at that time during the 1951 session?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. It probably was. I could not recollect exactly at this time. I would like to be sure of my statements.

Mr. READINGER. The gentleman will admit. however, that it did not pass even if it was introduced.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I will admit that. That is right.

Mr. READINGER. Does the gentleman know what the cost of administering the reimbursement of these partilular funds might be?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. At this particular time I am not able to answer that question.

Mr. READINGER. No further questions.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Could I reply in one respect to the Majority Leader, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. READINGER. I will yield to the Minority Leader.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The reason we are doing this today, and the reason I say that I think all of the House should support this,—this idea did not originate entirely on this side of the House. I would likt to quote Governor Leader speaking in Scranton on April 21, 1954. Governor Leader at that time said that he favored giving the farmers of Pennsylvania a 100 per cent gasoline tax rebate for acreage in full production.

I just might remind the Majority Leader that as long as he has access to the front office, I certainly would not think at this time they would repudiate some of the Governor's statements or some of the Governor's promises, and before he asks us on this side of the House to vote "no" on this question that he go into the front office. We are perfectly willing to hold these amendments and see if it still meets with the Governor's approval since he has been elected.

I would assume that if he was honest at the time and sincerely meant what he said at the time he made the statement, he would have no reason to change his thinking now.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of going into the Governor's office in the short time during which the gracious Minority Leader would hold up action on these amendments, and I do intend to ask the majority side of this House to vote against these amendments today. We will pick the time and we will pick the place for offering bills which will carry out promises made by the Democratic party.

These amendments may have a great deal of merit. Perhaps this is something which should have been done by the now minority party a long time ago. I cannot answer that today; but assuming that this has merit it will not be forgotten; it will not be lost, but at this time when we are in the process of re-enacting tax bills that have been on the books for years. and we are asking that they be re-enacted just as they are. We do not wish to entertain favorably an amendment of this kind. This can be done at a later date and if it has merit it will be done.

I am asking the Members on the Democratic side of this House to vote against these amendments.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have always been for a full refund to agriculture. and I hope all the Members will support these amendments so that we can do something for the farmers at this time.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker. I say this in all seriousness. and I do not intend to be facetious. but I personally, and I believe we on this side of the House. think this amendment has merit.

We feel it has merit because I can answer the Majority Leader's question now. If I remember correctly we did pass this bill last year, or, rather. in the 1949 session, and it was killed in the Senate.

As long as Governor Leader has made this statement and made this suggestion, if the Majority Leader would see fit—

The SPEAKER. A roll call having been demanded by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader, the only matter before the House now is the calling of the roll.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. OK, Mr. Speaker.

(Following the calling of the roll and before the result was announced, Members requested to be recorded as voting)

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to state that it appears to the Speaker that we are going to have some close votes, and there are going to be a lot of them, and the Chair would advise both Floor Leaders to marshal their forces for these tight encounters.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker—.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. McCormack rise?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to find out how I am recorded as having voted on this bill?

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman vote?

Mr. McCORMACK. I did not vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall of the House?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. How does the gentleman desire to be voted?

Mr. McCORMACK. Not voting.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will refer that matter to the Majority Leader. Does the Chair understand the gentleman to say he wants to be recorded as "not voting."

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to know if that is the way I am recorded, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recorded as voting, "no."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I will leave that vote stand.

On the question recurring.

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. C. C. SMITH and Mr. READINGER and were as follows:

YEAS—89

Agnew,	Goldstein,	Leisey,	Royer,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Light,	Rubin,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Lippincott,	Sigman,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Magee,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Haudenshield,	Mahan,	Spencer,
Bower,	Helm,	Markley,	Steckel,
Brown,	Henzel,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Metz,	Stoner,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Mikula,	Strausser,
Cooper,	Horst,	Miller,	Stroup,
Davis,	Houk,	Moody,	Toomey,
Donahue,	Isaacs,	Moscrip,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Vaughan,
Down,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Ehrgood,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Kent,	Parry,	Willaredt,
Foster,	Knecht,	Pomeroy,	Wood,
Frost,	Kooker,	Price,	Worley,
George,	Kratz,	Pursley,	Young,
Gibb,	Kromer,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Gibson,			

NAYS—106

Adam,	Flynn,	McCann,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Frank,	McCormack,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McGee,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McKeever,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boles,	Guss,	Mihm,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mills,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Moran,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Muldowney,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Mullen,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Taylor,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toll,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki	Petrosky,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Pettigrew,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leiby,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Leonard,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Dougherty,	Leven,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Eilberg,	Limper,	Reibman,	Williams,
Filo,	Lopresti,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Floyd,	Maxwell,	Rudisill,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—14

Ashton,	Greenwood,	Olsen,	Thompson,
Breisch,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Tompkins,
Brenninger,	Lafore,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Butler,	Monroe,	Reidenbach,	Wilt,
Farabaugh,	Murray, J. J.,		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

The second section and title were separateely read and agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I just rise to make a brief statement at this time before we agree to the bill on second reading?

I think today the people of Pennsylvania are seeing the Majority party repudiating its own Governor, repudiating the Governor's campaign pledges and his campaign promises. I am sorry to see that happen.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to point out to the membership that the Minority Leader persists in injecting into this day's session certain ideas about fooling the public, fooling the minority, not keeping promises. I have already told the Minority Leader and the Minority Members, as well as everybody in this House, that we are going to pick the time and place to determine what we want to do. We will not do it at the time he desires us to do it.

If the people want to believe that is repudiation of any promises, then I am sure the people certainly misunderstand what the gentleman has been trying to say. If any body has been trying to mislead the public or us, I am afraid the blame must fall on his doorstep.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I hate to carry this on, but I would like to remind the Majority Leader that April 21st, 1954, was quite a while ago. I do not think there is any better time to prove that they are right than when the amendments are here for a vote. There is no better time than the present.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of December twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1742) entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax relating to certain documents prescribing and regulating the method and manner of evidencing the payment of such tax conferring powers and imposing duties upon certain persons partnerships associations and corporations recorders of deeds and the Department of Revenue saving certain local taxes and authorizing amendments extensions and supplements to the ordinances and resolutions relating thereto and providing penalties" extending the provisions of the act for a further limited period of time

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June one one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" increasing for a further limited period of time the rate of tax imposed upon the gross receipts of certain companies limited partnerships associations joint-stock associations copartnerships and persons

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act amendng the act of June one one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" postponing the manufacturing exemption with regard to capital stock tax and the franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships and companies for a further limited period of time.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. All Members of the House serving their first term are requested to meet with the Parliamentarian on Tuesday morning, February 1st, at 10:00 a. m., in the New House Caucus Room, first floor of this building. This meeting will convene promptly at 10:00

The Chair might be privileged to make a remark made by a Speaker of former years.

I presume that the purpose of the Parliamentarian is to acquaint the new Members with parliamentary procedure. Quite a good many years ago that proposition was put up to one of the Speakers of this House and he said "teach them pariamentary rules? Heck, they know too much now."

I hope that all the Members, both Republican and Democrats, will attend this meeting because one of the objectives of those of us who have been serving the years has been to promote decorum on the part of the Members, and the observance of parliamentary practice.

RESOLUTION

Mr. POLASKI offered a resolution which was filed with the Clerk under the Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 31, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 7, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 7, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The Philadelphia Democratic Delegation will hold a caucus immediately after today's session.

MEMBERS OF SERVICE CLUBS

Rotary, Kiwanis, Lion, Quota and other Clubs interested in maintaining their attendance record are invited to attend a Legislative Service Club meeting in the private dining room of the Cafeteria, Tuesday, February 1, 1955, at 8:30 a. m.

House Members contact Marian Markley.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

A request will be made that the House recess on Tuesday, February 1st, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of holding a Democratic caucus.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

BANKING AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mr. Olsen, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, February 1, at 12:30 p. m.

BOROUGHS, Mr. Filo, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, February 1, at 12:45 p. m.

CHILD CARE, Mr. Maxwell, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, February 1, at 12:30 p. m.

CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE, Mr. Breth, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, February 1, at 12:50 p. m.

FISHERIES, Mr. Kornick, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, February 1, at 12:30 p. m.

INSURANCE, Mr. Robert K. Hamilton, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, February 1, at 11:45 a. m.

JUICIARY, Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, February 1, at 11:45 a. m.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, Mr. Needham, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, February 1, at 12:15 p. m.

MINES AND MINING, Mr. Williams, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, February 1, at 12 noon.

MOTOR VEHICLES, Mr. Amarando, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, February 1, at 12:45 p. m.

MUNICIPAL CORPS, Mr. Verona, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, February 1, at 12 noon.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION, Mr. McGee, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, February 1, at 12 noon.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, Mr. Mills, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, February 1, at 11:30 a. m.

TOWNSHIPS, Mr. Musto, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, February 1, at 11:30 a. m.

WELFARE, Mrs. Varallo, Chairlady, Room 330, Tuesday, February 1, at 12 noon.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, Mr. Capano, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, February 1, at 11:30 a. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 1, 1955 at 1:00 p m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:12 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1955. No. 8.

SENATE

TUESDAY, February 1, 1955

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM M. BAYLE, Rector of St. Paul's Epispocal Church, Kittanning, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Who does rule and govern all things that Thou hast made, we ask Thee to direct and prosper the deliberations of the Senators in this body here assembled. Keep steadfast in their minds a knowledge of Thy truth. Grant that all things may be so ordered by their endeavors that peace and happiness, religion and piety, truth and justice, and health and prosperity may be established among the people of Pennsylvania for all generations.

May Thy presence be always before these servants that they may realize at all times that their duties are to Thee and Thy people whom Thou hast created and loved.

We ask these and all other things which Thou knowest to be necessary through Thy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. MALLERY, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

In the Senate, January 31, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, February 7, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., E.S.T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, February 7, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m., E.S.T.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. KESSLER and PROPERT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

An Act providing for the revocation of commission of notary publics issuing checks without funds on deposit.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. RUTH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 54, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March ten, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the election of school directors in school districts of the second, third and fourth classes by nonpartisan ballots at special elections, subject to local option.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. KESSLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill that I am about to introduce is to remove the one and half times reserve basis on the Unemployment Compensation Fund, and also to remove the debt provision which requires that the unemployment compensation payments drop to $20.00 per week when the reserve fund falls below a certain figure.

Mr. President, we believe that this will relieve the emergency which everyone seems to forecast.

So, Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues, Senator Mahany, Senator Propert and myself, I am presenting this bill.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. KESSLER, MAHANY and PROPERT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 55, entitled:

An Act amending the act of December five, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (1937, Pamphlet Laws 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created

agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined, and removing certain limitations on the amount of compensation.

Which was comitted to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for twenty minutes, for the purpose of holding a Republican Caucus.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection. The Chair hears none.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed Senate Bil No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, last Tuesday, a resolution was sponsored which, if enacted into law, would memorialize Congress to establish a public works program, something in which Pennsylvania could participate. The idea back of this resolution was to give each and every political subdivision in Pennsylvania the opportunity to bring about government improvements at a minimum cost. Last Saturday, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation furloughed permanently, if you please, approximately 800 men from the Vesta No. 4, Vesta No. 5 and the Shannopin Mines, which are captive mines of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Mr. President, quite a number of these men who were permanently furloughed are over the age of forty-five years and, even though there is a possibility they might at some later date be absorbed into industry, these men who are over forty-five are ineligible for employment due to their advanced age.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that Pennsylvania, especially the Legislature, has a phobia for creating authorities for bringing about the improvement of our different governmental operations. Quite a number of these authorities, Mr. President, are very expensive operations. When the principal and the interest is added up, the citizens of Pennsylvania are indebted to the money changers for at least forty long years, and there is nothing they can do about it. A public works program would, in my opinion, take the place of a lot of these fictitious authorities and at the same time provide a living for those who, at this particular time, cannot be placed in industry.

Mr. President, I am quite sure that all of us will agree that all those people want is the opportunity to earn a decent living and not to receive handouts for public relief. I believe, too, that all of us will agree that the reward for a long and industrious life in our industry here in Pennsylvania should not be over the hill to the poor house.

Mr. President, when private enterprise fails to provide the necessary employment for our people, it is indeed a governmental responsibility, and I firmly believe that a public works program at this particular time would meet with the approval of the majority of the good citizens of this great State. I say, to, Mr. President, that it would keep quite a number of men who want to work off the relief rolls. It would protect those who have worked all their lives in order to acquire a little real estate, a home which would provide them with some security. It would also renew the confidence of a startled and disillusioned population as far as government is concerned. It would show the United States, I think it would show the world, that Pennsylvania is marching forward, taking care of its citizens. It would demonstrate to the people that we feel that we are our brother's keeper. We must remember, too, Mr. President, that we govern with the consent of those who are being governed, and that is clearly set forth in our Constitution. We must assure ourselves that as duly elected representatives of the population of this great State, our thinking is along the lines of sending our citizens to work so that they can earn a decent livelihood. We must assure them that they will not, within the next few months, be selling apples on street corners.

Mr. President, I say to the committee to which this resolution was referred—I just cannot find it in the Journal now—I say to you that if there is anything wrong with it, let us know because I for one, and I believe that all of you will agree with me, believe that we have a number of advantages in establishing a public works program. First and foremost, it would be elective. Those districts that do not care to participate would not have to. However, those which are hurt economically could participate and provide this employment. All of us need a lot of improvements. The Sanitary Water Board has issued quite a number of mandates to the political subdivisions in regard to sewage disposal plants, and most of the political subdivisions really do not have the money to do the job. But it is a necessity, too, and we should do it. It should be done. It could be done this way and the people would be employed. Otherwise, they will go on public relief. When a man goes on public relief, something happens to his character. He loses his dignity. He loses his honor in a way, because no man wants to go on relief. He wants to work.

Mr. President, Pennsylvania, especially western Pennsylvania, is hard hit today. My particular district of Washington and Greene is hard hit with thousands upon thousands of men who want to work for a living and cannot secure jobs. It is our responsibility to do the job and I, for one, will stick my neck straight out. They

may call it New Dealism; I do not care what they call it. Our people must be employed.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I agree with my colleague, Senator Lane, in part. There are areas in Pennsylvania which are distressed and instead of having works projects for the entire State, I would recommend to my colleague, Senator Lane, that in the consideration of his resolution it be restricted to areas which are distressed.

Mr. President, Pennsylvania is not the only State that has a financial problem. I have in my pocket a clipping, which I took from one of the newspapers of national circulation, and it cited that the State of California exceeded its budget by about the same amount that we here in Pennsylvania did. What concerned me most, or what attracted my attention, was that the article went on to state that the State of California uses fifty-eight per cent of its entire budget for public assistance, welfare and education. We know that here in Pennsylvania, almost fifty per cent of our budget goes to education.

Mr. President, to have a works project cover the entire State of Pennsylvania, and have it apply to areas which are not distressed, would simply add to our problem. I agree with the Senator that we should ask for a works project based on necessity.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, as a co-sponsor of the resolution which Senator Lane spoke about, I want to agree in toto with his remarks. I appreciate the kind remarks made by my colleague from Blair County, because he also finds himself in the same position that Senator Lane, Senator Bane, myself and other Senators are in, where unemployment is rising daily.

Mr. President, certainly I agree when the good Senator from Blair County stated that it should apply to certain districts and, as one of the sponsors, I would be happy to have that amendment made. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain. We are faced with the fact that people are walking the streets pleading for work. So much good can be done and right now, while we are in a lull, doing very little here, would be the proper time, I think, to call a committee meeting and discuss this matter, and make any amendment that the Members on either side wish to make.

Mr. President, we should forward this resolution to Congress. I say that because my Congressman, Congressman Saylor, a Republican and a good Congressman, has already introduced in Congress such a bill. He told me personally that President Eisenhower is in deep sympathy with such a movement. However, they are watching carefully as to the reaction back in the States. So, we may be first, second or third—we do not care about that—but I think, gentlemen, we should call a meeting. It is not a political issue; it is not a partisan issue. We are all interested alike in our constituency. Right now, when we are practically at ease, we should call a meeting, and make the proper amendments and pass the resolution on to those who have the final decision to make.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, I want to concur in the remarks of the Senators who have just spoken.

Mr. President, the problem of unemployment in Pennsylvania is a real one, and it is one of the things which demands action first. The people in the distressed areas of Pennsylvania have had a lot of promises for a good many years about governmental relief of one form or another. One of the things that can be done is to use better judgment, it seems to me, in the placing of defense orders by the administration in Washington.

The people of northeastern Pennsylvania are meeting, through a committee, this week with the defense officials to try to get assurance that the distressed areas and their factories will receive proper recognition in the awarding of government defense contracts. However, it is a problem that should be attacked on all fronts. We here on the State level can do a great deal to help. It is one of the most vital problems to come before this Session of the Legislature, and I think it is a problem that demands prompt action.

Mr. President, I agree with Senator Haluska that the sooner we get at this problem, the better off the people are going to be in these areas.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I certainly do appreciate the concurring remarks that have been made here today by Members of both sides.

Mr. President, in order to clarify the air just a little bit, the resolution sets forth that it shall be purely elective on the part of political subdivisions to participate. I thought that would be the appropriate way to handle it. Senator Mallery brought out that point, and I want to assure him that it would be purely elective on the part of the local officials to participate in the public works program.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, the resolution that I am about to present has to do with unemployment. I am happy to say that it is co-sponsored and it is not controversial. All we are trying to do here is to ask the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, with offices in Pittsburgh, to go along with the unions and try to work out a share-the-work program.

Mr. President, it so happens that in my particular Senatorial District, the other day there were 800 men permanently furloughed from their employment. It was not because of a cut back in production. It was because the men were replaced by modern mining machinery. It seems to me, from information received from the International Organization, that they would like to work something out temporarily, at least, whereby those 800 men who were furloughed could work part time until such time as our economic conditions improve or until such time as we get a public works program started here in Pennsylvania.

So, Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Fleming, Senator Bane, Senator Dent and myself, I am offering this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

URGING THE JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION TO RECONSIDER THE FURLOUGHING OF CERTAIN EMPLOYES

Messrs. LANE, FLEMING, BANE and DENT offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, February 1, 1955.

The furloughing of eight hundred men by the Jones

and Laughlin Steel Corporation at Vesta Mines, Numbers 4 and 5, and Shannopin Mine, has left these men and their families in an economic and financial position which is so acute that they cannot maintain the minimum standards of healthful living.

The placing of these men on an economic and financial plane comparable to that of their neighbors is a just and honorable act which deserves the attention of their employer, their union, and of all right thinking members of their community.

The sharing of employment in times of duress on a just and equitable basis is an act which should be performed in the American tradition of fair play and equal opportunity for all; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urges the Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation to determine upon and adopt, with the cooperation and approval of the United Mine Workers of America, representing their employees in these mines, on equitable and just share the work plan involving presently employed and furloughed employees at Vesta Mines, Numbers 4 and 5, and Shannopin Mines; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the President and Board of Directors of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and to the President of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, representing workers at the mines referred to by this resolution.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be suspended and the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I am voting "no," because it seems to me that sharing the work plan is not a solution to this problem. It is simply going to make more people unhappy.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, yesterday the Republican Caucus of the Senate decided that they would not consider any nominations submitted by the Governor for any board or commission until such time as actual vacancies existed on such Board or Commission, and instructed me to so notify the Governor. Pursuant to this, I did so notify the Governor, but last evening the Attorney General telephoned certain incumbent Board Members that they could either resign by next Monday or they would be discharged; the inference being drawn that the Republican Caucus dictated this policy.

We feel that many of the present Board Members are satisfactorily performing their duties in a very efficient manner, for the benefit of the people, and any move to discharge them or obtain their resignations is purely political and contrary to some of the promises made by Governor Leader to the people when he was a candidate for office.

Mr. President, we wish to emphatically state to these various Board Members that if they resign, the decision will be entirely theirs, and the Republican Caucus is not advising them to do so. The Republican Members of the Senate wish to emphatically state to these Board Members and to the people of Pennsylvania that we shall have no part in ousting any of them or in asking for their resignations. If, as, and when any vacancy occurs, we will carefully consider a nomination by the Governor to fill such vacancy, but we are now in no way committing ourselves to confirmation of these nominees.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Dr. DENT. Mr. President, I thank the gentleman for clearing the air on the question of confirmation of the Governor's appointments to the various Boards and Commissions. There have been many rumors going around as to the attitude of the Republican Caucus, and I am glad to see that it has finally been put out in a statement by the Majority Leader, which all of us can understand.

Mr. President, there is only one point which I cannot understand. May I read to the members of the Senate from the very statement just made, and I quote:

"Yesterday the Republican Caucus of the Senate decided that they would not consider any nominations submitted by the Governor for any Board or Commission until such time as actual vacancies existed on such Board or Commission." Then he said to the Governor, following the advice given him under that ultimatum handed to him by the Republican Caucus, that no Democrat would be placed in any position on Capitol Hill unless there was a vacancy. The Governor then decided to create the vacancies, as dictated by the people on November 2.

It would seem to me, Mr. President, that the following statement, also contained in the release just given us by the Republican Majority Leader stating that, "the inference being drawn that the Republican Caucus dictated this policy," is also one which cannot be understood.

Mr. President, if the Republican Caucus says to the Governor, "We will not consider any of your nominations until you create the vacancies," how, under God's great heavens, can there be any vacancies unless the Governor either fires them or they, on their own part, resign their positions? The Governor did not ask these people to resign, nor did he send them any notices of dismissal. In the usual procedure that has been followed since time immemorial, the Governor sent to the Senate the names of various persons to take certain jobs in the administration, and in so doing, he automatically discharged those who held the jobs. That has not been only the custom, but it has been the rule on Capitol Hill ever since I can remember, and my memory is pretty good. We have always had the names sent to us, and when the name was sent over to the Senate of Mr. Joe Bloak to take the job of John Bloak, John Bloak was automatically out of a job.

Now, Mr. President, we arrive at a technical situation

in which the Republican Caucus has forced the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to do that which he had no desire to do, and that is pinpoint each individual by a direct dismissal from the Governor's Office in order that his legal nominations would be considered.

Mr. President, I was present with the Majority Leader at the Governor's Office, and I would like to just quote here exactly the words of the Governor, as I remember them. The Governor said, "I do not like to be put into a position of dismissing people. I believe that they ought to have the right to resign. However, your attitude and your dictate to me leaves me no other choice. I want to ask you only one thing, gentlemen," he said to the Republican leaders, "and that is that you give consideration to the nominations I send over. If, in your wisdom and judgment, you feel that the men and women are not qualified for the positions, then you ought to exercise your duties as Senators and not confirm them. However, they are entitled, and I am entitled, to the courtesy of at least having the names I send over considered."

Now, Mr. President, let us see what the Republican Caucus said about this consideration. They said, and I quote: "that they"—the Republican Caucus—"would not consider any nominations submitted by the Governor for any Board or Commission until such time as actual vacancies existed." We all know that they are not going to quit if you, by some maneuver, can freeze them into their positions.

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, there are many problems facing the people of Pennsylvania. There are grave problems of taxation, unemployment, the movement and scare of industry, all problems that ordinarily should be taking up the time of this General Assembly, but for three weeks the matter which has been taking up the time of this General Assembly has been whether or not the Governor shall exercise those rights and prerogatives contained in the office of Governor of appointing his official family to serve this administration which was elected by the people. Remember that the people not only elected a Governor, but they elected a new administration, and in so doing, those positions of policy-making and determination of the road upon which this administration must travel come within the term of administrative policy. Therefore, the Governor has a right to at least have the names of the citizens of Pennsylvania, which are sent over to this Senate, considered without the embarrassment, if you please, of having to act as a hatchet man upon citizens of Pennsylvania who, because of their political preference, now hold political jobs and key jobs in this government of ours.

Mr. President, it is not the question of whether one man is more qualified than another. May I state, at this time, that you say that the Governor is now acting purely political and contrary to some of the promises made by Governor Leader to the people when he was a candidate for Governor. Ladies and gentlemen, I never heard the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania say that he would keep any administrative jobs on Capitol Hill in the hands of those who have been in those offices, some of them for many years, without benefit of reappointment. We have a man who is now serving, in so far as personalities go I have the utmost respect for him. I consider myself a personal friend of his, but he has been serving twelve years on one four year appointment. There is no person today serving on the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board who has not run out of time in so far as his original commission is concerned.

Mr. President, the former Governor had the legal right, and the political right and the administrative right to reappoint these men, if he so desired, or to reappoint others if he so desired. However, he failed to do this. Why he failed to do it is a matter which only he can tell or explain, but we know that he failed to make the appointments. The Governor now finds himself in a position where, out of necessity, he must hand a pink slip to a great many office holders, who, originally, Mr. President, were appointed to their jobs because they were of a certain political faith; not because they were outstanding in their abilities to perform the duties, but because they were properly sponsored There is no other basic reason, and no person here can show me where any one of the names which are now in controversy, or the men who are now in controversy, had any outstanding attributes which make them selections above political consideration for the jobs they now hold.

Mr. President, we do not believe that the Leader Administration intends to be diverted from its program of reorganization and administration as dictated by the people on November 2, by the dog-in-the-manger attitude of any person or group of persons in Pennsylvania. You say that, and I want to quote, "the present Board Members are satisfactory performing their duties in a very efficient manner."

Mr. President, why is it that the Labor Relations Board has cases which are over four years old, upon which no decision has been rendered? Why is it that the State of Ohio, which has a monopoly liquor state, with a smaller population, outsells the State of Pennsylvania through its monopoly system of stores? Why is it that there is as much as eighteen dollars difference in a low grade type of whisky on a case in Ohio and Maryland compared to the State of Pennsylvania, and yet they have greater sales and greater volumes?

There is a vacancy on the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, Mr. President, because of the death of a late Member of that Board, yet you have not even had the political courage to at least name a person to that vacancy. In one breath you say, "We will not consider unless there are vacancies," and in the other breath you say, "If a vacancy exists we will not consider either."

I do not believe, Mr. President, that this administration is going to lock horns over the question of whether a person stays in a political job or not with a Republican majority. We have graver problems confronting us. We have the question just brought before us so ably by Senator Bill Lane; the question of people in want, people in need, the question of our great communities drying up, unable to continue their schools, unable to progress along the lines of health, transportation, communication and civic enterprise. They are drying up at the root while we stay here in session, discussing whether or not the Governor of Pennsylvania has the right to have an administration of the peoples' own choosing.

Mr. President, I do not believe that the great Republican Party of so many years of power in Pennsylvania is willing, outside of the Membership of this Senate, to cast its future welfare on the question of whether or not political jobholders will stay in through a technicality.

You had all of the jobs in Pennsylvania and you did not win, so how are thirteen or fourteen going to help you win? Are you assuming that men and women of the Democratic Party are not sufficiently trained, are not sufficiently honest, are not of good enough character to hold jobs on Capitol Hill? Are we then to go before the people of Pennsylvania this coming election and say to them that you missed a couple in the last election, and that in order to have the kind of government which you voted for, which you wanted, you will have to swing the jawbone of an ass again and catch a couple more on the next swing? Do you want us to go to the people with the issue of jobholders, or do you want us to go to the people on the issue of principle of political party, philosophies of government, and attainment by the new administration or failure by the new administration?

Mr. President, let us lock horns on those questions which are fundamental to the people, and not upon the question as to whether or not a certain friend of a certain Senator keeps his job another week or so.

As far as I am concerned, and I mean this sincerely, the Governor has already demonstrated to the people of this great Commonwealth that he is interested in good government. He has openly and courageously, above the level of partisan politics, named to his official family men and women of great stature in this Commonwealth in order to enable this administration to give the people the fulfillment of a hope that they expressed on November 2, to the tune of a 289,000 majority. He has even gone so far as to name a member of the minority party in Pennsylvania, the Republican Party, to a membership on the Liquor Control Board, something that no preceding Governor had the courage to do because he believes fundamentally that the best kind of politics is good government.

I say to you Members of the Senate, do not drag the great prestige of the Republican Party through the mud of political jobholders. Stand up as members of your party and fight for those principles that you believe to be basic fundamental philosophy of your party, just as we have for sixteen years on the minority on this side. We stood upon the floor of this Senate and, although we were in an abject minority so far as the vote when the roll was counted, we never lost sight of the principles of our party and the fundamntal philosophy of our party. Although it took a grat many years to do so, I sincerely believe that the great record established by the Members of the Minority in the House and Senate over the years laid the groundwork for the Democratic victory November 2nd of this year. Couple that with the selection of an outstanding young man in this State, one who believes in what he says and says what he believes, and coupled with the record of this minority over the past twelve years, the abject failure on the front of political administration in Harrisburg, a creeping paralysis in the various departments that have failed to perform the functions of office as dictated by the commissions. and we have the ingredients of a political uprising.

Mr. President, if you fail to heed the counsel given you on November 2 by the great voices of the people of Pennsylvania, you as individuals, yes, may hold on to a penny-bit of pride and say, "I kept Joe Bloak in his job eight days longer," but believe me when I say to you on the floor of this Senate, you are not functioning as the great Republican Party ought to function in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, it is good for a State and good for the people to have a strong militant opposition party. However, to waste the opportunity that you have to help guide us administratively and legislatively down the path of success for this great Commonwealth, to waste that because you want to hold some political jobholder in office, does not become the stature of your party. It does not add to your stature. It does not give any glory to you as individuals, or to your party as a whole. You are refusing to admit—and it is a difficult thing. I once lost an election by two hundred and, I think, eight votes. I recounted that ballot in my mind for six months. It was often tempting to me to go up and take office, because I thought surely I must have won. I couldn't have lost.

Gentlemen, you did lose. Sooner or later, during the next four years, you must face up to that. You must admit to yourselves that the people have given you a new administration and regardless of the fact that you have twenty-six votes, that does not give you the privilege nor the right to stymie the projects of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It gives you the right to be the loyal and powerful opposition, yes. It gives you the right to point up the various mistakes as you may see them in the Governor's projects, but it does not give you the right to stifle everything in committee or to caucus it out of existence.

Mr. President, this Governor is entitled to the same considerations as any Governor in the past has received. It is the poorest show of sportsmanship that has ever been emblazoned upon the public mind in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. You say in a sense—I just get the greatest thrill out of this contradiction in the first paragraph—that they would not consider any nominations submitted by the Governor until such time as actual vacancies existed. Then they say, "the inference being drawn that the Republican Caucus dictated this policy."

Gentlemen, you realize that your ground is weak under you, so you go into contradictions to salve your own conscience. You cannot salve the conscience of the people of Pennsylvania and if you keep all the jobs on Capitol Hill, and if Governor Leader and this Democratic group in the House and Senate continue to fight for those principles and things that the people of Pennsylvania need, that the people of Pennsylvania want, it will not help you politically now or at any time in the future. We do not intend, as a political party, to place before the people our record as job-seekers, asking for a continuance in office. We expect to go to the people high up on the ladder of achievement of this administration. We will say to the people, "This is what we have accomplished in your name and for your good. It is now your prerogative to decide whether the job has been well done or whether the job has been a failure." It will not depend upon how many confirmations we get out of the Republican twenty-six votes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to addres the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, that was a very nice

speech in reply to a very short statement of mine. However, Mr. President, the Governor yesterday did not take the same attitude as Senator Dent when I conveyed the message to him. I remember the conversation with the Governor, in front of Senator Dent and myself. He said, "Well, I think the Republican Caucus has a point there. I should have the onus of discharging these people or creating the vacancies. Either the benefit or the criticism of this should be on me, and I am willing to assume that responsibility."

Mr. President, if we had then come back, if Senator Dent and I at that point had come back to the Senate to listen to Senator Barr's olive branch speech, we would probably have been spared all this and now we would be on our way back home.

Then, the Attorney General, Mr. Cohen, came in, in response to a call from the Governor and he made some suggestion about resigning.

Mr. President, the whole trouble here today in connection with this is not about shaking the political plum tree. If the Governor wants to shake the political plum tree, that is up to him. As I said in my statement, I think a lot of the people in Pennsylvania who voted for Governor Leader did so under the thinking that he would rise above partisan politics, and where people were doing a good job in the various offices which they were holding, he would continue them on in that position.

Mr. President, there is certainly no controversy nor inconsistency in the first paragraph of my statement. What I said was that the Attorney General telephoned these members and stated that they could either resign by next Monday or they would be discharged, the inference being drawn that the Republican Caucus said this. We did not suggest to the Attorney General that he ask these people to resign. It is certainly up to the Governor to decide whether he wants to keep them on, or wants to fire them or if they want to resign, that is up to them. We are stating that this entire obligation is on the Governor.

Mr. President, we feel, in connection with the Liquor Control Board, to pick out one where they are doing a pretty good job, that they have made a lot of money for the State of Pennsylvania. We have continually heard some of the Democratic Senators compare the price of liquor in Pennsylvania with the price of liquor in some other States. Probably the reason we are getting quite a bit of our revenue to run the State Government is because of the high price of liquor in the State of Pennsylvania. Perhaps some of the other commodities that are on the shelves in other States get a higher price than we do here in Pennsylvania, particularly wine. I am not a great buyer of liquor and wines and so forth, but over in Ohio, I noticed that the price of wine seemed to be higher than the price of wine in Pennsylvania. So, if you are going to compare the whole thing, you should compare all the commodities that they have for sale.

Mr. President, I want to close by stating this. This is not any attempt on our part to retaliate for what the Democrats did when Governor James took over. As I understand it, Governor James was unable to get confirmations for his board nominations for many months after he took office. I mean to check the Legislative Journal between now and next Monday to find out whether or not that is true. I mean to find out when these various board member nominations that were sent over by Governor James were acted upon here in the Senate. I will let you know next Monday as to dates on them.

What I do want to state now, clearly and emphatically, to these various board members is that if they want to resign, that is up to them. If they do not resign, then it is up to the Governor as to weather he wants to discharge them. We, in the Republican Caucus, are certainly taking no part in this shaking the political plum tree, and that job is entirely up to the Governor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I do not know exactly what the Senator has been told about the James Administration, but as a Member of the Senate at that time, in order that we clarify the situation and clear the air, the problem under the James Administration and the question of confirmation was entirely in the hands of the Republican Majority in the Senate. Although we had elected twenty-six Members to the Senate, by deflection and—I won't use the word—two Democratic Members voted with the Republican Minority, they took over the control of the Senate and elected their President pro tempore. Other witnesses here, if you so want the story, can better inform you as to what happened to the two Democratic Members who joined the Republican Minority.

Mr. President, I may say at this time that although the vote was exactly the same, twenty-six Republicans and twenty-four Democrats, no attempt was made by myself, as the recognized leader of the Minority, nor by anyone else that I know of, to try to take from the Republicans their control of the Senate. We felt then, and we feel now, that if they have the twenty-six elected votes, it is their responsibility. The fight in the James Administration was not to keep Democrats on their jobs, because they all resigned. The fight was among the Republican leaders, themselves, as to who would get the plums. At any time that the Republicans wanted, they could have put before the Senate the confirmations of Governor James. We had no control of the Committee on Executive Nominations. If they did not come out, it was not because we were keeping them in. It was because you could not make up your minds.

Mr. President, if you get down to details, I will be glad to go over the past sixteen years and take every example of the holding up of any confirmation and lay the blame exactly where it belongs, because I know the answers.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I do not expect to get the last word, but I would say this to the Senator, that if by some maneuver or other the Republicans back in those days got a couple of Democrats to go along with them to elect a President pro tempore, that had nothing to do with the confirmation of these appointees or these nominations. If they had to vote along with them, that would be all the more reason why it would seem that

they would be able to get these nominations out and get them through.

Mr. President, Senator Dent well knows that you usually do not bring out those nominations until you get the two-thirds majority to confirm them. The President pro tempore only needs twenty-six votes to get elected, whereas these nominees need to obtain thirty-four votes in the Senate in order to be confirmed. So, you do not bring them out and have them voted down. You usually find out, if you have twenty-five Democrats and twenty-five Republican Senators, how many votes over on the other side will go along to vote for the confirmations, so that you will not bring up a man and have him voted down and not confirmed. Perhaps that was the reason, back in that time, that they did not bring out these names because they could not obtain the necessary additional votes on the part of the Democratic side to go along with the Republican votes, in order to get the thirty-four votes which would be necessary for their confirmation. However, the Senator from Westmoreland was here at that time and I was not. I intend to look at the Journal to find out when these nominations were confirmed by the Senate at that particular time.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, February 7, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:49 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, February 7, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 1, 1955.

The House met at 1:00 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

O Spirit of God, Who art ever putting good thoughts into our minds, forbid that we should let Thy whisperings go unheeded. Fill us with all joy and peace in believing that Thou wilt never leave us or forsake us. Help us to be true to our own accepted standards; to be strong in the face of temptation; to choose the better rather than the worse; to apply to ourselves the standard of conduct we demand of others; to be sensitive toward wrongs that do not touch our own case; to see the good in others, and, to see our own faults rather than our neighbors' faults. Create in us clean hearts; renew a right spirit within us and cast us not away from Thy presence, and grant each one of us the strength of a willing spirit, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Monday, January 31, 1955?

The SPEAKER. There being no objection approval of the Journal for Monday, January 31 will be postponed until the Journal is in print.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 58.

An Act amending the act of May one, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing an appeal to the court of common pleas upon the refusal of a change in zoning regulations, restrictions or boundaries.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 59.

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing an appeal to the court of common pleas upon the refusal of a change in zoning regulations, restrictions or boundaries.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT HOUSE BILL No. 60.

An Act amending the act of May four, one thousand nine hundred twenty-seven (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," authorizing an appeal to the court of common pleas upon the refusal of a change in zoning regulations, restrictions or boundaries.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 61.

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the coloration or adding of any ingredients to potatoes or yams.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture & Dairy Industries.

By Mr. MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 62.

An Act amending the act of March ten, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing

the laws relating thereto," prohibiting the use or sale of soft drinks in schools during school hours.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. STRAUSSER and MAGEE.
HOUSE BILL No. 63.

An Act amending the act of May two, one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing fish wardens to make arrests for certain offenses.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. WEIDNER (By Request) HOUSE BILL No. 64.

An Act, amending the act of March ten, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. LIPPINCOTT and ROSEN.
HOUSE BILL No. 65.

An Act amending the act of April nine, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivision, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," making credit refunds assignable.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. NEEDHAM and BELL.
HOUSE BILL No. 66.

An Act amending the act of May thirteen, one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane, and patriotic purposes," exempting any organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States, from the provisions of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. WM. B. SMITH, STONE and ROBERT K. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 67.

An Act creating in each county the office of public defender, prescribing his powers and duties and imposing duties on the court of quarter sessions.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WM. B. SMITH and STONE
HOUSE BILL No. 68.

An Act amending the act of April twelve, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Conrtol Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," authorizing the transfer of certain retail licenses to clubs without effecting the number of licenses thereafter granted in any municipality.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Messrs. LOVETT and MILLS. HOUSE BILL No. 69.

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four, one thousand nine houndred thirty-nine (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," regulating the display of meat packaged with transparent material

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture & Dairy Industries.

By Mr. LAWYER HOUSE BILL No. 70.

An Act amending the act of June five, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 458), entitled, as amended, "An act creating as bodies corporate and politic 'Parking Authorities' in cities of the first, second, second A and third classes, boroughs, and townships of the first class; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such authorities; authorizing such authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate parking projects; to conduct research of the parking problem, and to establish a permanent coordinated system of parking facilities, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; confering the right of eminent domain on such authorities; empowering such authorities to enter into contracts with, and to accept grants from, the Federal Government, State, political subdivisions of the State or any agency thereof; exempting the property and securities of such parking authorities from taxation and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates," changing the power to appoint members of the governing body of parking authorities.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 71.

An Act amending the act of April nine, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Common-

wealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," allowing a tolerance in favor of Pennsylvania-made products in awarding contracts for State purchases.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. COCHRAN HOUSE BILL No. 72.

An Act permitting, regulating and controlling betting and wagering on the result of horse races conducted during annual exhibitions of farm products by incorporated agricultural associations where the electors of the municipality or township in which the exhibition grounds are located vote in favor of the same; imposing taxes on admissions for the use of school districts of such municipalities and townships; fixing the use of school districts of such municipalities and townships; fixing the maximum percentage of the amount bet and wagered which may be retained; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. RIGBY and VAUGHAN
HOUSE BILL No. 73.

An Act amending the act of June thirty, one thonsand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1154) entitled, as amended, "An act to regulate the manufacture, sale, transportation, posession, use and advertising of oleomargarine, butterine and other similar products, and to prohibit the sale, posession or use thereof in certain cases; to provide for license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and by proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining-rooms, and boarding-houses; to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture, sale, use and advertising; to prescribe penalties and punishment for violation of this act, and the means and method of procedure for its enforcement; to regulate certain matters of evidence in such procedure for its enforcement; to regulate certain matters of evidence in such procedure; and to prescribe certain powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture," excepting State institutions from the prohibition against serving to customers or having on the premises oleomargine, butterine, or similar substances made or colored so as to look like butter.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. VAUGHAN HOUSE BILL No. 74.

An Act amending the act of December five, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," making certain persons eligible for compensation.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. VAUGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 75.

An Act amending the act of August 6, 1941 (P. L. 861), entitled "An act to create a uniform and exclusive system for the administration of parole in this Commonwealth; establishing the 'Pennsylvania Board of Parole'; conferring and defining its jurisdiction, duties, powers and functions. including the supervision of persons placed upon probation in certain designated cases; providing for the method of appointment of its members; regulating the appointment, removal and discharge of its officers, clerks and employes; dividing the Commonwealth into administrative districts for purposes of parole; fixing the salaries of members of the board and of certain other officers and employes thereof; making violations of certain provisions of this act misdemeanors; providing penalties therefor; and for other cognate purposes, and making an appropriation," regulating the paroling of certain convicts and abolishing the requirement of sponsors as a condition to paroles.

Referred to the Committee on Judicary.

By Mr. VAUGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 76.

An Act amending subsections (a) and (g) of section 403, act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," further regulating the application for and issuance of hotel, restaurant and club liquor licenses.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Messrs. STONE and WM. B. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 77.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising. amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," further providing for the maintenance of burial grounds and their conversion into memorial parks.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 78.

An Act amending the act of March 27, 1929 (P. L. 84), entitled "An act to fix the fees to be charged by coroners in counties of the second class," increasing fees to be charged.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. MORAN and JOHN J. MURRAY.

HOUSE BILL No. 79.

An Act amending the act of May twenty-eight, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," prohibiting increases in rates by public utilities without public hearing.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

By Messrs. MORAN and THOMAS.

HOUSE BILL No. 80.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article VIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, giving citizens eighteen years of age the right to vote.

Referred to the Committee on Elections & Apportionment.

By Mr. MORAN. HOUSE BILL No. 81.

An Act amending the act of June twenty-five, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145), entitled, as amended, "an act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," prohibiting the levying, assessment or collection of any tax on wages.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. MORAN. HOUSE BILL No. 82.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary election, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising, and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," regulating the furnishing of public property for use as polling places.

Referred to the Committee on Elections & Apportionment.

By Messrs. MORAN and JENKINS.

HOUSE BILL No. 83.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 3, Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, permitting the Governor to succeed himself.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL NO. 84.

An Act amending the act of April twenty-nine, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," regulating the furnishing of space in school buildings for use as a place of registration.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY, JENKINS and THOMAS. HOUSE BILL No. 85.

An Act amending the act of May one, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of

vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims, registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen , justices of the peace. the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the neglegent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the placing of blood type and Rh factor on operator's license card.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. EWING, JOHN J. MURRAY and JENKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 86.

An Act amending the act of May one, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence, imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating passing school buses.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY, JENKINS and WM. B. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 87.

An Act amending the act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. nine hundred and five), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vericles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," limiting issuance of new registration plates to every three years.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. KENT and POLASKI. HOUSE BILL No. 88.

An Act amending the act approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 148), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," changing provisions relating to creel limits and closed seasons.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. PULASKI. RESOLUTION No. 7.

In the House of Representatives, January 31, 1955.

Resolved, that the House of Representatives hereby requests the Governor to make available to it within thirty (30) days a report covering all purchases made by agencies of the Commonwealth under his jurisdiction, said report to cover the period from October 2, 1954 to January 18, 1955, specifying the nature, amount and cost of such purchases.

Referred to the Committeee on Rules.

FORMER MEMBER INTRODUCED

The SPEAKER. The Chair is pleased to note in the House the presence of Robert A. Price, Lackawanna County, a former Representative.

The Chair also notices a distinguished former Member from Philadelphia, the Honorable Samuel Rose.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

There will be a Democratic Caucus, immediately upon a recess being declared, in the House Caucus Room on the first floor.

There will be a Republican Caucus in the Minority Caucus Room immediately upon a recess being declared.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection the Chair will declare a recess until 3:00 o'clock.

We ask the Members to report promptly to their respective caucus rooms and we ask them to return to the hall of the House promptly at 3:00 o'clock.

The Chair hears no objection, and declares a recess until 3:00 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. EWING and THOMAS. HOUSE BILL No. 89.

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act provid-

ing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

SENATE RESOLUTION REFERRED

Senate Resolution relative to furloughing of employes of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1 as follows:

An Act providing for reorganization of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions

he General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known as and may be cited as the "Reorganization Act of 1955"

Section 2 Definitions As used in this act

(1) "Agency" means any executive or administrative department coumission council board bureau division service office offiler administration or other establishment in the executive or administrative branch of the State Government The term does not include the Auditor General State Treasurer or Secretary of Internal Affairs or the departments of which they are the heads or any agencf within any of those departments nor does the term include any independent administrative board or commission

(2) "Reorganization" means (i) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or (ii) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or (iii) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or (iv) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or (v) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or (vi) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of a reorganization plan will not have any functions

Section 3 Declaration of Objectives and Purposes of Reorganization Plans

(a) The Governor shall examine and from time to time reexamine the organization of all agencies of the State Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes

(1) To promote the better execution of the laws the more effective management of the executive and administrative branch of the Government and of its agencies and functions and the expeditious administration of the public business

(2) To reduce expenditures and promote economy to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government

(3) To increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable

(4) To group coordinate and consolidate agencies and functions of the Government as nearly as may be according to major purposes

(5) To reduce the number of agencies by consilidating those having similar functions under a single head and to abolish such agencies or functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government and

(6) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort

(b) The General Assembly declares that the public interest demands the carrying out of the purposes herein specified and that these purposes may be accomplished in great measure by proceeding under the provisions of this act and can be accomplished more speedily thereby than by the enactment of specific legislation

Section 4 Powers and Duties of Governor Preparation and Contents of Reorganization Plan Submission to General Assembly

When the Governor after investigation finds that

(1) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or

(2) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or

(3) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or

(4) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or

(5) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or

(6) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of the reorganization plan will not have any functions

is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act he shall prepare a reorganization plan for the making of the reorganizations as to which he has made findings and which he includes in the plan and transmit the plan (bearing an identifying number) to the General Assembly together with a declaration that with respect to each reorganization included in the plan he has found that the reorganization is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act The delivery to both Houses shall be on the same day and shall be made to each House while it is in session The Governor in his message transmitting a reorganization plan shall specify with respect to each abolition of a function included in the plan the statutory authority for the exercise of the function and shall specify the reduction of expenditures (itemized so far as practicable) which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the plan

Section 5 Additional Contents of Plans

Any reorganization plan transmitted by the Governor under this act

(1) Shall change in case he deems necessary the name of any agency affected by a reorganization and the title of its head and shall designate the name of any agency resulting from a reorganization and the title of its head

(2) May include provisions for the appointment and compensation of the head and one or more other officers of any agency (including an agency resulting from a consolidation or other type of reorganization) if the Governor finds and in his message transmitting the plan declares that by reason of a reorganization made by the plan such provisions are necessary The head so provided for may be an individual or may be a commission or board with two or more members The term of office of any appointee shall not be fixed at more than four years

The compensation shall not be at a rate in excess of that found by the Governor to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive and administrative branch If the appointment is not under the classified civil service it shall be by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

(3) Shall make provision for the transfer or other disposition of the records property and personnel affected by any reorganization

(4) Shall make provision for the transfer of such unexpended galances of appropriations and of other funds available for use in connection with any function or agency affected by a reorganization as he deems necessary by reason of the reorganization for use in connection with the functions affected by the reorganization or for the use of the agency which has such functions after the reorganization plan is ecective Unexpended balances so transferred shall be used only for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made

(5) Shall make provision for terminating the affairs of any agency abolished

(6) Shall enumerate all acts of the General Assembly which may be suspended if the reorganization plan becomes effective

Section 6 Limitations on Powers Respecting Reorganizations

No reorganization plan shall provide for and no reorganization under this act shall have the effect of

(1) Abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof or consolidating any two or more executive or administrative departments or all the functions thereof or

(2) Continuing any agency beyond the period authorized by law for its existence or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(3) Continuing any function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(4) Authorizing any agency to exercise any function which is not expressly authorizer by law at the time the plan is transmitted to the General Assembly or

(5) Increasing the term of any office beyond that provided by law for the office

Section 7 Effective Date of Reorganizations Specified in Plan

(a) Except as may be otherwise provided pursuant to subsection (i) of this section the provisions of the reorganization plan shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of thirty calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly following the date on which the plan is transmitted to it bot only if between the date of transmittal and the expiration of the thirty-day period there has not been passed by either of the two Houses by the affirmative vote of a majority of the aothorized membership of the House a resolution stating in substance that the House does not favor the reorganization plan No resolution shall be effective (1) unless it designates the number of the reorganization plan and the date on which it was transmitted to the General Assembly or (2) if it specifies more than one reorganization plan

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a) of this section

(1) Continuity of session shall be considered as broken only by an adjournment of the General Assembly sine die but

(2) In the computation of the thirty-day period there shall be excluded the days on which either Hoise is not in session because of an adjournment of more than ten days to a day certain

(c) Any provision of the plan may under provisions contained in the plan be made operative at a time later than the date on which the plan otherwise takes effect

Section 8 Effect of Reorganization on Statutes and Regulations or Other Actions

Any statute enacted and any regulation or other aition made presrribed issued granted or performed in respect of or by any agency or function affected by a reorganization under the provisions of this act before the effective date of the reorganization shall except to the extent rescinded modified superseded or made inapplicable by or under authority of law or by the abolition of a function have the same effect as if the reorganization had not been made If any such statute regulation or other action has vested the function in the agency from which it is removed under the plan the function shall insofar as it is to be exercised after the plan becomes effective be considered as vested in the agency under which the function is placed by the plan

As used in this section "regulation or other action' means any regulation rule order policy determination directive authorization permit privilege requirement designation or other action

Section 9 Effect of Reorganization on Pending Legal Proceedings

No suit action or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any agency or other officer of the Commonwealth in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties shall abate by reason of the taking effect of any reorganization plan under the provisions of this act The court may on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after the reorganization plan takes effect showing a necessity for a survival of the suit action or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved allow the same to be maintained by or against the successor of such head or officer under the reorganization effected by the plan or if there is no successor against such agency or officer as the Governor shall designate

Section 10 Effect on Unexpended Appropriations

The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this act shall not be used for any purpose but shall be lapsed into the General Fund of the State Treasury or into any special fund from which it was made

Section 11 Laws Suspended

From the effective date of a reorganization plan and as long as it is in effect the operation of any act of Assembly inconsistent therewith shall be suspended insofar as it is inconsistent with the reorganization plan

Section 12 Publication of Reorganization Plans

Each reorganization plan which takes effect shall be printed in the Pamphlet Laws in the same volume as the acts of Assembly

Section 13 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, in reading over House Bill No. 1, I find myself in a considerable amount of confusion. There is one thing in the bill which I cannot reconcile, two different sections.

I would like to interrogate the sponsor of the bill and see if he can interpret it or reconcile what appears to me to be a flat contradiction in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Berks permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman has a copy of the bill and will turn to page 2, Section 2, Subsection 1, that is on line 2, starting there and follow me for a moment, then I think he will readily see where my confusion arises.

In that section "agency" is defined, and it is defined in this way, agency means any executive or administrative department, commission, council, board, etc. We do not have to bother about the latter part but merely with the executive or administrative department. I believe the gentleman will agree that an executive or administrative

department is an agency under that section. Is not that right?

Mr. READINGER. That is right.

Mr. KENT. Now if the gentleman will look on line 10, reorganization is defined as follows: "Reorganization means, 1, the transfer of all or any part of any agency of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or 2," and this is the important one, "the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency."

Now, will the gentleman agree that that section gives the power to abolish the functions of any executive or administrative department?

Mr. READINGER. Except as precluded by a later section of the bill.

Mr. KENT. Possibly the gentleman has the answer.

If he will then turn to page 8, beginning with line 1. This is the limitation section in the bill and reads,

> "No reorganization plan shall provide for and no reorganization under this act shall have the effect of
>
> (1) Abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof . . ."

My difficulty is, Mr. Speaker, that in the Section I first read from, it appears that the power is given to abolish all or any part of the functions of an executive or administrative department. Then in the following section, Section 6, subsection 1, that power is taken away. That is a contradiction as it appears to me.

My question is ,whether the gentleman can reconcile those two sections.

Mr. READINGER. I think I can. The definition of agency which you have read in part on page 2, includes many things other than executive or administrative departments. It includes commissions, councils, boards, bureaus, divisions, service officers, administration, or other establishment in the executive or administrative branch of the government.

The clause below which you have read in Section 2, subsection 2, part 2, which reads "the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency" as being included in the definition of reorganization, is not inconsistent in my opinion with section 6 of this bill, subsection 1, on page 8 for the reason that the abolition or transferring of entire executive departments is forbidden under this bill.

But when you construe the word "agency" on page 2, you must remember that it includes things other than administrative departments.

As I understood the bill and your question, the thing that is forbidden on page 8, Subsection 1, is the abolishing of an entire administrative department. For example if two departments were consolidated you would be abolishing one of them. That cannot be done.

Mr. KENT. I understand, Mr. Speaker, that under that section, the limitation section, that cannot be done. But all of the functions of an executive or administrative department can be abolished under that section, whereas, under the definition section, while the agency does include other things other than executive and administrative, still it does include executive and administrative departments and it gives the power to abolish all or any of the functions of those departments.

Mr. READINGER. It does not. The bill specifically provides that the departments or all the functions of the department cannot be abolished. That is the very meaning of Subsection 1 of Section 6 of this bill.

The reason, I say, that they seem inconsistent but are not is because the definition of "agency" is broader than simply executive or administrative departments. It includes other things.

Mr. KENT. Why then, Mr. Speaker, was the executive and administrative department included in the definition of "agency"?

Mr. READINGER. Because things which are not forbidden to be done under a plan or reorganization by Section 6, can still be done, in agencies which include departments. In other words, changes can be made within departments but the limitations written in the bill prohibit the abolition of a department or its functions.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman agree that under the limitation section, an executive or administrative department in itself cannot be abolished.

Mr. READINGER. That is right.

Mr. KENT. But some of its functions under the other section can, is that the way I understand the gentleman?

Mr. READINGER. Very definitely, even under the limitation clause, some of the functions of an administrative department may be abolished.

If you will look at Subsection 1 of Section 6, on page 8, you will note it says no plan shall have the effect "of abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof."

Mr. KENT. That is correct. I understand that, but I still cannot reconcile it with the other section where it gives the power to abolish all or any part of the functions of an agency, and an administrative or executive department is an agency.

Mr. READINGER. If the gentleman will read Subsection 2, of Section 2, on page 2, which he has just read, together with the limitation set forth on page 8, then he will know that it cannot be done.

I go back to the same thought expressed a while ago that the definition of "agency" which is referred to on page 2, is broader than the executive or administrative department mentioned on page 8.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I am frank to say that the confusion and the cloud is not lifted in my thinking and I have read the bill, and those particular sections many, many times, in the past few hours, and I still cannot reconcile them. They certainly seem to me to be opposed to each other and certainly in contradiction of each other, which would result, if this bill is passed and becomes law, in somebody being hailed immediately into court. I do not think that we should pass the type of legislation which will present the courts with a situation where a law is so indefinite and so vague that it would have to be declared invalid.

I have several other questions, Mr. Speaker, but I have some comments to go along with them.

Mr. Speaker, I personally and I can speak, I am sure, for the Republican party of Pennsylvania, that we have no objection and certainly will not oppose any reorganization plan which will effect economy, and a more effi-

cient operation of our state government. But the thing I cannot understand and one of the questions that I would like to ask someone from the majority to answer is, what there is about this reorganization plan of the majority and what there is about this particular bill that requires a different procedure in its passage and in the method of becoming a law than is provided for in our Constitution, a different procedure than has ever been followed in this Legislature.

> I would like to read from Article 3, Section 1, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. I am quoting "no laws shall be passed except by bill and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose."

The first part is the important part. No laws shall be passed except by bill. If I understand the method that is being set up by House Bill No. 1, some type,—I do not know what it will be, I do not have the vaguest idea,—some type of a reorganization plan will be presented to this House and to the Senate at some time. If this House or if the Senate says nothing about that plan they do not have the opportunity to approve it, we only have the opportunity and the right to disprove it, but if we do nothing it becomes law. It is recorded in the Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania and it is a law. Certainly that is in complete contradiction with the provision that I have just read from the Constitution, where no laws shall be passed except by bills.

Then in Subsection 4, it goes on to tell the procedure to be followed in the passage of the bill. It it certainly interesting to note in that connection that we as Members of this House have a right to vote "yes" or "no" on any particular type of legislation which may eventually become a law.

Under House Bill No. 1 that right is taken away from us and we are delegating our powers to the Governor of the Commonmealth, which is unprecedented in the history of the Commonwealth.

I say again, what is there about this procedure, this program, that requires a different method and a different procedure than has ever before been followed in the history of Pennsylvania.

There is another question that I would be interested in having an answer to from someone. I think we will all agree that this bill and the procedure it sets up is a most far-reaching program. And it does give the Governor of the Commonwealth unprecedented powers that we as Members of this Legislature have by virtue of the Constitution, and certainly should keep. It would be a violation of our Constitution if those powers are taken away from us.

If this bill is as far-reaching as I say it is and I am sure we will all agree, what is the hurry in setting up this program without giving us more than a week or a few days to study it.

What is wrong with letting the people of Pennsylvania have an opportunity to know what the program and what the plan of reorganization is going to be.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I do not have the vaguest idea of what changes the Governor of the Commonwealth has in mind and I think as a Representative of the people of my county and of Pennsylvania, I have the right to know what that program is, and what the plan is before I give up and part with my rights as a Representative in this House of Representatives.

It is not impossible for me to picture or to realize a situation where the Members of this Legislature will not even have the opportunity to disapprove of a reorganization plan that is submitted by the Governor. Because under House Bill 1 the procedure is that a resolution would be presented in this House disapproving of the plan. I presume, Mr. Speaker, that the resolution would be referred to the Rules Committee,—

The SPEAKER. And reported out.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, of that I am not sure. I trust the integrity of this Speaker and of the Majority Leader of this House, but I do not know who future Speakers or future Majority Leaders are going to be. And I certainly am not one who would go along and grant power such as that without having some assurance that what the Speaker has just now said would be binding on future leaderships and future Speakers in this House.

There is no way that that particular resolution could be brought forth to the floor of this House for a vote. I think that legislation such as this which takes away our very power and our rights to have something to say about the structure of our government is the worst type of legislation, and it certainly is a complete violation of our Constitution.

I think the people in Pennsylvania certainly want to live and exist under this Constitution, because we had an example last year when they said that very thing, they did not want our Constitution tampered with, and they said so at the polls. I say, Mr. Speaker, that this type of legislation and the program which can be set up under it is a complete attempt to circumvent the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

What would be wrong with having public hearings, for instance, and let the people of Pennsylvania who are interested, have an opportunity to know what the plan of His Excellency the Governor is and let them express their wishes in that manner? What would be wrong with giving us an opportunity as their representatives to know where we are going—what changes are going to be made? I certainly think I can say that if that plan will effect economy and efficiency in government the minority in this House would go along with it, but I think we are, and I feel that I am entitled to know what that plan is.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have pointed these things out, I have asked these questions, and in closing I would like to have and would appreciate an answer from someone on the majority side of these questions, of why the procedure here is different, and why does it have to be done in this manner. I will agree that if we can effect economy and efficiency it should be done quickly, but I still think that we should know what that plan is before we part with the very powers and the rights that we have as a legislative group under the Constitution, and why we cannot open it to public hearings and let the people of Pennsylvania in on this program or plan which is to me nothing but a subterfuge to circumvent the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, in order to expedite the debate on this bill I would like to tell the gentleman that I will answer the questions which he has raised, but

I would prefer to do so after others on his side, who I understand wish to speak, have done so, and then perhaps I can answer them all at that time.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to interrogate the Majority Leader.

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader give consent to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I shall.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, I should first like to ask if the Majority Leader can tell me at this time what is to be reorganized.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot tell you at this time what part of the executive branch of the government is to be reorganized.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, could the gentleman tell me when he may be able to tell me?

Mr. READINGER, Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman, as soon as the Governor's office informs me of what changes it has in mind and when its reorganization plan will be ready to be submitted to the House, I will be glad to give him that information as soon as I have it available.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has no idea as to when that may be.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have no idea except I would say that it would be during this session.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, and that may be any time this year or perhaps next year. Then, Mr. Speaker, I presume that the plan is not ready now, is that correct?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I think that is a good assumption.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, and by this bill the administration is taking for blanket authority to effect a reorganization, and at this time it does not know what the plan of reorganization is.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, it is asking for authority to submit a plan of reorganization to this House and to the Senate for its approval or disapproval.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, I am wondering whether or not a bill could not be submitted for a plan of reorganization for any one agency or any group of agencies.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, it certainly could.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, we could do that, I believe, without first passing House Bill No. 1, could we not?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, that is right, we could.

Mr. ZIEGLER. I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, whether or not the Majority Leader is in a position to tell us whether or not in his own opinion, or whether or not he has sought an opinion as to the constitutionality of this proposed bill?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have and I believe it is constitutional.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, in your opinion,—I am directing that question to the Majority Leader, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. I believe I did answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. ZIEGLER. No, Mr. Speaker, I do not think he did. My question is, is it his opinion that it is constitutional or did he seek the opinion of someone as to the constitutionality of the bill?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have tried to explain to the gentleman—I have been told. I have sought an opinion and I have formed an opinion and I think it is constitutional.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, does the Majority Leader have any ideas as to how much would be saved if the bill should pass the House, pass the Senate and be signed by His Excellency, the Governor?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, nothing would be saved by that procedure. The only savings would come from the submission by the Governor of a reorganization plan which we approve by not disapproving, which might consolidate or might eliminate certain positions.

I assume that a reorganization plan when it is submitted to us will point out what savings can be effected by it, or what greater efficiency might be brought about in the executive branch of the government by the reorganization. I am assuming that when we get such a report we will consider it thoroughly and decide whether we like it or whether we do not like it. If we do not like it, or do not think the savings warrant making the changes we will disapprove it.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, could not those plans be submitted to us for our scrutiny, perhaps hearings and further sub-committee studies without passing House Bill No. 1?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have said so before. It can be done in that manner.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, you do agree then that it could be done in that manner?

Mr. Speaker, if you will turn to page 8 of the bill—as I understand the bill an agency could be headed by an individual or it could be headed by a commission or a board of a number of persons. I am wondering whether or not if the agency is headed by a commission or a board it would not be possible under this bill to have the entire personnel of that commission or that board receive a salary in line with the provisions of this bill. And it is not entirely inconceivable that perhaps instead of having one head of an agency or a department you may have the head of that be a commission or a board and several persons receiving large salaries. Is that not possible?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I assume that could be done. I am also assuming that no silly reorganization plan is going to be sent to either house under this bill.

Mr. ZIEGLER. But, Mr. Speaker, I think he is just assuming. But the gentleman will admit that it can be done under the terms of this bill?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am not prepared at the moment to say it could or could not, but assuming that it could I still am not willing to believe that any useless or more costly plan would be submitted to this House by way of reorganization.

Mr. ZIEGLER. Mr. Speaker, I think that is perfectly true as far as the Majority Leader is concerned, but unfortunately the Majority Leader cannot speak for anyone else.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman interrogating me?

Mr. ZIEGLER. That was an interrogation, Mr. Speaker. I thank the Majority Floor Leader.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, we of the minority have nothing but praise for the goal of bringing improvements into the fabric of our state government. That is progress and the Republican party has always been on the side

of progress. But there is a right way and a wrong way to do things and in this matter, the Democrats, in their eagerness to make Republicans look bad, have chosen the wrong way.

Sometimes the cure can be worse than the disease and this, I submit, is one of those times.

It is wrong to cut corners at the expense of our state Constitution and to demolish by ill-concieved legislation, the edifice of freedom that it has taken centuries of suffering and sacrifice to build.

House Bill No. 1, whatever its sponsors think it will do, Mr. Speaker is certainly a violation of both the philosophy and the letter of our Constitution.

The founding fathers of our Federal Constitution set up our government upon the basis of a division of the parts, legislative, executive and judicial. These three departments were to function each one equal to the others, operating on a scheme of checks and balances, to insure that no single division grew powerful at the expense of the other.

As that great Democrat Madison stated it in one of the Federalist papers:

> "It will not be denied that power is of an encroaching nature, and that it ought to be effectually restrained from passing the limits assigned to it."

In a later Federalist paper, Hamilton gave the solution:

> ". . . by so contriving the interior structure of the government as that its several constituent parts, by their mutual relations, be the means of keeping each other in their proper places."
>
> Hamilton wrote in another paper that without the power of veto, "he (the executive) might gradually be stripped of his authorities by successive resolutions, or annihilated by a single vote. And in one mode or the other, the legislative and executive powers might speedily come to be blended in the same hands."

But it is not the stripping of the executive that we are dealing with here, Mr. Speaker.

It is the legislative which will suffer from an overweening reaching for power by the executive.

In short the Governor proposes to put the cart before the horse; he is asking for blanket powers to remake our state government along lines he sees best, and is saying to the legislature, "you must accept or reject what I propose; there can be no compromise."

All he would give the legislature would be the power of veto and even this yould be uncertain and depend upon the whims of one or two committee chairmen.

This certainly will upset the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches, a trend toward what Hamilton said would be a blending of legislative and executive powers in the same hands.

This would inflict upon the legislature a task which by its very nature of plural membership, it cannot well and competently perform.

Madison himself in 1788 in a Federalist paper cited the then governmental structure of Pennsylvania as an illustration of how ineffectual is the power of veto when exercised by a group of persons in contrast to the performance by a single individual.

Madison wrote:

> "The executive department of Pennsylvania is distinguished from that of the other states by the number of members composing it. In this respect, it has as much affinity to a legislative assembly as to an executive council. And being at once exempt from the restraint of an individual responsibility for the acts of the body, and deriving confidence from mutual example and joint influence, unauthorized measures would, of course, be more freely hazarded than where the executive department is administered by a single hand, or by a few hands."

Under this bill Mr. Speaker, the veto power would be given not to ten hands or twenty hands but to 260 hands, the combined membership of the House and Senate, to be exercised or not exercised, as they thought fit.

It would be a question of letting George do it on a grand scale and every legislator saying, "it wasn't up to me," if some unworkable and outrageous reorganization plan became law.

The cards will always be stacked in the Governor's favor when one of these reorganization plans comes before us. First, the expert opinion will be on his side; he will have the money to pay for it, we will not; second, he will tell us that his ideas will save the taxpayers untold dollars, and how can we say with assurance that he is right or wrong. Obviously the result will be nothing done, and when the chickens come home to roost, who will bear the responsibility? The legislature, of course Mr. Speaker.

If we are going to bear the responsibility we should also have more to say what shall be in the plans. We should have a chance to vote on these reorganization plans in the same manner as on all other legislation, Mr. Speaker. We should have a chance to amend and prove. We should never be asked to take it or leave it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to Members of this House that I was amazed when I read the Governor's message, and when this bill was finally introduced into this Legislature. I was amazed because of the drastic nature of the bill. I too, am in favor of reorganizing our state government in any way that will save money. I personally voted for all of the Chesterman bills here last session when they were up for vote on the floor of this House. If there is any way that we can cut down on the zooming costs of government, we should all be for it, and I am for it. I am for it, however, in a good, constitutional, orderly way. I am willing to vote for the things that my people back in my county sent me down here to do, that is, to vote for things within the realm of my legislative authority and to preserve unto the Legislature those things that are peculiarly legislative in character. They can and have no reason to be vested in the chief executive of this Commonwealth.

I was given the duty by the gentlemen on this side of the House to draft amendments to this bill, to make it what we thought would be a constitutional bill. We thought we owed it to the people of Pennsylvania to offer amendments to this bill to make it a constitutional bill so that we could say to the people, "we are not against this reorganization bill, but we are for it, providing you make it a good bill that we can all vote for

within the oath of office that we took when we stood up here on the first day of the session."

Well, I prepared the amendments. The amendments reminded me of the amendments to House Bill No. 1 last session, the Constitutional Revision Bill. When we got through, as you recall, amending that bill the only thing that was left was the title. and that was true of the amendments that I had drafted. My amendments would have said in substance this: we favor this bill down to where it says that the Governor will submit his plans and then the veto power is vested in us. We would have stricken everything out from then on and said, "Sure, Governor Leader, we want you to reorganize. Bring your plan in here and let us look it over, and with the plan attach a bill to it." The bill could just say something like this, 'Be it enacted by this General Assembly that plan number so and so submitted by Governor Leader is hereby made the law of Pennsylvania and all acts of the General Assembly inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed by this bill."

That would have been the gist of my amendments had I offered them here today. But, as I say, when we got through with the bill someone said, "Why the bill as amended is the power that the chief has right now." There is nothing right now, with the staff of men that he has surrounded himself with, that would stop them from, in an orderly manner, preparing their reorganization plan and the Governor giving us a message saying, "Here is plan number one drafted by my board of experts and here is the bill which embodies the plan. It is House Bill No. so and so and was referred to the Committee on Rules." They, we trust, would put that bill on the floor, and we would give it three readings, as we should do on all bills. It would go over to the Senate, and they would do likewise, and then the Governor would sign the bill and it would become the law of Pennsylvania.

So we are not offering the amendments today, because we can see no necessity for doing a vain thing, that is, passing legislation here which is already the power of the executive. We have the machinery, in six days' time you could pass a bill and put through a reorganization of any department that you would care to within the framework of our Administrative Code right here, now. You do not need this elaborate thing that has been put in front of us. It is a complete reversal of our legislative and constitutional way of life in this state.

Our Constitution calls for a bill to be passed by us and signed or vetoed by the Governor. The effect of this act of Assembly is giving the Governor legislative power and giving us the veto power. That is an unheard of thing, I am sure, in any branch of government today. However, in reading the Governor's message he says that this bill was copied from the Federal plan. I think he is substantially correct. If you will take United States Code Annotation and read the government reorganization plan in Washington, I think the bill does follow with much particularly the federal plan, but there are certain eliminations, certain things about this bill, that are not in the federal law.

For instance, as Mr. Kent pointed out, this bill will last forever. Any Governor that comes along can reorganize, and reorganize, because there is no time limit in this bill when, the Governor, or successive governors, must cease doing this very thing.

The federal act, however, the first one passed, I believe, under President Truman expired in 1953, and I believe the present reorganization bill in Washington expires now in 1955. Another thing, under the federal law there are sixty days to veto a proposition.

Now, in looking at our Federal Government you must remember they are in session practically all the time. Their committees are standing committeees with staffs of experts, and they hold hearings on a measure and investigate it and give all kinds of figures and facts which we do not have the machinery here to put in front of the General Assembly. I say, comparing our government with the federal government is certainly no comparison. Everybody agrees that the federal government is a sprawling government. Most of the departments have have been set up by executive order, and the idea back of the Hoover Commission was to consolidate and reduce things that have been set up by executive order in our national government.

Here in Pennsylvania we have the Administrative Code. Everything that we do here is set up with particularly in the Administrative Code. Every worker, every department head, every officer on Capitol Hill, knows what his duties are. They are set out in the Administrative Code. The minute we pass this bill the Administrative Code will be in a state of inanimate suspension. Nobody will know where he stands, whether he is in power or out of power. They will not know but that next week they will have the props knocked right out from under them.

And this bill, unlike the federal bill, has no protection for those in civil service. I understand the federal act protects those in the classified service, but there is no protection here to anybody in this state of ours who is presently under a merit system or in classified service. So, as I say, in Washington where they are continually in session and the bill is of limited duration, there is no comparison with Pennsylvania.

And another thing, in Washington before this bill was passed they had the Hoover Commission report in front of them. It was the result of four or five years of study on a bipartisan basis in Washington, and it was in front of them and on the desks of the Members of Congress. But here we have no plan. It is true that we have the Chesterman Report from last session, but there is no one who can say here today that the Governor intends to use the Chesterman Report. As a matter of fact, under this bill the Chesterman Report will be of very little aid to him because in this bill, as admitted by the Majority Leader, there is no provision for doing away with any department. Of course, I grant you the Governor could leave a department with one-tenth of one per cent of its functions and consolidate it into another department, but the department would have to remain under this bill.

Under this bill, for instance, the Governor could not do away with the Department of Commerce; he could not do away with the Department of Health, or the Department of Welfare, or the Department of Public Assistance, and that was one of the big items, one of the big aims of the Chesterman Report, to consolidate those functions which were of such a light character into one

huge department with the intention of saving money. Now, then, as this plan of the Governor is put in front of us, this bill is so drafted that it does not fit into our machinery operating our state government.

There is no provision, for instance, to amend the plan. Suppose the plan has merit. When the Governor gives it to us, it is a "take it or leave it" deal. We have to say "no" to it. If by mere inaction it becomes the law of Pennsylvania, it is put in the Pamphlet Laws just like any act of the General Assembly. I have never heard of anything so preposterous as a thing like that wherein the Governor will dictate, you might say, by decree, would be able to hand us something and, if by reason of being here one or two days a week, we just do not get around to giving a negative vote to something which is not good, it becomes the law of the land and it is put in our statute books, just as if we had passed it in an orderly, constitutional way. And nothing would stop the Governor—I am not saying he is going to do it, but future Governors might give us sixty reorganization plans at once that we must look into within the thirty day period. It certainly would be impossible to do a tremendous task like that within the short time that is being alloted to us to do this very job.

Now, I want to ask you before I sit down just what they have in mind here as far as this bill is concerned. The Governor says in his message that he has already reorganized the executive department. Well, I read the newspapers just like the rest of you do. He has added a lot of men over there at ten and twelve thousand dollars a year. You fellows on the other side know more about that than we do, but if you read the newspapers there are some high-priced men over there. I am wondering how much saving he has made by reorganizing his executive department. You will be amazed when you see the executive department budget when we get it here in six weeks or so, as the Governor has promised.

If this passes, it will be a very, very far-reaching bill as far as this state is concerned; it will reach into the life of practically every human being in this state.

Let us take the Board of Public Assistance. He really could abolish the functions of that particular department; he could abolish the Boards of Public Assistance in all counties, for instance, change completely the system of giving relief and old age assistance under this bill. He could, I suppose, do away with one-half of the teachers' colleges, if he wanted to under this bill, consolidate them with other colleges and fire the boards of these different colleges. I am wondering whether the Governor will do that, that is part of the Chesterman report. He could abolish the Workmen's Compensation Board, if he wanted to. I believe under this bill he could abolish the Liquor Control Board and that entire setup, that merit system that we have over there in the Liquor Control Board that is an agency under the executive department, as near as I can find out from reading this bill. There is nothing could stop him, for instance, from doing away with the board of trustees of the medical and surgical hospitals of this state, or give them back to the communities, which is one of the aims of the Chesterman report. Think of the chaos that will result if that is done.

I am just wondering whether he could not transfer the Game Commission to the Department of Forests and Waters, or transfer the Department of Forests and Waters to the Game Commission and enlarge on its functions. That is something for the sportsmen of Pennsylvania to think about, because I know the sportsmen consider that an unthinkable thing to do, to tamper with the Game Commission.

There are many other changes that could be made. For instance, I believe under this bill he could do away with the Secretary of Highways and put in a commission system of running our Department of Highways, or do away with the Department almost in its entirety and leave only a skeleton force over there under this bill. I am not saying that the Governor is going to do that, but I am just telling you that that is the power we are asked to vest in the Governor of Pennsylvania. We are being asked to abdicate here in this House today the powers that are vested in us as legislators. We are close to the people, we are elected every two years by the people, we must face the people every two years, and they expect us to legislate within the realm of the powers that are reserved to us by the constitution. I say that as one legislator I am not going to surrenderd any of the powers that I have here today as a Member of the Legislature from the County of McKean.

In my opinion, this bill is one of the most drastic, one of the most far reaching, one of the most chaos producing, one of the most dictatorial, most illusory, most confusing, most "New Dealish" bill that I have ever been in this Legislature. It reminds me of the first hundred days of the "New Deal" administration in 1933. There was a great emergency in those days. (Applause from Democrats.) I knew that would engender applause from the other side. I am sure you gentlemen are proud of NRA that the Supreme Court knocked down. It was a bill just like this where Congress surrendered all its rights and they were known as the "rubber stamp" Congress of 1933. (Applause by Democrats.) The AAA was passed, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which the Supreme Court knocked down and I believe one of the judges said it was one of the most far-reaching pieces of legislation wherein the legislature abdicated its powers to the executive in the history of the United States.

This bill is the beginning of dictatorship in Pennsylvania, and I want to tell you I do not like it. If we pass this bill today and give the Governor this power, where are we going to end? Where are things going to cease? He will gradually gnaw away at our legislative power, and the first thing you know we will have a dictatorship in this state of ours and it will spread. I am telling you people now is the opportune time to stand up and be counted and stick for constitutional government in Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Philadelphia, the Minority Leader, Mr. Smith.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Allegheny, if it is the pleasure of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I quote as follows "I do not suggest that the legislature as proposed is not subject to review, modification and improvement by the Legislature. The substance I do regard as vital and the methods and procedures certainly are not rigidly fixed."

This is the language of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader. When we have legislation so revolutionary in character, and whose purpose may be of the finest, it seems to me we move too rapidly when we have a bill introduced on January 24th and reported out of Committee on the following day.

I would be remiss in my duties to my constituency which fortunately happens to be equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. And many of the Democrats saw fit to elect me because they have the majority in my district.

I have before me the United States Code annotated. This piece of legislation is copied almost word for word from the USCA.

The previous speakers have analyzed certain features and they have told you in a certain degree where in this legislation does not follow up the protective features of the United States Reorganization Act. The most important protective feature of hte United States Reorganization Act which was passed in 1949 is this: that no individual speaker, no committee chairman can pickle the bill. That is provided for with a great deal of particularity and detail in the Act of Congress. Why, I ask you, was this most sacred feature of the Congressional Act omitted?

I do not wish to recite in detail the Act of Congress because the Act of congress specified the procedure where the bill must come out in ten days. It makes it impossible for any Governor or any group of men to prevent the House or the Senate from voting upon the bill. Any two members who are for the affirmative or rejecting the bill can bring it out. Why was this important feature eliminated? I am for economy, in fact, I have advocated a bi-partisan measure for the elimination of a Commission which will save the state of Pennsylvania thousands of dollars and I wish the opposite side to join with me on that. If we are going to pass this legislation, if it is Constitutional perfectly O.K. but I am not doing it from a Constitutional standpoint, I am doing it from the standpoint of protecting the rights of the people of Pennsylvania. I believe in a government of laws and not a government of men, and when you omit this particular feature, part and parcel of the USCA you are destroying the protective features.

And why, I ask the Majority Leader, was this not restricted to a limited time? When Mr. Truman was President of the United States it was limited to 1953 and when Mr. Eisenhower became President of the United States, it was limited to 1955. If we have an emergency in the state of Pennsylvania perhaps we may need it on a limited basis. There is nothing in this bill, in my opinion, which protects the rights of civil service. It should rave been spelled out.

I also call the attenton of the Members of the House, that this particular bill differs from the United States bill, in this very important respect. As to the United States bill with relation to the colloquy which took place between the Majority Leader and the first gentleman on our side, he stated certain inconsistencies in the bill. Why, I ask was this particular bill drawn up to eliminate, or to contain the administrative departments and not be confined to the executive departments? The United States Congressional bill is confined strictly to the executive departments which means the Cabinet members. But our bill also takes in the administrative departments. I can read you dozens and dozens of sections relating to the administrative department. Is it the intention of the Governor to make this a naked shell and leave dozens and dozens of heads of Administrative Department who would do nothing but draw salaries? What is the purpose of including administrative departments in there? I think we will have to protect those under civil service and the merit system. I say, Members of the House and Mr. Speaker, that this particular legislation should be considered carefully.

We are faced today with tax upon tax, and we agree with the Governor that everything must be done to save the taxpayers the burden of additional impositions upon them. We feel that if this legislation is examined and studied and reviewed, and if the precept and guidance of the Governor is followed and if we only do as he suggested that we may arrive at some legislation which is effective in purpose, constitutional in aspect and for the best interest of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

So, I say to you in conclusion, let us listen to what the Governor said and do this, I suggest that the legislation as proposed should be reviewed, should be modified, and approved by the Legislature. We regard the substances as vital. The method of procedure should be changed so that everybody is protected, no matter whether it is a Republican Governor of a Democratic Governor, Republican Senate, Democratic Senate, Republican House, or Democratic House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Minority Leader, Mr. Smith.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, the Minority Leader yields to the gentleman from Bedford, Mr. Stroup.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bedford, Mr. Stroup.

Mr. STROUP. Mr. Speaker, I am a freshman in a minority party. Back in the mountains of Bedford County from whence I come, we have a very free, independent type of people. My ancestors settled back in those mountains and helped to wrest civilization out of the wilderness. If you travel up that way, my friends, you will still hear ringing from the mountain crags and echoing down in our valley, that cry which is imperishable, "the price of liberty is enternal vigilance."

Here today I submit to you, if you think thoroughly and carefully, you have a bill presented to you to pass which can result in the camel's nose getting under the tent, which can result in the perversion of the rights of this House, the rights of the Legislature, and the rights of the grass roots who look to us to protect those rights, against any thought that comes from an administrative body. I did not come before you on this matter without giving through consideration to this bill in its merits, I have consulted with various attorneys and with students of Government and it is my considered though humble opinion that this bill is probably unconstitutional.

In the first place, it is a complete reversal of Governmental procedure as set forth in the Constitution of this Commonwealth. In fact, this vests in the executive branch of the Government the power to make legislation and transfer to the legislative branch the power of veto.

There is contained in this bill no provision by which the reorganization act, as handed to the Legislature by the Governor shall be read at length on each of three separate legislative days in the House of Representatives. There is no provision for the recording of the ayes or nays of the Members of the House or Senate as to their attitude on the bill on final passage. There is no provision for amendment by the Legislature, or for recall by the Governor for corrections and deletions. It must be accepted, I submit to you, by the Legislature on an all or nothing basis; indeed it may not even get to the Legislature on that basis at all. We must remember that though we are anxious to meet the so called needs of this particular time, that we hereby set a precedent in passing a bill of this nature that goes on forever and permits future Legislators and future Governors to demand that type of power from this House.

I submit to you further that on page 11, line 18, it provides as follows, and I quote, "each reorganization plan which takes effect shall be printed in the Pamphlet Laws in the same volume as the acts of Assembly.

This clearly shows that even in the minds of the writers of this bill each of the plans to be set forth thereunder shall have the same force and effect as a law passed in a constitutional manner by the two houses of the Legislature.

It further provides for the delegation of power by the two houses of the Legislature. It provides for the delegation of power to be placed in the hands of a specific officer by act of the Legislature or by the Constitution of his functions thereunder to any other officer.

It seems to me it would clearly deprive the Legislature of all of its constitutional authority over the functions to be performed by any branch of the administrative or the executive department of the Government so far as that control is not inconsistent with the Constitution.

I do not intend Mr. Speaker to belabor this Assembly with an analysis of the very apparent inconsistencies and poor legislation that is set forth in this bill that has been presented to you by my colleague who has spoken so excellently to you here this afternoon.

However, I do want to call your attention in concluding that before we can in good conscience, and I not only speak to my colleagues of the minority but also to my colleagues on the majority side of this House, before we can in good conscience agree to a surgical operation such as this on a patient who may or may not be a sick patient in his senses, that is, in this instance the government of Pennsylvania, we as Members of the House are entitled to know the nature of the malady specifically that is proposed to be cured and reserve the right to inquire into the competency of those who face that diagnosis.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania and particularly the Republican members of that body, all of us, are anxious to have greater economy and efficiency in the administration of the affairs of Pennsylvania. But we are not willing to give a blank check to the Governor of Pennsylvania to permit the amount to be written therein to be determined by people without any experience in governmental affairs.

They believe that they are entitled, and the people of Pennsylvania are entitled to know in exactly what manner and by what means Governor Leader proposes to change the Government of the Commonwealth. Whenever the Governor comes forward with a specific recommendation, Mr. Speaker, for a plan of reorganization founded upon facts previously ascertained and proven, which will accomplish the desired objectives of economy and efficiency, the Republican party and its representatives in the House, and I am sure in the Senate of Pennsylvania, pledge themselves to a fair and patriotic examination of such a plan. If after such an examination and proper deliberation they find the plan to be good for Pennsylvania it will undoubtedly be supported.

We do not propose to abjectly surrender to the executive branch of this Commonwealth the duty which we were elected to perform and for the faithful performance of which we have taken our solemn oath.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to be too long. I think we have proven our point to the Members of this House; I think we have proven our point to the press; I think we have proven our point to the people of Pennsylvania, and they are the ones we are interested in because they are the ones who sent us here as Representatives to represent them.

There is certainly a great deal of merit in Governor Leader's plan to reorganize the state government in order to save money and to insure efficiency. We agree with his aims. It is something that everyone wants, but certainly the method of House Bill No. 1 in accomplishing these aims, in our opinion, is unconstitutional, as we have tried to show you today.

Is it constitutional for the General Assembly in one act of the Legislature, without going to the people, or any other means, to repeal whole sections of our state Constitution? We question this. The Governor knows, and we know, and every person in this House knows, that this is not the way to amend the Constitution.

If to accomplish these aims of reorganization the Governor feels the Constitution should be changed, he should go about it by the legal methods and procedures now set up by law, by passing a constitutional amendment in two successive terms of the Legislature and going to the people for a vote, or by the constitutional convention method whcih would be much shorter, if time happens to be of the essence.

I know this is being repetitious, because we have heard it here three times today, but it is plain, simple, ordinary language; listen to it, there is no debate on it.

Our present Constitution, Article III, states:

> "Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House, . . . and no bill shall become a law, unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor."

Mr. Speaker, they are plain, simple, ordinary words that every layman in this House can understand. I am not a lawyer, I did not read any of the legal parts of the bill and I do not intend to, but they are words that every Member in this House can understand. Think about them.

This is the very heart of representative government; our type of government. Under it each lawmaker is re-

sponsible to the people that he represents, and every man and woman on the floor of this House—and think about this—has taken an oath to uphold the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Remember that. You took that oath only a short month ago.

Under this bill a reorganization plan sent by the Governor could become law even without a Member of the House or Senate voting for it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are provisions in this bill that we feel are unconstitutional, that we know are unconstitutional, and I might go further than the Majority Leader when he "thinks" it is constitutional, we "know" that it is not because it is in plain, simple language.

I implore you, ladies and gentlemen on the other side of the House, for the sake of the people of Pennsylvania, not only today but for the future generations that are to come in this State, let us not rip out our Constitution for any Governor, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican.

There is a wrong way and a right way to go about these things and why the present administration sees fit continually to take the wrong way, we do not understand.

This bill is a constitution ripper bill from top to bottom and no economy justifies tearing down our Constitution when there are other legal methods of reaching the same goal. We believe in your hearts you know that the Republican party, which has always upheld the Constitution of Pennsylvania, would not and could not supply votes for this type of legislation.

Again let me ask you what I asked you yesterday, what are you up to? Is this a red herring? And I mean that very seriously. You are up to something and your own members do not know what you are up to. Your Governor is up to something and you do not know what he is up to. He is trying to fool the people of Pennsylvania, and I still say that.

Is this a red herring to allow you to stall for more time because of having no program, and in the meantime accuse us, the Republicans, of not cooperating with the Governor and not trying to save the taxpayers money. It will be very interesting within the next three or four months to listen to the Governor's speeches, and, believe me, I will remind you of them.

If the Majority passes this legislation, knowing full well in their hearts what it does, and I believe the Members on that side of the House know, we, the Republican party charge them with non-support of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the Minority Leader?

The SPEAKER. Will the Minority Leader consent to be interrogated?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman stated just a moment ago that he knows that parts of this bill are unconstitutional. I request that he point out the specific provisions of the bill which he knows are unconstitutional.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I believe I just pointed them out when I said that our Constitution states that a bill shall be read three times on three successive days and the yeas and nays of each House be taken and recorded.

Mr. READINGER. Will the gentleman agree that House Bill No. 1, which I hold in my hand, is a bill, and that it has been in Committee and reported out, and has been read on three different days?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, again I remember our present Speaker about going back into lawyers' questions.

The Majority Leader knows full well what I mean when I say that this bill is setting up an illegal constitutional procedure. Certainly, when the Governor comes in with a reorganization plan in the form for a resolution and not taking votes in this House or the Senate, as our Constitution says we shall do, it is unconstitutional.

Mr. READINGER. Is that what the gentleman meant when he said he knows there are provisions in this bill which are unconstitutional? Is that what the gentleman meant by that statement?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I meant that it sets up an unconstitutional procedure.

Mr. READINGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the arguments made by the very able Members of the minority I was reminded of a phrase which is heard so often, everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it.

The Members who have spoken want us to know that they are in favor of governmental efficiency and economy, and also reorganization, if it can be accomplished to save any money, but they object most strenuously to the method which we have decided to adopt in order to do something about this matter.

This bill, House Bill No. 1, is an administration bill. We want to see it passed, because we want to see the Governor of this Commonwealth do something about governmental economy, and not have us sit here a whole session and talk about it, but not get anything done.

There has been so much said about the constitutionality of the bill that I would like to read to you parts of an opinion which the Attorney General of this state has given to the present Governor relative to its constitutionality.

In this opinion it is stated that

House Bill No. 1 would authorize you to perform certain acts which, if approved under the conditions set forth, would operate as a suspension of certain laws for certain time. Many limitations and conditions are provided in the bill, the most important of which are:

1. The bill does not apply to the:

Auditor General,
State Treasurer,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Pennsylvania Game Commission,
Pennsylvania Fish Commission,
State Civil Commission,
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board,
Milk Control Commission,
State Tax Equalization Board.

2. Additional limitations are set forth in Section 6 of the bill which prohibits you from:

1. Abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof, or consolidating any two or more executive or administration departments or all of the functions thereof.

He then continues with four other prohibitions which are set forth in the bill, and I am sure you have read them.

It goes on to say that,

You are given no control over the appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of the bill, but these appropriations must lapse into the General Fund or any special fund from which they were appropiated.

The bill is operative, insofar as you are concerned, with the submission of plans only during the time when the General Assembly is in session.

The bill, like all bills, is limited by the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. For instance, the bill authorizes you to change the title of the head of an agency. This, of course, could not apply to the titles of the Secretary of the Commonwealth or the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Under the bill you are charged with the responsibility of examining from time to time all agencies of the state government and determining what changes are necessary to accomplish better execution of the laws, more effective management of the Executive Branch, expediting all public business, reduction of expenditures, and promotion of economy and the elimination of the overlapping and duplication of effort.

When your investigations reveal that any or all of these objectives might be accomplished, it is your duty to prepare a reorganization plan and transmit it to the General Assembly with full details of the plan, its purpose, and the results expected if the plan is placed into operation. The reorganization plan becomes effective thirty days after its transmittal to the General Assembly, provided a resolution by a majority of the membership of either branch of the Legislature is not passed stating its disapproval of the reorganization plan.

Turning to the constitutionality of the bill, I call your attention to Article I, Section 12, of the Constitution which reads:

No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

The suspension of laws by the Legislature or by its authority is not a new concept in the constitutions of the various states, since ten states have constitutional provisions similar to that of Pennsylvania, while the constitutions of several other states have constitutional provisions substantially similar to that of Pennsylvania. Nor is the concept of the suspension of laws novel as to the Federal government.

Furthermore, the passage of legislation similar to House Bill No. 1 has occurred previously in Pennsylvania. The Act of May 21, 1943, P. L. 439, was entitled:

"An Act authorizing the governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the advice of the Attorney-General and the approval of certain members of the General Assembly for a limited period of time to suspend or modify laws, either in whole or in part under certain circumstances, during the existence of the present war."

This act was even broader in its concepts since it permitted the suspension of laws even if the General Assembly was not in session.

An earlier act was that passed by the General Assembly and approved June 21, 1937, P. L. 1982, and amended on March 30, 1939, P. L. 14. This act provided for the prescribing of rules of practice and procedure in civil actions at law and in equity in certain courts of this Commonwealth and for the suspension of any Act of Assembly relating to practice or procedure in such courts inconsistent with such rule.

This act was attacked as an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power in the case of Blair Motor Car Company, Inc., etc., vs. Morbine, et al., No. 148D & C 351 (1943), but the court held the act constitutional in the following language on page 353.

I do not want to burden you with a lot of detail, ladies and gentlemen, but this matter of the constitutionality has been so thoroughly explored by your speakers this afternoon that it is important that we do know what it is about.

The Court said in that opinion as follows:

"* * * It is argued that this language contains a delegation of lawmaking power, as the Supreme Court is thereby given the right to suspend the operation of statutes. We hold that the act is not unconstitutional. Section 12 of Article I of our state Constitution expressly recognizes that laws may be suspended by the authority of the Legislature. The making of laws is purely a legislative act, but the determination by some agency when, if ever, their operation shall be suspended has never been so considered":

The court then cites another case.

"Acting under the authority of the Legislature, the Supreme Court by promulgating a rule of practice which may be inconsistent with some statutes is merely declaring the event upon which the expressed will of the Legislature is to take effect. The actual suspension is the action of the Legislature." In the frequently quoted language of Justice Agnew: "The Legislature cannot delegate its power to make a law; but it can make a law to delegate a power to determine some fact or state of things upon which the law makes, or intends to make, its own action depend. To deny this would be to stop the wheels of government. * * *"

The same constitutional question as to whether there was an unlawful delegation of legislative

power by the General Assembly was raised in the case of Young et al. vs. Fetterolf et al., 320 Pennsylvania 289, (1936), where the act of April 25, 1933, P. L. 74, made it unlawful to conduct a baseball or football game between certain hours on Sunday, and which further provided that the operation of the act may be suspended by the majority of the electors in each municipality.

The Supreme Court in that case, and I am not going to read the entire thing, upheld the power of the Legislature to pass such an act in which a determination made by a municipality as to whether a certain law could allow the playing of baseball or football should be suspended was upheld by the courts. This opinion is very lengthy, and I do not intend to read any more of it.

It is the opinion of the Attorney General of this State, it is my opinion, and I know it is the opinion of the Members on this side, that this bill if it becomes enacted into law is constitutional.

Very much has been said about depriving the Members of this House and the Members of the Senate of their constitutional right to vote on such matters as reorganization of the executive branch of the Government.

I would like to comment at this time on some of the statements made by the gentleman on the other side.

Starting with Mr. Kent, he charges that this is a delegation of powers to the Governor. And he asks, why not let the people know what the reorganization plan is going to be? Why should any Member give up his right to vote on a plan? He asks many questions and I hope that during my remarks I can cover and answer the arguments that have been made by Mr. Kent and the others.

This is not a delegation of powers to the Governor which belong to us. This is a method of moving the burden of really effecting a reorganization of government, executive branch of government, from the Legislature to the executive branch. I say it is moving the burden of going ahead with it, producing a plan, studying the matter, getting expert advice, and then coming back to us with a well studied plan and saying to us in effect will you accept this.

Why we should be so terribly upset about something new or which apparently is new, and from what I have just read from the Attorney General's opinion it is not new at all in Pennsylvania.

But assuming that to most of you this is an astounding departure from the type of legislative practice that we have followed and which you say is the only kind that is allowed by the Constitution; assuming that it is a great departure, I ask you just what is wrong with it?

The way it will operate, the Governor will prepare a reorganized plan, and I assume any Governor who is worthy of the confidence that the people have shown in him in electing him Governor, will not come over here with any silly or ridiculous plans. They will be plans that have been thoroughly studied and thought out before they are ever given to us. We then have thirty days while we are in session to study them ourselves and take some action. The bill provides for vetoing by resolution on any plan that is submitted if we do not like it.

You say next, well then, there are rules. The resolution if introduced by some minority Member would go to the Rules Committee, and that is right, it would. Under the present Rules of the House you need 106 votes to discharge that Rules Committee from the custody of such a veto resolution.

I want to say to you today that with the consent of the Democratic Caucus, if this bill passes and becomes law in Pennsylvania, the Rules of this House will be changed to provide that any 85 Members of the House can compel or force that resolution from any Committee to which it was referred, for a vote on the floor of this House. With a vote of 106, any reorganization plan which is submitted to us can be vetoed by action of this House alone.

You say that is not sufficient to insure us that the Governor will not do some of the things mentioned by Mr. Johnson and some of the others. That he will not abolish this, abolish that, abolish something else. I say to you that it is as much protection as you have now. Because if the majority side of this House decided to introduce and pass a bill which would make radical changes in the executive branch of the Government you would be paralyzed to stop us from doing so. This is in reverse and therefore it is apparently astounding to you and is the cause of great concern and anguish.

You say we are only trying to fool, we trying to keep something from our people, the Governor trying to do so and so. I say in all seriousness we are not trying to hide anything, and we are not hiding anything. This is the reserve of the procedure we now have in order to effect reorganization.

One of your speakers has asked why do we not do it in the normal manner—the manner that he law now provides for? If you want to reorganize something, put in a bill. You say, can we do that? Why, of course you can do that. That could have been done any time since the Constitution of 1874 or even before that. It has always been the method by which it can be done, but I ask you whether you think we have really done a good job of reorganizing the executive branch of the state with a view to real economy?

During the debate the Chesterman bills were mentioned. I believe Mr. Johnson mentioned the fact that he had voted for all or most of the Chesterman bills relating to reorganization in the executive branch of the government. But I would remind you that everyone of those bills with the exception of a very few failed to pass either the Senate or the House. In fact many of them did not even reach the House. And that I am afraid would be the result of any large number of reorganization plans which any Member or group of Members tried to get through this House and this Senate.

So you say, all right what are you doing then, writing a blank check for the Governor so that he can effect a vast reorganization plan and because some of us are not here sometimes or we are too lazy or we are too indifferent, it will become law without our saying anything about it? Is that what I am to understand from the arguments I have heard today? Because if that is the way things are going to be in this state then we are not going to be in a very safe position as citizens or as Members of the House.

We must assume, and I do assume, that any plan that would come over from the Governor's office under this bill would be given serious study by the membership of

this House, and I know by the membership of the Senate. If we do not like a plan or if we are in doubt as to whether the executive branch of the government is telling us the truth about what the plan will do, or what it will not do we have a very easy way of killing the whole thing by voting for the resolution which would be before us. As I say, under the amended rules of this House, eighty-five, any eighty-five Members, could compel that resolution to be brought on the floor here for debate and for a roll call.

Mr. Kent has said that Members are entitled to know what the plan is. I say he will know. He will have every possible bit of information about a reorganization plan if one is submitted under the terms of this bill.

When the Hon. Mr. Davis spoke he stated that it is wrong to cut corners at the expense of the Constitution. He says House Bill No. 1 is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, that the three branches of the government have equal powers and are to remain inviolate and so forth. He says the Governor proposes to put the cart before the horse where there can be no compromise. He indicates that the Governor's reorganization plan would be given to us on a take it or leave it basis. I say that is not so.

The way this would operate, if we did not like the plan we could reject it. We could tell the Governor we will take this, and this and this—put this in a reorganization plan and we will take it. If that is not a comproomise I do not know what it is. Furthermore, if the Governor did not like what we had in mind, we could put a bill in and we could pass a bill and if the Senate were so minded, they could pass it. It would go to the Governor's desk and he could not afford to veto such a bill and if he did, assuming we had enough votes we could pass it over his veto. I say no Governor would lightly veto a reorganization bill that was passed by the House and the Senate unless there was something very, very wrong with it.

The gentleman, Mr. Davis, said that this was a matter of letting George do it. That the Governor will have power to spend money to get experts to help him—to help him devise and support such a plan—that we do not have that authority. I think the gentleman will find that he is in error. We will have the authority. We do have the authority now to bring in our own experts to study plans if we feel it is necessary. In other words, we are not a helpless body of this government and have to take something at its face value because we do not have anyone we can talk to or go to for advice on such a plan. That just is not so.

We are not being asked to take these things on a take it or leave it basis. It could be treated that way if you want to do it because under the bill the Governor is charged with submitting a plan. But, Members, if a plan is submitted no Governor would be silly or foolish enough to say, "This is it, if you do not take this, you will get nothing."

I think any Governor worthy of his salt would take part of a program, half of it, a quarter of it, all of it if he could get it, if he felt that it would save money for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its citizens.

Something was said this afternoon which indicates that we are not much concerned about taxes and so forth. Certainly nobody is going to take such a statement seriously. You are concerned about them and we are,too. It was part of the campaign on both sides to effect governmental economy and efficiency wherever it could be done. We are making this as our concrete proposal of a sensible, sound way to do it. We think that it will work well if it is enacted into law. And it should be enacted into law so that something can be started and done about this matter.

Mr. Johnson in his remarks said that he was given the job of drafting amendments to make this constitutional and that after he had drawn some amendments or considered them, he found that he was right back where we are now—that there would be nothing left to do to keep this constitutional except to now introduce a reorganization bill or something during the session, have it read three times, passed here, pass the Senate and sent to the Governor's office.

He also stated that this bill gives the Governor the power to legislate. I say this bill does not give the Governor the power to legislate. I say this bill does not give the Governor any power to legislate. If we pass this and the Governor sends a reorganization plan over here we in this House alone have the power to say that it shall not have any effect at all, we are legislating. If we do not say that, if we accept the plan, we are then saying we adopt that as our plan of reorganization. We want it. We like it. But the Governor is not legislating. We are doing it. And we are doing it because of that power to veto.

The charge of this being a blank check would be entirely right if we did not have the power of veto and with that power in the bill, that charge of this being a blank check with the amount left open and the date and everything else is not tenable. It is just not a sensible statement to make because it is not a blank check to anybody.

The Federal plan was discussed today. I believe Mr. Johnson mentioned that under that plan sixty days are allowed to the Congress to disapprove. He spoke about the sprawling nature of the Federal government and so forth. I will grant him that the Federal government is a rather sprawling structure and necessarily so. So a matter of fact, the Pennsylvania government is too. Things have grown so much in the last thirty-five or forty years in Pennsylvania that I suppose someone who lived in the older day would hardly recognize the vast system of governmental functions that take place in Pennsylvania. But that is not a valid criticism of this bill. I think thirty days is an adequate length of time for us to consider a reorganization plan. And furthermore, if it is not adequate, all we need to do is pass a resolution saying we disapprove it and we can have another month. We can have a third month. We can have any length of time we want because if the reason we give to the Governor for turning thumbs down on a plan is because we are not satisfied with the length of time we have had to study it, it is a very simple thing to get more time.

Mr. Johnson also stated that no one in the state government under the Administrative Code would know where he stood or what he was to do if this bill were to pass. I ask you gentlemen whether you believe that is so. Perhaps I misunderstood the gentleman and that he did not say what I thought he said. This will not have any such effect. There will be no change under the Administrative Code until the reorganization plan is sent over here and not disapproved within 30 days and until that time every-

body would know where he stood, what he was to do and everything that pertained to his job under the present Administrative Code.

He spoke of civil service protection. I say that there is nothing in this bill which would allow the removal of anyone from under civil service by an administrative order made by the Governor or under a reorganization plan. And if there were such a proposal made it could definitely be knocked out by us at any time. I am not familiar enough with the bill at the moment to point out any particular section of it, but I am sure there is nothing in the bill that will allow civil service to be disrupted by any reorganization plan sent over by the Governor.

Mr. Johnson also says that the Governor could not under this bill do away with the Public Assistance Department, and that is not right. This bill specifically forbids the abolishing of the Public Assistance Department or any other department. But then the hobgoblin is raised that perhaps 99.44 per cent of the functions of a department could be removed and would leave only a head with a few high paid officers. I ask can you imagine anybody, any Governor, sending to us a reorganization plan that would do something of that kind? You cannot; I cannot.

He also mentioned that some future Governor might send over to us sixty reorganization plans at one time, giving us no time to consider. I ask you again, do you not think that the membership of this House or the Senate are sensible enough to recognize something of that nature for what it is and summarily reject it? I do not think this element is very important to you or to me as far as the merits of this bill are concerned. You will agree and must agree that we will have adequate time to pass on any plan that comes over here and if we do not, the plan will not pass either.

I have already mentioned in the Attorney General's opinion the fact that the Liquor Control Board, the Fish and Game Commissions could not be eliminated under this bill.

To comment on one further statement made by Mr. Johnson, he says this bill is the beginning of dictatorship in Pennsylvania. If that is so, gentlemen, then I guess we are headed for a dictatorship in the United States because they have had an act similar to this—the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein, spoke of it at great length—it has ben on the Federal Statute for sometime.

On January 29th, just the other day, there was an item in the York Gazette indicating that the House of Representatives on that day passed a bill to extend for three years the President's power to reorganize the government under a similar bill that they have. So, gentlemen, if this thing is going to lead to a dictatorship in Pennsylvania, then we may as well expect to have a dictatorship in the United States. I do not think any of us are worried about there being a dictatorship in Pennsylvania now or in any future time, nor will this bill lead to it.

When you consider how difficult it is to get through this House or the Senate or both any reorganization plan of any consequence, then I think you will begin to appreciate why this thing should be done in this manner and not as we could now do it under the present law.

Members of the House have friends in various departments, they might have relatives in those departments, and any plan that is really going to save the Commonwealth money and give us greater efficiency must not necessarily reduce the number of people involved but it very likely would reduce the number of people needed to run any given function. The moment you run into that situation then you run into trouble in trying to get a real reorganization plan through this House. If you reverse this process as we want to do under this bill you tell the Governor's office you have the burden of bringing to us a real reorganization plan. You have to designate exactly what you are doing. You have to point out what you intend to save. You have to give us enough facts to show us that this really will do some good for the Commonwealth.

We say that to him in this bill, and I have no doubt that this present Governor and any future Governor will take action and will give us what we badly need in this state, and that is reorganization which is designed to give us more economy and efficiency.

One of the gentlemen on the other side has spoken about whether the public knows anything about this, or whether the public has approved or disapproved, and what the public would do if it knew. I believe the gentleman from Philadelphia, the Minority Leader, stated that the point they were trying to make to the Press and to the people was that this move on our part is not good, it is unconstitutional, it is detrimental and so forth.

May I take just a moment to read from an editorial that appeared in the Pittsburgh Post Gazette under date of January 26th. It is headed: "Let Leader Reorganize."

> As the foundation of an attempt to pull Pennsylvania out of what he has called "bankruptcy,.. Governor Leader has asked the General Assembly for an opportunity to determine where the State stands financially and to effect government economies. He wants legislative authority to reorganize the executive agencies of the State Government in the interest of greater efficiency and unestimated savings.
>
> This is nothing new. Similar proposals have been made in the past, by the Joint State Government Commission and, in 1953, by the Chesterman (Little Hoover) Commission which studied Pennsylvania's governmental structure and made recommendations for its improvement. The Chesterman Commission received the "Little Hoover" tag because its work was patterned after that of the Hoover Commission on reorganization of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Unhappily, little came of its efforts.
>
> Governor Leader's proposals are a fresh attempt to achieve something of the same sort. His plans for reorganization of agencies at below departmental level would be subject to veto by either house, which would have 30 days in which to reject a proposal by a simple majority vote. That is a departure from the Hoover plan, under which either house of Congress has 60 days in which to veto a presidential proposal by a majority of the full membership.
>
> It may be argued that 30 days does not allow sufficient time for a legislative body to examine an executive proposal. As Governor Leader pointed

out, however, many experts, including legislators, have gone over reorganization proposals repeatedly and "I now suggest that we have been surveyed enough. The time for action is at hand."

* * *

We fully agree. Early action is most desirable, and especially in the field of accounting. It is very difficult for Governor Leader, or anyone else, to make sound fiscal proposals because under the State's present archaic accounting system it is virtually impossible to obtain an accurate picture of the State's financial condition.

Consequently, the Chesterman Commission found, "the Governor, the Legislature, and the people are deprived of adequate means by which to manage, to control, and to judge the cost or effectiveness of the conduct of the State's affairs."

Governor Leader proposes, if given authority, to install modern accounting methods before the beginning of the next fiscal year June 1, "which will protect the State against fraud and which will provide everyone with a truthful statement of the State's finances."

That would be a good, in fact essential, start toward bringing Pennsylvania's fiscal affairs, if not out of "bankruptcy," at least out of chaos. The reorganization authority should be granted.

I have on my desk at least six or seven other editorials. I will not read them but I will mention one in the Evening News of Harrisburg under date of January 25th. Another in the Evening Bulletin of January 26th.

I do have available to me all of the editorial comments, and I am not proposing to have you believe that I think the editorial comment which I have read represents the thinking of all people. I simply mention the matter and read some of them into the record to show that the people are not unware of what we are doing in Harrisburg or why we are doing it.

We are not afraid of what the public is going to think of our proposal in this matter. I think the people are going to believe that we are sincere and conscientious and want to make a real effort to put some law on the books which will bring about governmental economy.

I said at the beginning of my remarks, everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it. We want to do something about this matter. We want your help. We have asked for your help, your bipartisan support. But if you do not have it we are going to do our best to carry out the promises we made to the people of Pennsylvania and we are going to do it in the way we believe is best.

Thank you very much for being so quiet and so attentive. I know I have been long in discussing this matter, but it is very important and I think we should cover every angle of it before we vote on the matter.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The Majority Leader has just been quoting from what he said was an opinion of the Attorney General. Could I ask the Majority Leader if this is a formal or an informal opinion?

Mr. READINGER. I would consider it an informal opinion.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, do we quote from informal opinions or are formal opinions legal opinions?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I did not understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. When we quote or when we ask for opinions should it not be a formal opinion if we are going to use it for a quote? An informal opinion is not binding, am I right, on the Attorney General?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would say that an informal opinion is not binding on the Attorney General.

Let me remind the gentleman though that the Attorney General is not the legal advisor of the Legislature. If I recall the law correctly, he is not even allowed to give the Legislature a formal opinion. I was quoting from his opinion to the Governor to make the point that we believe this bill is constitutional.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I wonder if the gentleman would have any objection to filing the informal opinion of the Attorney General in the records in toto.

Mr. READINGER. I would not have the slightest objection, I will do so.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Harrisburg, Pa.

January 31, 1955.

Honorable George M. Leader,
Governor,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Governor Leader:

In view of some misconceptions concerning House Bill No. 1 and questinos relative to its constitutionality, I trust this letter will be helpful in clarifying the situation.

House Bill No. 1 would authorize you to perform certain acts which, if approved under the conditions set forth, would operate as a suspension of certain laws for a certain time. Many limitations and conditions are provided in the bill, the most important of which are:

1. The bill does not apply to the:

Auditor General,
State Treasurer,
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Pennsylvania Game Commission,
Pennsylvania Fish Commission,
State Civil Service Commisison,
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board,
Milk Control Commission,
State Tax Equalization Board.

2. Additional limitations are set forth in Section 6 of the bill which prohibits you from:

(1) Abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof or consolidating any two or more executive or administrative departments or all the functions thereof; or

(2) Continuing any agency beyond the period authorized by law for its existence or beyond the

time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made; or

(3) Continuing any function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made; or

(4) Authorizing any agency to exercise any function which is not expressly authorized by law at the time the plan is transmitted to the General Assembly; or

(5) Increasing the term of any office beyond that provided by law for the office.

3. You are given no control over the appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of the bill, but these appropriations must lapse into the General Fund or any special fund from which they were appropriated.

4. The bill is operative in so far as you are concerned with the submission of plans only during the time when the General Assembly is in session.

5. The bill, like all bills, is limited by the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. For instance, the bill authorizes you to change the title of the head of an agency. This, of course, could not apply to the titles of the Secretary of the Commonwealth or the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Under the bill, you are charged with the responsibility of examining, from time to time, all agencies of the State government and determining what changes are necessary to accomplish better execution of the laws, more effective management of the Executive Branch, expediting all public business, reduction of expenditures and promotion of economy and the elimination of the overlapping and duplication of effort. When your investigations reveal that any or all of these objectives might be accomplished, it is your duty to prepare a reorganization plan and transmit it to the General Assembly with full details of the plan, its purpose and the results expected if the plan is placed into operation. The reorganization plan becomes effective thirty days after its transmittal to the General Assembly provided a resolution by a majority of the membership of either branch of the Legislature is not passed stating its disapproval of the reorganization plan.

The effectiveness of any act of the General Assembly inconsistent with the reorganization plan placed before the General Assembly is suspended in so far as the act is inconsistent with the reorganization plan and as long as the reorganization plan is in effect.

Turning to the question of the constitutionality of the bill, I call your attention to Article I, Section 12 of the Constitution, which reads:

"No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority."

The suspension of laws by the Legislature or by its authority is not a new concept in the constitutions of the various states since ten states have constitutional provisions similar to that of Pennsylvania, while the constitutions of several other states have constitutional provisions substantially similar to that of Pennsylvania. Nor is the concept of the suspension of laws novel as to the Federal government.

Furthermore, the passage of legislation similar to House Bill No. 1 has occurred previously in Pennsylvania. The Act of May 21, 1943, P. L. 439, was entitled:

"An Act

"Authorizing the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the advice of the Attorney General and the approval of certain members of the approval of certain members of the General Assembly, for a limited period of time, to suspend or modify laws, either in whole or in part under certain circumstances, during the existence of the present war."

This act was even broader in its concept since it permitted the suspension of laws even if the General Assembly was not in session.

An earlier act was that passed by the General Assembly and approved June 21, 1937, P. L. 1982, and amended March 30, 1939, P. L. 14. This act provided for the prescribing of rules of practice and procedure in civil actions at law and in equity in certain courts of this Commonwealth and for the suspension of any Act of Assembly relating to practice or procedure in such courts inconsistent with such rule.

This act was attacked as an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power in the case of Blair Motor Car Co., Inc., etc., v. Mervine et al., No. 1, 48 D. & C. 351 (1943), but the court held the act constitutional in the following language on page 353:

"* * * It is argued that this language contains a delegation of law-making power, as the Supreme Court is thereby given the right to suspend the operation of statutes. We hold that the act is not unconstitutional. Section 12 of article I of our State Constitution expressly recognizes that laws may be suspended by the authority of the legislature. The making of laws is purely a legislative act, but the determination by some agency when, if ever, their operation shall be suspended, has never been so considered: Young et al. v. Fetterolf et al., 320 Pa. 289, 296. Acting under the authority of the legislature, the Supreme Court, by promulgating a rule of practice which may be inconsistent with some statute, is merely declaring the event upon which the expressed will of the legislature is to take effect. The actual suspension is the action of the legislature. In the frequently quoted language of Justice Agnew: 'The legislature cannot delegate its power to make a law; but it can make a law to delegate a power to determine some fact or state of things upon which the law makes, or intends to make, its own action depend. To deny this would be to stop the wheels of government': Locke's Appeal, 72 Pa. 491, 498."

The same constitutional question as to whether there was an unlawful delegation of legislative power by the General Assembly was raised in case of Young et al. v. Fetterolf et al., 320 Pa. 289 (1936), where the Act of April 25, 1933, P. L. 74, which made it unlawful to conduct a baseball or football game between certain hours on Sunday, and which further provided that the operation of the act may be suspended by the majority of the electors of each municipality. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in its opinion, at page 296, said:

"Our national and state courts have never hesitated to strike down statutes which attempt to

confer on non-legislative agencies the power to make laws. Laws are rules of civil conduct, and the making of them in a purely legislative act. The determination by some agency when and where those rules shall become operative and when, if ever, their operation shall be suspended, has never been considered a legislative act. For example, when the President suspends the writ of habeas corpus his act in so doing is not looked upon as an act of legislation though it does make inoperative for the time being and in certain localities a law immemorially used for the protection of citizens. Our own state Constitution recognizes that laws may be suspended by the authority of the legislature, for section 12 of the Bill of Rights provides: 'No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the legislature or by its authority.' In the act here in question the legislature authorized the voters of the respective municipalities of the Commonwealth to suspend the prohibition of that act."

At page 298, the Court continued:

"The vesting in certain officials or persons by the legislative branch of the government, of the power to suspend the operation of laws, has more than once received unequivocal judicial sanction. In Field v. Clark, 143 U. S. 649, the Supreme Court of the United States held that 'the authority conferred upon the President by section 3 of the Act of October 1, 1890, to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes, (26 Stat. c. 1244, pages 567, 612), to suspend by proclamation the free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, when he is satisfied that any country producing such articles imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which he may deem to be reciprocally unequal or unreasonable, is not open to the objection that it unconstitutionally transfers legislative power to the President.' Justice Harlan in his opinion in that case said: 'The authority conferred upon the President' by the act questioned, 'is not an entirely new feature in the legislation of Congress, but has the sanction of many precedents.' The President was described in respect to that act as not making the law. 'He was the mere agent of the law-making department to ascertain and declare the event upon which its expressed will was to take effect.' * * *"

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held the act constitutional.

It is our opinion that the powers given to the Governor are not as far-reaching as the powers given to the Governor in the Act of 1943, supra, nor as far-reaching as the power given the voters in the act before the Supreme Court in the case of Young v. Fetterolf, supra. The General Assembly is actually not delegating any power to the Governor other than the power to form a plan which it may kill if it does not meet with its approval. The suspension of any law results from the failure of the General Assembly to veto the plan and not by the act of the Governor. A delegation of power to make a plan subject to a veto power over the plan is quite different than the delegation of the power to make a law.

In other words, the Governor is given the right to initiate a plan and the General Assembly retains its control over the State government and permits the suspension of the laws only if it feels such suspension is proper. Certainly, there is no violation of Article I, Section 12 which prohibits the suspension of the laws by the Legislature or by its authority because any laws suspended, by virtue of House Bill No. 1 would be by the authority of the Legislature. There would be no delegation of the law making power since the Legislature delegates only the power to form a plan.

It is my opinion, therefore, that House Bill No. 1 is constitutional.

Respectfully yours,

HERBERT B. COHEN. Attorney General.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I wonder if the gentleman before the passage of this bill would ask the Governor who has the right to ask for a formal opinion from his Attorney General—before I get to that I would ask the gentleman if in this informal opinion which we are basing so much on at this time—does the Attorney General spell out in any way whatsoever anything in regard to Article III which I quoted just very recently, as to the votes? I did not notice any quote as to Article III of the Constitution.

Mr. READINGER. Would the gentleman remind me to which part of the Constitution he is referring?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The part where it says all bills shall be read on three days in succession or three successive times, and the yeas and nays taken.

Mr. READINGER. That is not mentioned in the Attorney General's opinion.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I think if the gentleman is trying to build a case, particularly in view of the fact that it is our main objection he should have had the Attorney General give him an informal opinion on that one subject. That is our mainstay, that it is tearing down the Constitution.

I am finished with the interrogation, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, Mr. Majority Leader.

I also would like to say to the Majority Leader that what he states about cutting corners to hurry up legislation might be all right, but I would like to remind him of one thing, and whether or not it is right, at least experience has proven it is right, that the democratic type of government is a slow and cumbersome type of government, but I am proud to be in it, it is the best type of government in this world. It has been successful and every other type of government that has started to cut corners and to do things in reverse, to hurry things up has gone into a dictatorship, a fascist type of government, and none of them have lasted.

Unfortunately I can not explain why, it is beyond my power, but I can say that as slow and cumbersome as the democratic type of government is, it seems to be the successful type of government and I say that I am proud, and I know the people in this House are proud and the people of Pennsylvania are proud even though it is slow and cumbersome. I think if they give a little thought to it, that maybe doing things in reverse and cutting corners, as the gentleman has practically admitted they did, might be given some serious consideration.

The gentleman also said, and I wish I had been able to take it down verbatim, that independent commissions are mentioned in the Attorney General's informal opinion. I think the Governor should list what he means by independent commissions. Some independent commissions have

not been established as independent commissions by law. There has never been a court case so, therefore, they are only independent commissions because they have been mentioned as that as of now.

When the gentleman says we have given the Governor powers in the past, he is perfectly right, but by his own statement he admitted that was during a war, and he knows, and I know that it was an emergency in government, that there were limitations and that those emergency powers with the signing of a declaration of peace ended. There is not one thing in this bill to end this. This goes on forever.

Again the gentleman was very kind in saying that the Majority party would be very gracious to us on the Minority side and allow 85 members to discharge a committee. I would like to remind him that neither he, I, nor anyone else in this House can speak for the future. We are talking about today. Today isn't the main thing. We are trying to think, and probably some of you Members will get a laugh out of this, we are trying to think in a statesmanlike manner for the future generations of Pennsylvania. This is a foot in the door, as I said, the tearing down of the Constitution. While we have no doubt that the Governor of this state today would not do anything radically wrong, I have no reason to believe, nor can anyone prove, that we might not in the future have a Governor in office that would have all kinds of dictatorial powers and take advantage of them and thrust it down our throat. We do not want to take that kind of a chance, and, believe me, you are taking a calculated risk the minute you vote on this bill and pass it and give any man, as I said in my talk, whether he be a Republican or Democrat, a free hand and a blank check.

The gentleman says this bill is doing things in reverse. Perhaps it would cut corners. Perhaps it would work this time, but I am still convinced that there is a right and a wrong way of doing things and that there is no method that I have ever seen, and I am sure if you are honest with yourselves, no method justifies tearing down our Constitution. The gentleman has still not answered and will be unable to answer, nor will the Attorney General, how any statement can get around Article III of the Constitution. Whether we tear out one word, or whether we tear a paragraph out, we are tearing down our Constition. You know it and I know it and the sooner we get a decent answer in regard to Article III, giving us, the representatives of the people, the right to vote for the people that sent us here, we will still have to take the attitude, economy or no economy, the Constitution comes first.

The SPEAKER. Is the Minority Leader endeavoring to establish the precedent that the Minority closes the debate? Has the Minority finished the presentation of its case?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I personally have finished my presentation.

The SPEAKER. Can the Minority Leader speak for the Minority? Has the Minority concluded the presentation of its case so the Majority may conclude the debate.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The Minority will not close its case if the Minority Leader insists on keeping it open or opening it. I think the Minority has a perfect right to answer the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has a right to know when this debate is terminated. The Chair would ask the Majority and Minority Leaders to come to the desk and arrange a division of time, and a manner of closing this debate.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The Minority is perfectly willing at this time to work out an agreement with the Majority Leader, but he will not close the debate—

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader to come to the desk.

The SPEAKER. Peace has been restored. Before recognizing the Majority Leader, the Chair would like to say that in order to expedite roll calls on controversial questions, when a Member does not answer to name when first called, the Clerk will call his name again very clearly so that we may reduce to a minimum the time required after the roll call has been completed.

The Chair also requests Members on both sides of the aisle to remain in their seats until the result of the vote is announced on questions which are controversial and which may result in a verified roll. If the Members will remain in their seats verifying a roll is very simple, and leads to no controversies.

The Members are asked to remain in their seats after the debate and the roll call on the pending bill because the Chair understands that other bills on the calendar are also regarded as controversial.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I will be very very brief in my concluding remarks.

The Minority Leader has used the words several times "cutting corners" and indicated that I was of the opinion that we are cutting corners in this matter. If my understanding of what he said is correct then I must have misstated something I intended to say because we do not believe in any way shape or form that we are cutting corners, as far as the Constitution of Pennsylvania is concerned, by proposing this bill.

It is true this is a different procedure, but that does not necessarily mean and is not intended to mean, as far as we are concerned, cutting corners. We respect the Constitution of this state as much as anybody does. We love the type of government we have. I do not think any one of us wants to change our style or type of government in Pennsylvania. We differ as to how things should be done, true, but that certainly does not mean that we have any less respect, or you have any less respect for the Constitution than anybody else.

When you say that this legislation goes on forever, are you not forgetting the fact that at any session this Legislature can repeal this bill as well as enact it. If it is discovered that it does not work well, we will get rid of the bill, we will get rid of the law just as we have gotten rid of many other bills and laws which have become obsolete or are no longer desirable.

I did not mention in my remarks a while ago that years ago the Federal Congress found that it simply could not cope with the matter of tariffs. There were so many thousands and thousands of items which at one time had been the subject of Congressional decision, and then of course, as we started dealing more and more with other countries and they raised their tariffs and lowered their tariffs, it simply became impossible for Congress to take up each item separately and legislate on it. So they passed a law giving to the President, under certain circumstances

and they prescribed the limitations, the right to raise a tariff, the right to lower a tariff. Nobody thought that was unusual or thought it lacked good sense, at least they do not think so now. I do not know what the debate might have been at the time it was first done, but none of us would ever think of going back to the old system they once followed. And just like the Federal Government, Pennsylvania has been growing too. This reorganization plan comes about because of our growth and because of the complexity of our state government.

You know we employ many thousands of people, the executive branch does, and there are many, many bureaus. departments, commissions and what not. I doubt if there is a man or woman in this House that could name even half of them from memory.

We think this is a sensible plan and I do not think that future generations of Pennsylvania will have to worry about whether or not the minority party, however small it might be, will have the right to vote on a resolution to veto any plan that might come over from the Governor's office.

We suggest to you now the figure of eighty-five Members to discharge a Committee. Maybe two years from now the minority will have only 35 or 40, but I say to you that the people of Pennsylvania will remain in favor of any party that is in power here just so long as it gives to a minority of any size the right to vote on a subject. If the day comes when we are in the minority and have only 25 or 30 votes, I hope it never comes, but if it should, I assure you that we will take our appeal to the people of Pennsylvania if the majority party at that time would tell us, you don't even have the right to have that resolution brought out here for a vote.

I say you are in the same position and the people of Pennsylvania are going to support or withdraw support from the people in this Legislature, depending upon the way they view this in the future.

I do not think we should worry about the future generations in Pennsylvania.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—107

Adam,	Flynn,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Frank,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McKeever,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Guss,	Mills,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toll,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Dougherty,	Leven,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Limper,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Lutty,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Maxwell,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Floyd,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—84

Agnew,	Gibb,	Kratz,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gibson,	Leisey,	Sigman,
Banker,	Goldstein,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Spencer,
Blair,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Steckel,
Bower,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Markley,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Metz,	Strausser,
Brown,	Henzel,	Mikula,	Stroup,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Varner,
Cooper,	Horst,	Murphy,	Wall,
Davis,	Houk,	Murray, H. P.,	Waterhouse,
Donahue,	Isaacs,	Murray, P. G.,	Weidner,
Down,	Johnson,	Naugle,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Jump,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Erb,	Kehler,	Parry,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Pomeroy,	Wood,
Ewing,	Kent,	Price,	Worley,
Frost,	Knecht,	Pursley,	Young,
George,	Kooker,	Royer,	Zeigler,

NOT VOTING—19

Ashton,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Kline,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,	Tompkins,
Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,	Vaughan,
Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 31 as follows:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of May sixteen one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 208) entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing an excise tax for a limited period of time on the net incomes of certain corporations joint-stock associations and limited partnerships providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending its provisions for a further limited period of time changing the definition of net income in certain cases and changing the rate of tax applicable to stock life insurance companies.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title and all the sections of the act of May sixteen one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 208) known as the "Corporate Net Income Tax Act" reenacted and amended July twenty one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 534) are reenacted and amended to read

An Act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing an excise tax for a limited period of time on the net incomes of certain corporations joint-stock associations and limited partnerships providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties

Section 1 Short Title Be it enacted &c That this act shall be known and may be cited as the "Corporate Net Income Tax Act"

Section 2 Definitions The following words terms and phrases when used in this act shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning

"Corporation" A corporation having capital stock joint-stock association or limited partnership either organized under the laws of this Commonwealth the United States or any other state territory or foreign country or dependency and doing business in this Commonwealth or having capital or property employed or used in this Commonwealth by or in the name of itself or any person partnership association limited partnership joint-stock association or corporation The word "corporation" shall not include building and loan associations banks bank and trust companies national banks savings institutions trust companies title insurance companies beneficial life and limited life insurance companies mutual fire mutual casualty and mutual life insurance companies and foreign stock companies registered in this Commonwealth and therein engaged in doing business as life fire and casualty insurance companies and surety companies

"Department" The Department of Revenue of this Commonwealth

"Net Income" 1 In case the entire business of the corporation is transacted within this Commonwealth (a) For any taxable year which begins before the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-four or ends before the sixteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-four except as hereinafter provided in the case of stock life insurance companies net income for the calendar year or fiscal year as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government or in the case of a corporation participating in the filing of consolidated returns to the Federal Government the net income which would have been returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government if separate returns had been made to the Federal Government for the current and prior taxable years subject however to any correction thereof for fraud evasion or error as finally ascertained by the Federal Government Provided That except as hereinafter otherwise provided additional deductions shall be allowed from net income on account of any Federal income or excess profits taxes paid after deducting therefrom an amount equivalent to any post-war refunds applicable to any such taxes during such calendar or fiscal year for the preceding calendar or fiscal year or accrued during such calendar or fiscal year for such year as the case may be and on account of any dividends received from any other corporation And provided further That in the case of a corporation participating in the filing of consolidated Federal returns the additional deduction allowed from net income on account of any Federal income or excess profits taxes paid or accrued shall be an amount which bears the same ratio in the total Federal income or excess profits taxes of the group after deducting therefrom an amount equivalent to any post-war refunds applicable to any such taxes as the net income of the corporation computed without a deduction for such Federal taxes bears to the sum of the net incomes of the several members of the group computed without a deduction for such Federal taxes And provided further That on reports filed for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred forty-three for any fiscal year beginning in such calendar year or any calendar or fiscal year thereafter no deduction shall be allowed for any Federal income or excess profits taxes whatsoever except the declared value excess profits tax And provided further That on reports filed for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred forty-six or for any fiscal year beginning in such calendar year or any calendar or fiscal year thereafter no deduction shall be allowed for net operating loses sustained by the corporation during any other fiscal or calendar year nor shall any net operating loss sustained by the corporation during the calender year one thousand nine hundred forty-six or during any fiscal year beginning in such calendar year or in any calendar or fiscal year thereafter be allowed as a deduction for any prior calendar or fiscal year And provided further That in the case of stock life insurance companies "net income" shall be the adjusted normal tax net income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government And provided further That in the case of stock life fire casualty and indemnity insurance companies doing business on the mutual or participating plan the term "net income" shall not include the dividends pair to policyholders out of net income

(b) For any taxable year beginning after the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and ending after the fifteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-four except as hereinafter provided in the case of stock life insurance companies taxable income for the calendar year or fiscal years as returned to and ascertained by the federal government or in the case of a corporation participating in the filing of consolidated returns to the federal government the taxable income which would have been returned to and ascertained by the federal government if separate returns had been made to the federal government for the current and prior taxable years subject however to any corrections thereof for fraud evasion or error as finally ascertained by the federal government provided that additional deductions shall be allowed from taxable income on account of dividends received from any other corporation but only to the extent that such dividends are included in taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the federal government and provided further that no deduction shall be allowed for net operating losses sustained by the corporation during any other fiscal or calendar year and providing further that in the case of stock life insurance companies "net income" for taxable years beginning in one thousand nine hundred fifty-four shall be one thousand nine hundred fifty-four life insurance company taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the federal government and for taxable years beginning in one thousand nine hundred fifty-five and thereafter shall be life insurance company taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the federal government and provided further that in the case of stock life fire casualty and indemnity insurance companies doing business on the mutual or participating plan the term "net income" shall not include the dividends paid to policy holders out of net income

2 In case the entire business of any corporation other than a corporation engaged in doing business as an insurance or surety company is not transacted within this Commonwealth the tax imposed by this act shall be based upon such portion of the net income of such corporation for the fiscal or calendar year as defined in clause one hereof as may be determined by allocations and apportionmets made as follows

(a) Gains realized and losses sustained from the sale or exchange of capital assets if such assets consist of real estate or tangible personal property situated in the Commonwealth shall be allocated to this Commonwealth

(b) Gains realized and losses sustained from the sale or exchange of capital assets if such assets consist of real estate or tangible personal property situated outside of the Commonwealth shall not be allocated in any part to this Commonwealth

(c) The remainder of such net income shall be divided into three equal parts

(1) Of one-third such portion shall be attributed to business carried on within this Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said one-third by a fraction whose numerator is the value of the corporation's tangible property situated within this Commonwealth and whose denominator is the value of all the corporation's tangible property wherever situated

(2) Of one-third such portion shall be attributed to business carried on within the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said one-third by a fraction whose numerator is the expenditures of the corporation for wages salaries commissions and other compensation to its employes and assignable to this Commonwealth as hereinafter provided and whose denominator is the total expenditures of the corporation for wages salaries commissions and other compensation to all its employes

(3) Of the remaining third such portion shall be attributed to business carried on within the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said third by a fraction whose numerator is the amount of the taxpayer's gross receipts from business assignable to this Commonwealth

as hereinafter provided and whose denominator is the amount of the taxpayer's gross receipts from all its business

In cases where only two of the foregoing three rules are applicable the remainder of the net income of the corporation shall be divided into two equal parts only each of which shall be apportioned in accordance with one of the remaining two rules If only one of the three rules is applicable the part of the net income received from business iarried on within the Commonwealth shall be determined solely by that rule

The amount assignable to this Commonwealth of expenditures of the corporation for wages salaries commissions or other compensation to its employes shall be such expenditures for the taxable year as represent the wages salaries commissions or other compensation of employes not chiefly situated at connected with or sent out from premises for the transaction of business maintained by the corporation outside the Commonwealth

The amount of the corporation's gross receipts from business assignable to this Commonwealth shall be (1) the amount of its gross receipts for the taxable year except those negotiated or affected in behalf of the corporation by agents or agencies chiefly situated at connected with or sent out from premises for the transaction of business maintained by the taxpayer outside of the Commonwealth and except rentals and royalties and interest and dividends (2) rentals or royalties from property situated or from the use of patents within this Commonwealth and (3) dividends and interest except such dividends and interest attributable to the business conducted on premises maintained by the taxpayer outside the Commonwealth If a corporation maintains an office warehouse or other place of business in a state other than this Commonwealth for the purpose of reducing its tax under this subsection the department shall in determining the amount of its gross receipts from business assignable to this Commonwealth include therein the gross receipts attributed by the corporation to the business conduced at such place of business in another state In the case of construction contracts negotiated or affected at an office in the state of Pennsylvania but performed outside the state the gross receipts under such contracts shall be assignable outside the state except that if the activities under any such contract to which the gross receipts are attributable shall occur partly within the state and partly outside the state such proportion of the gross receipts under said contract shall be assignable to Pennsylvania as the direct and indirect costs incurred in Pennsylvania under the contract for the taxable year bear to the total incurred thereunder for the taxable year In the case of construction contracts negotiated or affected at an office outside the state but performed in the state the gross receipts under such contracts shall be assignable to the state except that if the activities under any such contract to which the gross receipts are attributable shall occur partly within the state and partly outside the state such proportion of the gross receipts under said contract shall be assignable to Pennsylvania as the direct and indirect costs incurred in the state under the contract for the taxable year bear to the total costs incurred thereunder for the taxable year

A rule shall not be deemed to be inapplicable merely because all the tangible property or the expenditures of a corporation for wages salaries commissions or other compensation or the gross receipts of the corporation are found to be situated incurred or received without the Commonwealth

3 In the case the entire business of any corporation engaged in doing business as an insurance or surety company is not transacted within this Commonwealth the tax imposed by this act shall be based upon such portion of the net income of such corporation for the fiscal or calendar as defined in clause one hereof as shall be attributed to business transacted within this Commonwealth by multiplying such net income by a fraction of which the numerator is the gross premiums received from business transacted within the Commonwealth as hereinafter defined and of which the denominator is the amount of the gross premiums received from all its business "Gross Premiums" shall mean the amount of dues fees and premiums stated in the policy contracts and shall include gross premiums of every character and description received during the taxable year from all underwriting activities whether said premiums were received in money or in the form of notes credits or any other substitute for money less the following deductions

(a) All premiums returned on policies cancelled or not taken

(b) In the case of stock companies with participating features an additional deduction for that portion of the premiums returned to the policyholders

(c) In the case of life insurance companies an additional deduction for dividends declared and actually used by policyholders in payment of renewal premiums

"Gross premiums received from business transacted in the Commonwealth" shall mean gross premiums received from policies and annuities written on property or risks located or resident in this Commonwealth whether such premiums were collected in this Commonwealth or elsewhere

"Person" Every natural person association or corporation Whenever used in any clause prescribing and imposing a fine or imprisonment or both the term "person" as applied to associations shall mean the partners or members thereof and as applied to corporations the officers thereof

The singular shall include the plural and the masculine shall include the feminine and neuter

Section 3 Imposition of Tax Every corporation shall be subject to and shall pay for the privilege of doing business in this Commonwealth or having capital or property employed or used in this Commonwealth by or in the name of itself or any person partnership association limited partnership joint-stock association or corporation a State excise tax at the rate of six per centum per annum upon each dollar of net income of such corporation received by and accruing to such corporation during the calendar year one thousand nine hundred thirty-five except where a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of six per centum shall be levied collected and paid upon all net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal year commencing in the calendar year one thousand nine hundred thirty-five and ending in the calendar year one thousand nine hundred thirty-six a similar tax at the rate of ten per centum per annum upon each dollar of the net income of such corporation received by and accruing to such corporation during the calendar year one thousand nine hundred thirty-six except where a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of ten per centum shall be levied collected and paid upon all net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal year commencing in the calendar year one thousand nine hundred thirty-six and ending in the calendar year one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven and a similar tax at the rate of seven per centum per annum upon each dollar of the net income of such corporation during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine one thousand nine hundred forty one thousand nine hundred forty-one and one thousand nine hundred forty-two except when a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of seven per centum shall be levied collected and paid upon all net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal years commencing in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine one thousand nine hundred forty one thousand nine hundred forty-one and one thousand nine hundred forty-

two and a similar tax at the rate of four per centum per annum upon each dollar of the net income of such corporation received by and accruing to such corporation during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred forty-three one thousand nine hundred forty-four one thousand nine hundred forty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-six one thousand nine hundred forty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-eight one thousand nine hundred forty-nine and one thousand nine hundred fifty except where a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of four per centum shall be levied collected and paid upon all net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal years commencing in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred forty-three one thousand nine hundred forty-four one thousand nine hundred forty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-six one thousand nine hundred forty-nine and one thousand nine hundred fifty and a similar tax at the rate of five per centum per annum upon each dollar of the net income of such corporation received by and accruing to such corporation during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two and one thousand nine hudred fifty-three except where a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of five per centum shall be levied collected and paid upon all net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal years commencing in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two and one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and a similar tax at the rate of five per centum per annum upon each dollar of the net income of such corporation received by and accruing to such corporation during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven except where a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of five per centum shall be levied collected and paid upon all net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal years commencing in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven And provided further That in the case of stock life insurance companies the rate shall be one-half of one per centum per annum on each dollar of the net income of such corporations received by and accruing to such corporations during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and one thousand nine hundred fifty-four and one thousand nine hundred fifty-five except where such a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case the rate shall be one-half of one per centum per annum on net income received by and accruing to such corporations during the fiscal years commencing in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and one thousand nine hundred fifty-five]

The tax hereby imposed shall be in addition to all taxes now imposed on any corporation under the provisions of existing laws

Section 4 Reports and Payment of Tax (a) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable under this act it shall be the duty of every corporation liable to pay tax under this act on or before the fifteenth day of April one thousand nine hundred thirty-six one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine one thousand nine hundred forty one thousand nine hundred forty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-two one thousand nine hundred forty-three one thousand nine hundred forty-four one thousand nine hundred forty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-six one thousand nine hundred forty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-eight one thousand nine hundred forty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-five [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-six one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven and one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight to transmit to the department upon a form prescribed prepared and furnished by the department an annual report under oath or affirmation of its president vice-president or other principal officer and of its treasurer or assistant treasurer of net income taxable under the provisions of this act Such report shall set forth

(1) A true copy of its return to the Federal Government of the annual net income arising or accruing in the calendar or fiscal year next preceding or such part or portions of said return as the department may designate

(2) If no return was filed with the Federal Government the report made to the department shall show such information as would have been contained in a return to the Federal Government had one been made and

(3) Such other information as the department may require

(b) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable under this act for the taxable years one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven it shall be the duty of every corporation liable to pay tax under this act on or before the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven to transmit in like form and manner an additional tentative report Such report shall set forth

(1) The annual net income received or accruing in the calendar or fiscal year next preceding and reported to the department under the provisions of this act or

(2) The net income received or accruing in the first three months of the current calendar or fiscal year together with such information as would have been contained in a return to the Federal Government had one been required or made

(3) Such other information as the department may require

(c) The failure of any corporation liable to pay tax under this act to procure or receive any report form shall not excuse it from making a report

(d) For the taxable years up to and including the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-two every corporation upon the date its report is required herein to be made shall pay to the department not less than one-half of the tax due to the Commonwealth by it for such preceding year and the remaining one-half of such tax shall be paid within the thirty days next succeeding and except as otherwise provided by law no extension of time for the filing of any report granted by the department shall extend the date any tax imposed by this act shall be due and payable For the taxable years one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven every corporation upon the date its tentative report is required herein to be made shall pay an account of the tax due for the current year at its election (1) not less than two and one-half per centum upon each dollar of net income of such corporation last reported as received or accrued during an entire preceding year or of such multiple of the net income last reported for a portion of such year as the entire year bears to the portion of the year for which the net income had been reported or (2) not less than ten per centum upon each dollar of net income of such corporation received or accrued during the first three months of the current

calendar or fiscal year whichever is applicable The remaining portion of the tax due shall be paid upon the date the corporation's annual report is required herein to be made

(e) The amount of all taxes imposed under the provisions of this act not paid on or before the times as above provided shall bear interest at the rate of six (6) centum per annum from the date they are due and payable until paid except that if the taxable income has been or is increased by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or by any other agency or court of the United States interest shall be computed on the additional tax due from thirty days after the corporation receives notice of the change of income until paid Provided however That any corporation may pay the full amount of tax or any part thereof together with interest due to the date of payment without prejudice to its right to present and prosecute a petition for resettlement a petition for review or an appeal to court If it be thereafter determined that such taxes were overpaid the department shall enter a credit to the account of such corporation which may be used by it in the manner prescribed by law

(f) If the officers of any corporation shall neglect or refuse to make any report as herein required or shall knowingly make any false report an additional ten per centum of the amount of the tax shall be added by the department to the tax determined to be due

(g) If any corporation closes its fiscal year not upon the thirty-first day of December but upon some other date and reports to the Federal Government as of such other date or would so report were it to make a return to the Federal Government such corporation shall certify such fact to the Department of Revenue and shall make the annual report herein required within thirty (30) days after the return to the Federal Government is due or would be due were it to be required of such corporation subject in all other respects to the provisions of this act The tentative report required of such corporation shall be due not later than four months after the end of the next preceding fiscal year

(h) If the corporation shall claim in its report that the return made to the Federal Government was inaccurate the amount claimed by it to be the net income taxable under this act and the basis of such claim of inaccuracy shall be fully specified

Section 5 Consolidated Reports The department shall not permit any corporation owning or controlling directly or indirectly any of the voting capital stock of another corporation or of other corporations subject to the provisions of this act to make a consolidated report showing the combined net income

Section 6 Extension of Time to File Reports The department may upon application made to it in such form as it shall prescribe on or prior to the last day for filing any annual report and upon proper cause shown grant to the corporation required to file such report an extension of not more than sixty (60) days within which such report may be filed and in case the Federal income tax authorities at any time grant a longer extension of time for filing such reports with the Federal Government the department may grant an additional extension of time for filing the annual report under this act of not more than thirty (30) days after the termination of the Federal extension but the amount of tax due shall in such cases nevertheless be subject to interest from the due dates and at the rates fixed by this act

Section 7 Changes Made by Federal Government (a) If the amount of the net income as returned by any corporation to the Federal Government is finally changed or corrected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or by any other agency or court of the United States such corporation within thirty (30) days after the receipt of such final change or correction shall make a corrected report under oath or affirmation to the department showing such finally changed or corrected net income upon which the tax is required to be paid to the United States In case a corporation fails to file a report of such correction which results in an increase in net income within the time prescribed there shall be added to the tax a penalty of five dollars ($5.00) for every day during which such corporation is in default but the department may abate any such penalty in whole or in part

(b) If as a result of such final change or correction there should be any change made in the amount of the net income of any corporation upon which tax is imposed by this act the department shall have the power and its duty shall be to resettle such taxes Whenever a resettlement shall have been made hereunder the department shall resettle the account according to law and shall credit or charge as the case may be the amount resulting from such resettlement upon the current accounts of the corporation with which it is made The resettlement shall be subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General as in the case of original settlements and in case of the failure of the two departments to agree the resettlement shall be submitted to the Board of Finance and Revenue as in the case of original settlements

(c) Where a report of change correction or redetermination of Federal income or Federal tax has been filed after a petition for review or an appeal has been taken such report shall be deemed a part of the original annual report upon petition of the taxpayers at any subsequent proceeding as though it had been filed with such original report and no separate petition for review or appeal from the resettlement resulting from such report of change correction or redetermination shall be necessary

(d) The provisions of this section shall not be constructed so as to permit a resettlement based upon the allowance of any deduction on account of net operating losses sustained in other fiscal or calendar years that are not allowed as deductions under the definition of "Net Income" as contained in section two of this act

Section 8 Settlement and Resettlement (a) All taxes due under this act shall be settled by the department and such settlement shall be subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General and shall so far as possible be made so that notice thereof may reach the taxpayer before the end of a year after the tax report was required to be made

(b) Promptly after the date of any such settlement the department shall send by mail or otherwise a copy thereof to such corporation The tax imposed by this act shall be settled resettled and otherwise imposed and adjusted in the same manner within the same periods of time and right of resettlement review appeal and refund as provided by law in the case of capital stock and franchise taxes imposed upon corporations

(c) If within a period of two years after the date of any settlement the department is not satisfied with such settlement or if at any time the net income as returned by any corporation to the Federal Government is finally changed or corrected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or by any other agency or court of the United States with the result that tax in addition to the amount paid is due under this act the department is hereby authorized and empowered to make a resettlement of the tax due by such corporation based upon the facts contained in the report or upon any information within its possession or that shall come into its possession

Whenever a resettlement shall have been made hereunder the department shall resettle the account according to law and shall crdit or charge as the case may be the amount resulting from such resettlement upon the current accounts of the corporation with which it is made

The resettlement shall be subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General as in the case of original settlement and in case of the failure of the two departments to agree the resettlement shall be submitted to the Board of Finance and Revenue as in the case of original settlements

(d) If any corporation shall neglect or refuse to make any report and payment of tax required by this act the department shall estimate the tax due by such corporation and subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General settle the amount due by it for taxes penalties and interest thereon as prescribed herein from which settlement there shall be no right of review or appeal but the department with the approval of the

Department of the Auditor General may require a report to be filed and thereupon make a settlement based upon such report and cancel the estimated settlement

Section 9 Enforcement Rules and Regulations Inquisitorial Powers of the Department (a) The department is hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act and is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe adopt promulgate and enforce rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act relating to any matter or thing pertaining to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act and the collection of taxes penalties and interest imposed by this act The department is hereby required to have such rules and regulations promulgated and adopted printed and shall distribute the same to any person upon request

(b) The department or any agent authorized in writing by it is hereby authorized to examine the books papers and rerords and to investigate the character of the business of any corporation in order to verify the accuracy of any report made or if no report was made by such corporation to ascertain and settle the tax imposed by this act Every such corporation is hereby directed and required to give to the department or its duly authorized agent the means facilities and opportunity for such examinations and investigations as are hereby provided and authorized Any information gained by the department as a result of any returns investigations or verifications required to be made by this act shall be confidential except for official purposes and any person divulging such information shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00) and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or both in the discretion of the court

(c) Whenever any person acting for or on behalf of the department shall in good faith institute legal proceedings for any violations of the provisions of this act and for any reason shall fail to recover costs of record such costs shall be a charge upon the proper county as shall such costs in the event defendant is imprisoned for failure to pay fine or costs or both and shall be audited and paid as are costs of like character in said county

(d) The powers conferred by this act upon the department relating to the administration or enforcement of this act shall be in addition to but not exclusive of any other powers heretofore or hereafter conferred upon the department by law

Section 10 Retention of Records by Corporations Penalty Each corporation shall maintain and keep for a period of three (3) years after any report is filed under this act such record or records of its business within this Commonwealth for the period covered by such report and other pertinent papers as may be required by the department

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1000.00) and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or both in the discretion of the court

Section 11 Penalties (a) Any person who shall wilfully make a false and fraudulent return of net income made taxable by this act shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to punishment as provided by law Such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by this act

(b) Any person who wilfully fails neglects or refuses to make a report or to pay the tax as herein prescribed or who shall refuse to permit the department to examine the books papers and records of any corporation liable to pay tax under this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1000.00) and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or both in the discretion of the court Such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by this act

Section 12 Constitutional Construction The provisions of this act are severable and if any of its provisions shall be held unconstitutional the decision of the court shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions of this act It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted has such unconstitutional provisions not been included herein

Section 13 Effective Date This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment and shall remain in force only for the imposition and collection of taxes on net income of corporations for the calendar years one thousand nine hundred thirty-five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine one thousand nine hundred forty one thousand nine hundred forty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-two one thousand nine hundred forty-three one thousand nine hundred forty-four one thousand nine hundred forty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-six one thousand nine hundred forty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-eight one thousand nine hundred forty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven or for the fiscal years ending in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred thirty-six one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine one thousand nine hundred forty one thousand nine hundred forty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-two one thousand nine hundred forty-three one thousand nine hundred forty-four one thousand nine hundred forty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-six one thousand nine hundred forty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-eight one thousand nine hundred forty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-five [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-six one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven and one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight

Section 2 This reenacting and amending act shall take effect immediately

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?
It was agreed to.
On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. READINGER. Is my understanding correct that the minority membership does not wish to debate this bill?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, we do not wish to debate this bill.

We could ask a few questions on all of the bills at the proper time.

Mr. READINGER, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to appear to be coaxing the Minority Leader to ask me any questions. I had been under the impression that he, or somebody on his side, wished to discuss this particular bill. Am I incorrect?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is probably incorrect. I have marked on my calendar that there was a Member of the House who desired to discuss House Bill No. 32 on page 2 in particular. The Chair has not been informed of a desire upon the part of either Leader to discuss House Bill 31, and the Chair would suggest that if there is to be debate upon these bills, or statements as to the package as a whole, that the two Floor Leaders arrange it. Whatever arrangements they make will be entirely acceptable to the Chair, but in deference to the

patience to the House the Chair believes that the Floor Leaders should arrange a schedule of discussion and, so far as possible, confine themselves within the range of that discussion.

The Chair has received a welcome statement that the minority will only discuss this particular bill if the majority discusses it. If the majority dicusses it, the minority will discuss it fully and at great length.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I decline at this time to discuss this bill in any way, shape or form.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—107

Adam,	Flynn,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Frank,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McKeever,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Guss,	Mills,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toll,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Dougherty,	Leven,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Limper,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Lutty,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Maxwell,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Floyd,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—78

Auker,	Gramlich,	Leisey,	Sigman,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Magee,	Spencer,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mahan,	Steckel,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Markley,	Stevenson,
Brown,	Henzel,	McInroy,	Stoner,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Metz,	Strausser,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Mikula,	Stroup,
Cooper,	Horst,	Moody,	Toomey,
Davis,	Houk,	Mowrey,	Varner,
Down,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Wall,
Ehrgood,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Keller,	Parry,	Willaredt,
Frost,	Kent,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
George,	Knecht,	Price,	Wood,
Gibson,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Worley,
Goldstein,	Kratz,	Royer,	Young,
		Rubin,	Zeigler,

NOT VOTING—24

Agnew,	Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,
Ashton,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Bell,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins,
			Vaughan,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 32, as follows:

An Act reenactiog and amending the act of August twenty-fourth one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1417) entitled "An act to provide revenue for State purpose by imposing a property tax for a limited period of time on the net incomes derived from sources within the Commonwealth of certain corporations joint-stock asociations and limited partnerships excluding certain income providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal therefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending its provisions for a further limited period of time and changing the definition of net income in certain cases

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title and all the sections of the act of August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1417) known as the "Corporation Income Tax Law" reenacted and amended July seventeenth one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 482) are reenacted and amended to read

An Act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing a property tax for a limited periid of time on the net incomes derived from sources within the Commonwealth of certain corporations joint-stock asociations ans limited partnerships excluding certain income providing for the assessment collection settlement and resettlement of taxes and reviews and appeal trerefrom conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons corporations joint-stock asociations limited partnerships State and county officers boards and departments making an appropriation and providing penalties

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Corporation Income Tax Law"

Section 2 Definitions The following words terms and phrases when used in this act shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning

"Corporation" A corporation having capital stock joint-stock association or limited partnership either organized under the laws of tris Commonwealth the United States or any other state territory or foreign country or dependency and carrying on activities in this Commonwealth or owning property in this Commonwealth by or in the name of itself or any person partnership asociation limited partnership joint-stock association or corporation The word "corporation" shall not include non-profit corporations building and loan associations banks bank and trust companies national banks savings institutions trust companies title insurance companies beneficial life and limited life insurance companies mutual lre mutual casualty and mutual life insurance companies foreign stock companies registered in this Commonwealth and therein engaged in doing busines as life fire and casualty insurance companies and foreign surety companies

"Department" The Department of Revenue of this Commonwealth

"Net Income" 1 (a) For any taxable year which begins before the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-four or ends before the sixteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-four net income for the calendar year or fiscal years as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government or in the case of a corporation participating in the filling of consolidated returns of the Federal Government the net income which would have been returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government if separate returns had been made to the Federal

Government for the current and prior taxable years subject to however to any correction thereof for fraud evasion or error as finally ascertained by the Federal Government provided That additional deductions shall be allowed from net income on account of any dividends received from any other corporation And provided further That no deduction shall be allowed for any Federal income or excess profits taxes whatsoever except the declared value excess profits tax And provided further That no deduction shall be allowed for net operating losses sustained by the corporation during any other fiscal or calendar year And provided further That in the case of stock life fire casualty and indemnity insurance companies operating on the mutual or participating plan the term "net income" shall not include the dividends paid to policyholders out of net income

(b) For any taxable year beginning after the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred fifthy-three and ending after the fifteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-four taxable income for the calendar year fiscal year as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government or in the case of a corporation participating in the filing of consolidated returns to the Federal Government the taxable income which would have been returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government if separate returns had been made to the Federal Government for the current and prior taxable years subject however to any corrections thereof for fraud evasion or error as finally ascertained by the Federal Government provided that additional deductions shall be allowed from taxable income on account of dividends received from any other corporation but only to the extent that such dividends are included in taxable income as returned to and ascertained by the Federal Government and provided further that no deduction shall be allowed for net operating losses sustained by the corporation during any other fiscal or calendar year and provided further that in the case of stock life fire casualty and indemnity insurance companies doing business on the mutual or participating plan the term "net income" shall not include the dividends paid to policy holders out of net income

2 In the case of corporations owning property or carrying on activities within and without this Commonwealth other than corporations carrying on activities as insurance or surety companies the net income of such corporations derived from sources within this Commonwealth for the fiscal or calendar year shall be determined by allocations and apportionments of net income as defined in clause one hereof made as follows

(a) Gains realized and losses sustained from the sale or exchange of capital assets if such assets consist of real estate on tangible personal property situated in the Commonwealth shall be allocated to this Commonwealth

(b) Gains realized and losses sustained from the sale or exchange of capital assets if such assets consist of real estate or tangible personal property situated outside of the Commonwealth shall not be allocated in any part of this Commonwealth

(c) The resultant net income if any after allocations shall be divided into three equal parts

(1) Of one-third such portion shall be attributed to the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said one-third by a fraction whose numerator is the value of the corporation's tangible property situated within this Commonwealth and whose denominator is the value of all the corporation's tangible property wherever situated

(2) Of one-third such portion shall be attributed to the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said one-third by a fraction whose numerator is the expenditures of the corporation for wages salaries commissions and other compensation to its employes and assignable to this Commonwealth as hereinafter provided and whose denominator is the total expenditures of the corporation for wages salaries commissions and other compensation to all its employes

(3) Of the remaining third such portion shall be attributed to the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said third by a fraction whose numerator is the amount of the taxpayer's gross receipts from property and activities assignable to this Commonwealth as hereinafter provided and whose denominator is the amount of the taxpayer's gross receipts from all its property and activities

In cases where only two of the foregoing three rules are applicable the remainder of the net income of the corporation shall be divided into two equal parts only each of which shall be apportioned in accordance with one of the remaining two rules If only one of the three rules is applicable the part of the net income received from property and activities carried on within the Commonwealth shall be determined solely by that rule

The amount assignable to this Commonwealth of expenditures of the corporation for wages salaries commissions or other compensation to its employes shall be such expenditures for the taxable year as represent the wages salaries commissions or other compensation of employes to the extent of services rendered or work performed in the Commonwealth and similar expenditures to employes not chiefly situated at connected with or sent out from premises for the transaction of business maintained by the corporation outside the Commonwealth

The amount of the corporation's gross receipts from property and activities assignable to the Commonwealth shall be (1) the amount of its gross receipts for the taxable year from services rendered work and contracts performed and sales made in the Commonwealth and all other gross receipts except those negotiated or affected in behalf of the corporation by agents or agencies chiefly situated at connected with or sent out from premises for the transaction of business maintained by the taxpayer outside of the Commonwealth and except rentals and royalties and interest and dividends (2) rentals or royalties from property situated or from the use of patents within this Commonwealth and (3) dividends and interests except such dividends and interest attributable to the business conducted on premises maintained by the taxpayer outside the Commonwealth If a corporation maintains an office warehouse or other place of business in a state other than this Commonwealth for the purpose of reducing its tax under this subsection the department shall in determining the amount of its gross receipts from property and activities assignable to this Commonwealth include therein the gross receipts attributed by the corporation to the business conducted at such place of business in another state In the case of construction contracts negotiated or effected at an office in the State of Pennsylvania but performed outside the State the gross receipts under such contracts shall be assignable outside the State except that if the activities under any such contract to which the gross receipts are attributable shall occur partly within the State and partly outside the State such proportion of the gross receipts under said contract shall be assignable to Pennsylvania as the direct and indirect costs incurred in Pennsylvania under the contract for the taxable year bear to the total costs incurred thereunder for the taxable year In the case of construction contracts negotiated or effected at an office outside the State but performed in the State the gross receipts under such contracts shall be assignable to the State except that if the activities under any such contract to which the gross receipts are attributable shall occur partly within the State and partly outside the State such proportion of the gross receipts under said contract shall be assignable to Pennsylvania as the direct and indirect costs incurred in the State under the contract for the taxable year bear to the total costs incurred thereunder for the taxable year

A rule shall not be deemed to be inapplicable merely because all the tangible property or the expenditures of a corporation for wages salaries commissions or other compensation or the gross receipts of the corporation are found to be situated incurred or received without the Commonwealth

3 In the case of corporations carrying on activities as insurance or surety companies within and without this Commonwealth the net income of such corporations derived from sources within this Commonwealth for the

fiscal or calendar year shall be determined by multiplying net income as defined in clause one hereof by a fraction of which the numerator is the gross premiums received from activities carried on within the Commonwealth as hereinafter defined and of which the denominator is the amount of the gross premiums received from all its activities everywhere

"Gross Premiums" shall mean the amount of dues fees and premiums stated in the policy contracts and shall include gross premiums of every character and dsecription received during the taxable year from all underwriting activities whether said premiums were received in money or in the form of notes credits or any other substitute for money less the following deductions

(a) All premiums returned on policies cancelled or not taken

(b) In the case of stock companies with participating features an additional deduction for that portion of the premium returned to the policyholders

(c) In the case of life insurance companies an additional deduction for dividends declared and actually used by policyholders in payment of renewal premiums

"Gross premiums received from activities carried on in the Commonwealth" shall mean gross premiums received from policies and annuities written on property or risks located or resident in this Commonwealth whether such premiums were collected in this Commonwealth or elsewhere

"Sources within this Commonwealth" includes tangible or intangible property located or having a situs in this Commonwealth and any activities carried on in this Commonwealth regardless of whether carried on in intrastate interstate or foreign commerce

"Carrying on activities' shall include every pact power or privilege exercised or enjoyed in this Commonwealth as an incident to or by virtue of the powers and priveleges acquired by the nature of the corporate organization

"Person" Every natural person association or corporation Whenever used in any clause prescribing and imposing a fine or imprisonment or both the term "person" as applied to associations shall mean the partners or members thereof and as applied to corporations the officers thereof

The singular shall include the plural and the masculine shall include the feminine and neuter

Section 3 Imposition of Tax Every corporation carrying on activities in this Commonwealth or owning property in this Commonwealth by or in the name of itself or any person partnership joint-stock association or corporation shall be subject to and shall pay a State property tax on net income derived from sources within this Commonwealth at the rate of five per centum per annum upon each dollar of such net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two and one thousand nine hudred fifty-three except where a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of five per centum shall be levied collected and paid upon each dollar of such net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal years commencing in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two and one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and ending in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and one thousand nine hundred fifty four and a similar tax at the rate of five per centum per annum upon each dollar of such net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven except where a corporation reports to the Federal Government on the basis of a fiscal year and has certified such fact to the department as required by section four of this act in which case such tax at the rate of five per centum per annum shall be levied collected and paid upon each dollar of such net income received by and accruing to such corporation during the fiscal years commencing in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven and ending in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-five [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-six one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven and one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight Provided however That such net income shall not include income for any period for which the corporation is subject to taxation under the Corporate Net Income Tax Act approved the sixteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 208) as reenacted and amended according to or measured by net income

Except as otherwise provided in this section the tax hereby imposed shall be in addition to all taxes now imposed on any corporation under the provisions of existing laws

Section 4 Reports and Payment of Tax (a) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable under this act it shall be the duty of every corporation liable to pay tax under this act on or before the fifteenth day of April one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-five [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-six one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven and one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight to transmit to the department upon a form prescribed prepared and furnished by the department an annual report under oath or affirmation of its president vice-president or other principal officer and of its treasurer or assistant treasurer of net income taxable under the provisions of this act Such report shall set forth

(1) A true copy of its return to the Federal Government of the annual net income arising or accruing in the calendar or fiscal year next preceding or such part or portion of said terms as the department may designate

(2) If no return was filed with the Federal Government the report made to the department shall show such information as would have been contained in a return to the Federal Government had one been made and

(3) Such other information as the department may require

(b) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable under this act for the taxable years one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven it shall be the duty of every corporation liable to pay tax under this act on or before the thirteenth day of April one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven to transmit in like form and manner an additional tentative report Such report shall set forth

(1) The annual net income received or accruing in the calendar or fiscal year next preceeding and reported to the department under the provisions of this act or

(2) The net income received or accruing in the first three months of the current calendar or fiscal year together with such information as would have been contained in a return to the Federal Government had one been required or made

(3) Such other information as the department may require

(c) The failure of any corporation liable to pay tax under this act to procure or receive any report form shall not excuse it from making a report

(d) For the taxable years up to and including the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-two every corporation upon the date its report is required herein to be made shall pay to the department not less than one-half of the tax due to the Commonwealth by it for such preceding year and the remaining one-half of such tax shall be paid within the thirty days next succeeding and except

as otherwise provided by law no extension of time for the filing of any report granted by the department shall extend the date any tax imposed by this act shall be due and payable For the taxable years one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven every corporation upon the date its tentative report is required herein to be made shall pay on account of the tax due for the current year at its election (1) not less than two and one-half per centum upon each dollar of net income of such corporation last reported as received or accrued during an entire preceding year or of such multiple of the net income last reported for a portion of such year as the entire year bears to the portion of the year for which the net income had been reported or (2) not less than ten per centum upon each dollar of net income of such corporation received or accrued during the first three months of the current calendar or fiscal year whichever is applicable The remaining portion of the tax due shall be paid upon the date the corporation's annual report is required herein to be made

(e) The amount of all taxes imposed under the provisions of this act not paid on or before the times as above provided shall bear interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum from the date they are due and payable until paid except that if the taxable income has been or is increased by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or by any other agency or court of the United States interest shall be computed on the additional tax due from thirty days after the corporation receives notice of the change of income until paid Provided however That any corporation may pay the full amount of such tax or any part thereof together with interest due to the date of payment without prejudice to its right to present and prosecute a petition for resettlement a petition for review or an appeal to court If it be thereafter determined that such taxes were overpaid the department shall enter a credit to the account of such corporation which may be used by it in the manner prescribed by law

(f) If the officers of any corporation shall neglect or refuse to make any report as herein required or shall knowingly make any false report an additional ten per centum of the amount of the tax shall be added by the department to the tax determined to be due

(g) If any corporation closes its fiscal year not upon the thirty-first day of December but upon some other date and reports to the Federal Government as of such other date or would so report were it to make a return to the Federal Government such corporation shall certify such fact to the Department of Revenue and shall make the annual report herein required within thirty (30) days after the return to the Federal Government is due or would be due were it to be required of such corporation subject in all other respects to the provisions of this act The tentative report required of such corporations shall be due not later than four months after the end of the next preceding fiscal year

(h) If the corporation shall claim in its report that the return made to the Federal Government was inaccurate the amount claimed by it to be the net income taxable under this act and the basis of such claim of inaccuracy shall be fully specified

Section 5 Consolidated Reports The department shall not permit any corporation owning or controlling directly or indirectly any of the voting capital stock of another corporation or of other corporations subject to the provisions of this act to make a consolidated report showing the combined net income

Section 6 Extension of Time to File Reports The department may upon application made to it in such form as it shall prescribe on or prior to the last day for filing any annual report and upon proper cause shown grant to the corporation required to file such report an extension of not more than sixty (60) days within which such report may be filed and in case the Federal income tax authorities at any time grant a longer extension of time for filing such reports with the Federal Government the department may grant an additional extension of time for filing the annual report under this act of not more than thirty (30) days after the termination of the Federal extension but the amount of tax due shall in such cases nevertheless be subject to interest from the due dates and at the rates fixed by this act

Section 7 Changes Made by Federal Government (a) If the amount of the net income as returned by any corporation to the Federal Government is finally changed or corrected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or by any other agency or court of the United States such corporation within thirty (30) days after the receipt of such final change or correction shall make a corrected report under oath or affirmation to the department showing such finally changed or corrected net income upon which the tax is required to be paid to the United States In case a corporation fails to file a report of such correction which results in an increase in net income within the time prescribed there shall be added to the tax a penalty of five dollars ($5.00) for every day during which such corporation is in default but the department may abate any such penalty in whole or in part

(b) If as a result of such final change or correction there should be any change made in the amount of the net income of any corporation upon which tax is imposed by this act the department shall have the power and its duty shall be to resettle such taxes Whenever a resettlement shall have been made hereunder the department shall resettle the account according to law and shall credit or charge as the case may be the amount resulting from such resettlement upon the current accounts of the corporation with which it is made The resettlement shall be subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General as in the case of original settlements and in case of the failure of the two departments to agree the resettlement shall be submitted to the Board of Finance and Revenue as in the case of original settlements

(c) Where a report of change correction or redetermination of Federal income or Federal tax has been filed after a petition for review or an appeal has been taken such report shall be deemed a part of the original annual report upon petition of the taxpayer at any subsequent proceedings as though it had been filed with such original report and no separate petition for review or appeal from the resettlement resulting from such report of change correction or redetermination shall be necessary

Section 8 Settlement and Resettlement (a) All taxes due under this act shall be settled by the department and such settlement shall be subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General and shall so far as possible be made so that notice thereof may reach the taxpayer before the end of the year after the tax report was required to be made

(b) Promptly after the date of any such settlement the department shall send by mail or otherwise a copy thereof to such corporation The tax imposed by this act shall be settled resettled and otherwise imposed and adjusted in the same manner within the same periods of time and right of resettlement review appeal and refund as provided by law in the case of capital stock and franchise taxes imposed upon corporations

(c) If within a period of two years after the date of any settlement the department is not satisfied with such settlement or if at any time the net income as returned by any corporation to the Federal Government is finally changed or corrected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or by any other agency or court of the United States with the result that tax in addition to the amount paid is due under this act the department is hereby authorized and empowered to make a resettlement of the tax due by such corporation based upon the facts contained in the report or upon any information within its possession or that shall come into its possession

Whenever a resettlement shall have been made hereunder the department shall resettle the account according to law and shall crdit or charge as the case may be the amount resulting from such resettlement upon the current accounts of the corporation with which it is made

The resettlement shall be subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General as in the case of original settlement and in case of the failure of the two departments to agree the resettlement shall be submitted to the Board of Finance and Revenue as in the case of original settlements

(d) If any corporation shall neglect or refuse to make any report and payment of tax required by this act the department shall estimate the tax due by such corporation and subject to audit and approval by the Department of the Auditor General settle the amount due by it for taxes penalties and interest thereon as prescribed herein from which settlement there shall be no right of review or appeal but the department with the approval of the Department of the Auditor General may require a report to be filed and thereupon make a settlement based upon such report and cancel the estimated settlement

Section 9 Enforcement Rules and Regulations Inquisitorial Powers of the Department (a) The department is hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act and is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe adopt promulgate and enforce rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act relating to any matter or thing pertaining to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act and the collection of taxes penalties and interest imposed by this act The department is hereby required to have such rules and regulations promulgated and adopted printed and shall distribute the same to any person upon request

(b) The department or any agent authorized in writing by it is hereby authorized to examine the books papers and records and to investigate the character of the business of any corporation in order to verify the accuracy of any report made or if no report was made by such corporation to ascertain and settle the tax imposed by this act Every such corporation is hereby directed and required to give to the department or its duly authorized agent the means facilities and opportunity for such examinations and investigations as are hereby provided and authorized Any information gained by the department as a result of any returns investigations or verifications required to be made by this act shall be confidential except for official purposes and any person divulging such information shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00) and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or both in the discretion of the court

(c) Whenever any person acting for or on behalf of the department shall in good faith institute legal proceedings for any violations of the provisions of this act and for any reason shall fail to recover costs of record such costs shall be a charge upon the proper county as shall such costs in the event defendant is imprisoned for failure to pay fine or costs or both and shall be audited and paid as are costs of like character in said county

(d) The powers conferred by this act upon the department relating to the administration or enforcement of this act shall be in addition to but not exclusive of any other powers heretofore or hereafter conferred upon the department by law

Section 10 Retention of Records by Corporations Penalty Each corporation shall maintain and keep for a period of three (3) years after any report is filed under this act such record or records of its business within this Commonwealth for the period covered by such report and other pertinent papers as may be required by the department

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1000.00) and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or both in the discretion of the court

Section 11 Penalties (a) Any person who shall wilfully make a false and fraudulent return of net income made taxable by this act shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to punishment as provided by law Such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by this act

(b) Any person who wilfully fails neglects or refuses to make a report or to pay the tax as herein prescribed or who shall refuse to permit the department to examine the books papers and records of any corporation liable to pay tax under this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1000.00) and costs of prosecution or undergo imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or both in the discretion of the court Such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by this act

Section 12 Constitutional Construction The provisions of this act are severable and if any of its provisions shall be held unconstitutional the decision of the court shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions of this act It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provisions not been included herein

Section 13 Effective Date This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment and shall remain in force only for the imposition and collection of taxes on net income of corporations derived from sources within the Commonwealth for the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-five one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven or for the fiscal years ending in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-five [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty six one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven and one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight

Section 2 This reenacting and amending act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—107

Adam,	Flynn,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Frank,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McKeever,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Guss,	Mills,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toll,
Butler,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Varallo,
Capano,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cianfrani,	Kubacki	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cioffi,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Cochran,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Comer,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Curwood,	Leven,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Dougherty,	Limper,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Eilberg,	Lonresti,	Readinger,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Filo,	Lutty,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Fineman,	Maxwell,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Flint,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Floyd,			

NAYS—78

Auker,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Spencer,
Blair,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Steckel,
Bower,	Helm,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Brenninger,	Henzel,	Metz,	Stoner,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Strausser,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stroup,
Connelly,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Toomey,
Cooper,	Houk,	Murphy,	Varner,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Jump,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kehler,	Parry,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kent,	Price,	Wilt,
Frost,	Knecht,	Pursley,	Wood,
George,	Kooker,	Royer,	Worley,
Gibson,	Kratz,	Rubin,	Young,
Goldstein,	Leisey,	Sigman,	Zeigler,
Gramlich,	Light,		

NOT VOTING—24

Agnew,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Bell,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Breisch,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,	Vaughan,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 33, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-one one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax payable by those herein defined as distributors on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring such distributors to secure permits to file corporate surety bonds and reports and to retain certain records imposing duties on retail dealers common carriers county commissioners and such distributors providing for rewards imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments providing for refunds imposing penalties and making an appropriation" extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 4 act of May twenty-one one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) known as "The Liquid Fuels Tax Act" amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 252) is amended to read

Section 4 Imposition of Tax Exemptions and Deductions A permanent State tax of three cents a gallon or fractional part thereof is hereby imposed and assessed upon all liquid fuels used or sold and delivered by distributors within this Commonwealth excepting liquid fuels delivered to the United States Government on presentation of a duly authorized United States Government exemption certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the department and such liquid fuels used or sold and delivered as are not within the taxing power of this Commonwtalth under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States [Proviled That the] The tax herein imposed and assessed shall be collected by and paid to the Commonwealth but once in respect to any liquid fuels

In addition to such tax an additional State tax of two cents a gallon or fractional part thereof is hereby imposed and assessed upon all liquid fuels used or sold and delivered by distributors within this Commonwealth for the period beginning the first day of July one thousand nine hundred thirty-five and ending on the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred [fifty-five] fifty-seven

Distributors shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the collection and payment of the tax imposed by this act The tax imposed by this act shall be collected by the distributor at the time the liquid fuels are used or sold and delivered by the distributor and shall be borne by the consumer

The tax shall be payable upon liquid fuels sold and delivered to or used by the Commonwealth and every political subdivision thereof

The department shall allow such handling and storage losses of liquid fuels as are substantiated to its satisfaction

Section 2 This act shall take effect June one one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I would like to make just a brief statement on House Bills Nos. 33, 34 and 35 at this time. I believe these are the gasoline tax bills. These bills do not come under the Administrative Code and do not carry a budgetary estimate, nor do they carry appropriations. Whether it is right or wrong, in the past we have done this and we are doing exactly the same thing again, We are giving the Highway Department a blank check. Nevertheless, these do not come under our stipulations of yesterday where the Governor must submit a budget. Because of that and because of the fact that the Highway Department needs to plan in advance and sometimes will probably issue contracts in advance, even prior to money coming in, we feel that it would be an injustice at this time not to vote or not to give you some support for these bills. Because of that fact and also the fact that it is not by law necessary to appropriate this money, the Members on this side of the House will support this legislation.

Mr. READINGER. The Majority leader would like to thank the Minority Leader for that display of partisan—or bipartisanship.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I see that the Majority Leader still can't get away from that partisanship.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—184

Adam,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Henzel,	Moody,	Stone,

Brenninger,	Hewitt,	Moran,	Stoner,
Breth,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Strausser,
Brown,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Stroup,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Mullen,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Houk,	Munley,	Taylor,
Capano,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Wood,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Young,
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	Zeigler,
Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—24

Agnew,	Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,
Ashton,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Bell,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins, Vaughan,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 34, as follows:

An Act amending the act of January fourteenth one thousand nine hundred fifty-two (P. L. 1965) entitled "An act imposing a permanent and a temporary State tax on fuels used within the Commonwealth in internal combustion engines for the generation of power to propel motor vehicles using the public highways providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring dealer-users to secure licenses and to file bonds as a guarantee of payment of taxes penalties interest fines uncollectible check fees and Attorney General's fees to file reports and to compile and retain certain records requiring registration of carriers for hire imposing duties on such persons requiring persons selling or delivering fuels to licensed dealer-users to furnish information imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on State officers and departments providing for refunds of taxes penalties and interest illegally or erroneously collected from licensees and providing penalties" extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section four act of January fourteenth one thousand nine hundred fifty-two (P. L. 1965) known as the "Fuel Use Tax Act" amended May twenty-seventh one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 250) is amended to read

Section 4 Imposition of Tax Exemptions A permanent excise tax at the rate of three cents ($.03) a gallon on fractional part thereof is hereby imposed on all dealer-users upon the use as herein defined of fuel within this Commonwealth to be computed in the manner hereinafter set forth The tax herein imposed shall not apply on fuels not within the taxing power of this Commonwealth under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States [Provided That the] The tax herein imposed and assessed shall be paid to the Commonwealth but once in respect to any fuels used within the Commonwealth [And provided further That no] No tax is hereby imposed upon (1) any fuel that is used by or sold and delivered to the United States government when such sales and deliveries are supported by documentary evidence satisfactory to the department or (2) upon any fuel not in excess of fifty (50) gallons brought into this Commonwealth in the fuel supply tanks or other fueling receptacles or devices of a motor vehicle or (3) upon any fuel used by or sold or delivered for use in farm machinery or equipment engaged in the production or harvesting of farm or agricultural products involving the use of public highways within a ten (10) mile radius of the domicile of the owner of the machinery or equipment when such sales and deliveries are supported by documentary evidence satisfactory to the department or (4) upon any fuel used by or sold or delivered to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its political subdivisions when such sales and deliveries are supported by documentary evidence satisfactory to the department

In addition to such tax an additional State excise tax of two cents ($.02) a gallon or fractional part thereof is hereby imposed and assessed on all dealer-users upon the use as herein defined of fuel within this Commonwealth within the limitations of the provisions of this section for the period beginning February first one thousand nine hundred fifty-two and ending on the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred [fifty-five] fifty-seven

Section 2 this act shall take effect June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—184

Adam,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Henzel,	Moody,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Hewitt,	Moran,	Stoner,
Breth,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Strausser,
Brown,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Stroup,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Mullen,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Houk,	Munley,	Taylor,
Capano,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,

Down,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Wood,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Young,
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	Zeigler,
Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—24

Agnew,	Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,
Ashton,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Bell,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins,
			Vaughan,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 35, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-first nineteen hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax payable by those herein defined as distributors on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring such distributors to secure permits to file corporate surety bonds and reports and to retain certain records imposing duties on retail dealers common carriers county commissioners and such distributors providing for rewards imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments providing for refunds imposing penalties and making an appropriation" extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section seventeen act of May twenty-first nineteen hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) known as "The Liquid Fuels Tax Act" amended May twenty-seventh nineteen hundred fifty-three (P. L. 254) is amended to read

Section 17 Refunds The Board of Finance and Revenue may refund to distributors taxes penalties and interest paid by them on liquid fuels delivered to the United States government or paid as the result of an error of law or of fact or of both law and fact Claims for such refunds shall be made under the procedure prescribed by the Fiscal Code

Any person who shall use or buy liquid fuels on which the tax imposed by this act shall have been paid and shall consume the same in the operation of any non-licensed farm tractor or licensed farm tractor when used off the highways for agricultural purposes or non-licensed powered farm machinery for purposes relating to the actual production of farm products shall be reimbursed one-half the amount of such tax

All such claims for reimbursement shall be made upon a form to be furnished by the Board of Finance and Revenue and shall include in addition to such other information as the board may by regulation prescribe the name and address of the claimant the period of time and the number of gallons of liquid fuels used for which reimbursement is claimed a description of the farm machinery in which such liquid fuels have been used and the purposes for which such machinery has been used the size of the farm and part thereof in cultivation on which such liquid fuels have been used Each such claim shall contain statements that the liquid fuels for which reimbursement is claimed have been used only for purposes for which reimbursements are permitted that records of the amounts of such fuels used in each piece of farm machinery have been kept and that no part of such claim has been paid except as stated Each such claim shall contain a declaration that it and accompanying receipts are true and correct to the best of claimant's knowledge and shall be signed by the claimant or the person claiming on his behalf Every claim shall be accompanied by receipts indicating that the liquid fuels tax was paid on the liquid fuels for which reimbursement is claimed All records of purchases of liquid fuels and use in each tractor or powered machinery shall be kept for a period of two years Every such claim shall be made annually for the preceding year ending on the thirtieth day of June and shall be submitted to the Board of Finance and Revenue not later than the thirtieth day of September of each year and the board shall refuse to consider any claim received or post-marked later than such date The claimant shall satisfy the board that he has paid the tax and that the liquid fuels have been consumed by him for purposes for which reimbursements are permitted under this section The board may require any claimant to furnish such further information proof or fuller explanation as it shall deem necessary The action of the Board of Finance and Revenue in granting or refusing reimbursement shall be final The board shall deduct the sum of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) which shall be considered as a filing fee from every claim for reimbursement granted Such filing fees are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Finance and Revenue and to the Department of Revenue for expenses of any nature whatsoever incurred in the administration of the reimbursement provisions of this act The Board of Finance and Revenue shall have the power to refer to the Department of Revenue for investigation any claim for reimbursement filed under the provisions of this act and it shall be the duty of the Department of Revenue to investigate such application and report to the Board of Finance and Revenue relative thereto Any person making any false or fraudulent statement for the purpose of obtaining reimbursement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1000) or to undergo imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or both

All refunds and reimbursements of moneys allowed hereunder shall be paid from the Motor License Fund and the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund in amounts equal to the original distribution and payment of such moneys into said funds Provided however That reimbursement for taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of tractors and powered machinery for purposes relating to the actual production of farm products shall be paid out of the Motor License Fund

As much of the moneys from time to time in the Motor License Fund and the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the purpose of making refunds and reimbursements as herein authorized Estimates of the amounts to be expended from these funds for refunds and reimbursements from time to time by the board shall be submitted to the Governor for his approval or disapproval as in the case of other appropriations to administrative

departments boards and commissions and it shall be unlawful for the Auditor General to honor any requisition of the Board of Finance and Revenue for the expediture of moneys hereunder in excess of the estimates approved by the Governor

The provisions of this section relating to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of tractors and powered machines for purposes relating to the actual production of farm products shall apply only to liquid fuels purchased on and after the first day of July one thousand nine hundred forty-nine and before the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred [fifty-five] fifty-seven

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—184

Adam,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	McCann,	Sherman,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Steckel,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Henzel,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hewitt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Houk,	Munley,	Thomas,
Capano,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Weish,
Erb,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Wood,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Young,
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	Zeigler,
Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,	Andrews,
		Rudisill,	Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—24

Agnew,	Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,
Ashton,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Bell,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 36, as follows:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of December twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1742) entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax relating to certain documents prescribing and regulating the method and manner of evidencing the payment of such tax conferring powers and imposing duties upon certain persons partnerships associations and corporations recorders of deeds and the Department of Revenue saving certain local taxes and authorizing amendments extensions and supplements to the ordinances and resolutions relating thereto and providing penalties" extending the provisions of the act for a further limited period of time

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title and all sections of the act of December twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1742) known as "The Realty Transfer Tax Act" reenacted and amended May twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty three (P. L. 257) are reenacted and amended to read

An Act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax relating to certain documents prescribing and regulating the method and manner of evidencing the payment of such tax conferring powers and imposing duties upon certain persons partnerships associations and corporations recorders of deeds and the Department of Revenue saving certain local taxes and authorizing amendments extensions and supplements to the ordinances and resolutions relating thereto and providing penalties

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known and may be cited as "The Realty Transfer Tax Act"

Section 2 The following words when used in this act shall have meanings ascribed to them in this section in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning

"Association" A partnership limited partnership or any other form of unincorporated enterprise owned or conducted by two or more persons

"Corporation" A corporation or joint-stock association organized under the laws of this Commonwealth the United States or any other state territory or foreign country or dependency including but not limited to banking institutions

"Department" The Department of Revenue of this Commonwealth

"Document" Any deed instrument or writing whereby any lands tenements or hereditaments within this Commonwealth or any interest therein shall be granted bargained sold or otherwise conveyed to the grantee purchaser or any other person but does not include wills mortgages transfer between husband and wife transfers between parent and child or the spouse of such child and leases

"Person" Every natural person association or corporation Whenever used in any clause prescribing and imposing a fine or imprisonment or both the term "person" as applied to associations shall mean the partners or members there and as applied to corporations the officers thereof

"Value" In the case of any document granting bargaining selling or otherwise conveying any land tenement or heridtament or interest therein the amount of the actual consideration therefor including liens or other encumbrances thereon and ground rents or a commensurate part of the liens or other encumbrances thereon and ground rents where such liens or other encumbrances

and ground rents also encumber or are charged against other lands tenements or heridtaments Provided That where such document shall set forth a small or nominal consideration the "value" thereof shall be determined from the price set forth in or actual consideration for the contract of sale or in the case of a gift from the actual monetary worth of the property granted bargained sold or otherwise conveyed which in either event shall not be less than the amount of the highest assessment of such lands tenements or hereditaments for local tax purposes

Section 3 Every person who makes executes issues delivers or accepts any document or in whose behalf any document is made executed issued delivered or accepted shall be subject to pay for and in respect thereof or for or in respect of the vellum parchment or paper upon which such document is written or printed a State tax at the rate of one (1) percentum of the value of the property represented by such document which State tax shall be payable at the time of making execution issuance delivery or acceptance of such document

Section 4 The payment of the tax imposed by this act shall be evidenced by the affixing of a documentary stamp or stamps to every document by the person making executing issuing or delivering such document Such stamps shall be affixed in such manner that their removal will require the continued application of steam or water and the person using or affixing such stamps shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereon the initials of his name and the date upon which such stamps are affixed or used so that such stamps may not again be used Provided That the department may prescribe such other method of cancellation as it may deem expedient

Section 5 The department shall prescribe prepare and furnish adhesive stamps of such denominations and quantities as may be necessary for the payment of the tax imposed and assessed by this act The department shall make provisions for the sale of such stamps in such places as it may deem necessary

The department may appoint recorders of deeds or other persons within or without the Commonwealth as agents in accordance with the provisions of The Fiscal Code the act of April nine one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 343) as amended for the sale of stamps to be used in paying the tax herein imposed upon documents and may allow a commission to said agents of one percent of the face value of the stamps The department shall pay the premium or premiums on any bond or bonds required by law to be procured by any agent for the performance of his duties under this act

All moneys paid into the State Treasury during the effective period of this act shall be credited to the General Fund

Section 6 The department is hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act and is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe adopt promulgate and enforce rules and regulations relating to

(a) The method and means to be used in affixing or cancelling of stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method and means provided in this act

(b) The denominations and sale of stamps

(c) Any other matter or thing pertaining to the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act

Section 7 No document upon which tax is imposed by this act shall be made the basis of any action or other legal proceeding nor shall proof thereof be offered or received in evidence in any court of this Commonwealth or recorded in the office of any recorder of deeds of any county of this Commonwealth unless a documentary stamp or stamps as provided in this act have been affixed thereto

Section 8 Every document when lodged with or presented to any recorder of deeds in this Commonwealth for recording shall set forth therein and as a part of such document the true full and complete value thereof or shall be accompanied by an affidavit executed by a responsible person connected with the transaction showing such connection and setting forth the true full and complete value thereof or the reason if any why such document is not subject to tax under this act

Any such recorder of deeds who shall record any document upon which tax is imposed by this act without the proper documentary stamp or stamps affixed thereto as required by this act as in indicated in such document or accompanying affidavit shall upon summary conviction before any magistrate alderman or justice of the peace or other officer having the powers of a committing magistrate be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars ($50.00) and costs of prosecution and in default of payment thereof undergo imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days Provided That when any document shall have been recorded it shall be presumed that all requirements of law affecting the title to any real property conveyed thereby have been complied with

Section 9 (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to

1 Make execute issue deliver or accept or cause to be made executed issued delivered or accepted any document without the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid or

2 Make use of any documentary stamp to denote payment of any tax imposed by this act without cancelling such stamp as required by this act or as prescribed by the department or

3 Fail neglect or refuse to comply with or violate the rules and regulations prescribed adopted and promulgated by the department under the provisions of this act

Any person violating any of the provisions of this subsection (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment of not more than ninety (90) days or both in the discretion of the court

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to

1 Fraudulently cut tear or remove from a document any documentary stamp or

2 Fraudulently affix to any document upon which tax is imposed by this act any documentary stamp which has been cut torn or removed from any other document upon which tax is imposed by this act or any documentary stamp or insufficient value or any forged or counterfeited stamp or any impression of any forged or counterfeited stamp die plate or other article or

3 Wilfully remove or alter the cancellation marks of any documentary stamp or restore any such documentary stamp with intent to use or cause the same to be used after it has already been used or knowingly buy sell offer for sale or give away any such altered or restored stamp to any person for use or knowingly use the same or

4 Knowingly have in his possession any altered or restored documentary stamp which has been removed from any document upon which tax is imposed by this act Provided That the possession of such stamps shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to violate the provisions of this clause or

5 Knowingly or wilfully prepare keep sell offer for sale or have in his possesion any forged or counterfeited documentary stamps

Any person violating any of the provisions of this subsection (b) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00) and costs of prosecution or to undergo imprisonment for not more than five (5) years or both in the discretion of the court

Section 10 Notwithstanding anything contained in any law to the contrary the validity of any ordinance or part of any ordinance or any resolution or part of any resolution and any amendments or supplements thereto now or hereafter enacted or adopted by any political subdivision providing for or relating to the imposition levy or collection of any tax shall not be affected or impaired by anything contained in this act

Section 11 This act shall become effective the first day of February one thousand nine hundred fifty-two and shall remain in force until and including the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred [fifty-five] fifty-seven

Section 2 This reenacting and amending act shall take effect June one one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?
It was agreed to.
On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to attack this particular bill on the same ground that it was attacked yesterday in regard to all of these bills by our Minority Floor Leader, on the ground that he can see no necessity at this time for passing any of these revenue measures, and that to my mind includes, also, the bills affecting the Highway Department upon which we just voted. Certainly the State Highway Department of this Commonwealth is not a sacrosanct department that they should be treated differently than any other department. That is the reason for my "no" vote on these three bills when the rest of my colleagues seemed to go ahead and say they were sacrosanct. That means, of course, beyond all criticism, or right to have any criticism directed at them. I think the Highway Department has a right to be criticized very severly for a lot of the practices they have followed in the past, not only under the Republican administrations but also under the Earle administration.

I am attacking this Bill because I think this is one of the most vicious tax bills that we have on the statute books of Pennsylvania. The Governor in his message to us as recently as January 25th stated, "While these taxes are still called temporary, the fact is that they have become a basic part of the fiscal pattern of the Commonwealth and their renewal at this time is an automatic necessity." That certainly does not prove any point to me.

This bill has been on the statute books of Pennsylvania only since 1951, it was put on at that time because the Legislature would not pass an income tax and resort was had then to passing a hodgepodge of taxes. Certainly many of them were very unfair and very unjust. As a matter of fact, in 1953 when the sales tax was finally enacted in July this bill was one which I understood was to be dropped from the statute books of Pennsylvania inasmuch as a broad base tax would do away, and has done away in some cases, with some very inequitable, unjust and unfair taxes that were put upon the statute books in 1951. Unfortunately, through a misunderstanding on my part, and I will say in every effort to be fair to my own leaders at that time, to bend over backwards in that attempt, possibly a misunderstanding on their part, the bill was not dropped from the statute books of Pennsylvania after the sales tax was enacted.

This bill, as you know, puts a one per cent tax on all realty transfers in the state of Pennsylvania. It creates a hardship on those who are least able to bear it. I am surprised, and I say this sincerely because I said it against my own party in 1953 and so I feel I have the right to say it against the majority party today, I am surprised that this bill has been brought up by the Democratic party for passage inasmuch as it does contain hardships and taxes people in this Commonwealth who certainly are least able to bear that burden. When you put a one per cent tax on properties which they transfer and which in many cases are the only estate that widows and orphans have left to them, the only estate that aged people have to assist them to live in their old age, yet they have to pay one per cent of the proceeds into the State Treasury.

As a matter of fact, it has very seriously endangered many housing developments in this state, inasmuch as the people who have organized to develop those housing developments have found in very many instances that it is a hardship, and practically impossible in some cases, to raise the necessary extra money to pay the taxes on those developments. We talk about hardship of certain taxes that we put on the statute books in 1953. Certainly they cannot compare in any way, shape or form, and I say this including the sales tax, it cannot compare in any way, shape or form with the hardships that the Democratic party today is putting upon the people of Pennsylvania in the form of this very unfair, unjust, discriminative and penalizing taxation.

On the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—107

Adam,	Flynn,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Frank,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McKeever,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Guss,	Mills,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toll,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Dougherty,	Leven,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Limper,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Lutty,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Maxwell,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Floyd,	McCann,	Rovansek,	

NAYS—78

Agnew,	Gramlich,	Light,	Sigman,
Auker,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Spencer,
Blair,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Steckel,
Bower,	Helm,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Brenninger,	Henzel,	Metz,	Stoner,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Strausser,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stroup,
Connelly,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Toomey,
Cooper,	Houk,	Murphy,	Varner,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Jump,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kehler,	Parry,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kent,	Price,	Wilt,
Frost,	Knecht,	Pursley,	Wood,
George,	Kooker,	Royer,	Worley,
Gibson,	Kratz,	Rubin,	Young,
Goldstein,	Leisey,		Zeigler,

NOT VOTING—24

Ashton,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Bell,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,	Vaughan,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 37, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June one one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" increasing for a further limited period of time the rate of tax imposed upon the gross receipts of certain companies limited partnerships associations joint-stock associations copartnerships and persons

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 23 act of June one one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" amended July twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (P. L. 646) is amended to read

Section 23 That every railroad company pipe line company conduit company steamboat company canal company slack water navigation company transportation company and every other company association joint-stock association or limited partnership now or hereafter incorporated or organized by or under any law of this Commonwealth or now or hereafter organized or incorporated by any other State or by the United States or any foreign government and doing business in this Commonwealth and every copartnership person or persons owning operating or leasing to or from another corporation company association joint-stock association limited partnership copartnership person or persons any railroad pipe line conduit steamboat canal slack water navigation or other device for the transportation of freight passengers baggage or oil except taxicabs motor buses and motor omnibuses and every limited partnership association joint-stock association corporation or company engaged in or hereafter engaged in the transportation of freight or oil within this State and every telephone company telegraph company express company electric light company water-power company hydro-electric company palace car company and sleeping car company now or hereafter incorporated or organized by or under any law of the Commonwealth or now or hereafter organized or incorporated by any other State or by the United States or any foreign government and doing business in this Commonwealth and every limited partnership association joint-stock association copartnership person or persons engaged in telephone telegraph express electric light and power water-power hydro-electric palace car or sleeping car business in this Commonwealth shall pay to the State Treasurer through the Department of Revenue a tax of fourteen mills for six months' periods ending June Thirtieth one thousand nine hundred thirty-five December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-five and June thirtieth one thousand nine hundred thirty-six and twenty mills for the six months' period ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-six June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine rundred thirty-eight June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-one June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-two June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-three and fourteen mills for the six months' periods ending June thirtieth and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-four and for the twelve months' periods ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-five December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-six December thirty-first one thousand nine hunded forty-seven December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-eight December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-nine December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-one December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-two December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three [and] December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-four December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and eight mills thereafter upon each dollar of the gross receipts of said corporation company or association limited partnership joint-stock association copartnership person or persons received from passengers baggage and freight transported wholly within this State fom telegraph or telephone messages transmitted wholly within this State from express palace car or sleeping car business done wholly within this State or from the sales of electric energy except gross receipts derived from sales for resale of electric energy to persons partnerships associations corporations or political subdivisions subject to the tax imposed by this act upon gross receipts derived from such resale and from the transportation of oil done wholly within this State The said tax shall be paid within the time prescribed by law for the payment of taxes settled by the Department of Revenue and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other proper officer of the said company copartnership limited partnership association joint-stock association or corporation or person or persons to transmit to the Department of Revenue on or before the first day of February of each year a statement and under oath or affirmation of the amount of gross receipts of the said companies copartnerships corporations associations joint-stock associations limited partnerships person or persons derived from all sources and of gross receipts from business done wholly within this State during the period of twelve months immediately preceding the first day of January of each year The time for filing reports may be extended estimated settlements may be made by the Department of Revenue if reports are not filed and the penalties for failing to file reports and pay the tax shall be as prescribed by the laws defining the powers and duties of the Department of Revenue Provided That in any case where the works of any corporation company copartnership association joint-stock association limited partnership person or persons are operated by another corporation company copartnership association joint-stock association limited partnership person or persons the taxes imposed by this section shall be apportioned between the said corporations companies copartnerships associations joint-stock associations limited partnerships persons or person in accordance with the terms of their respective leases or agreements but for the payment of the said taxes the Commonwealth shall first look to the corporation company copartnership association joint-stock association limited partnership person or persons operating the works and upon payment by the said company corporation copartnership association joint-stock association limited partnership person or persons of a tax upon the receipts as herein provided derived from the operation thereof no other corporation company copartnership association joint-stock association limited partnership person or persons shall be held liable under this section for any tax upon the proportion of said receipts received by said corporation company copartnership association joint-stock association limited partnership person or persons for the use of said works

This act shall be construed to apply to municipalities and to impose a tax upon the gross receipts derived from any municipality owned and operated public utility or from any public utility service furnished by any municipality to the extent of such gross receipts as are derived

from business done outside the limits of the municipality operating the public utility service

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—107

Adam,	Flynn,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Frank,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McKeever,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Guss,	Mills,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toll,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Dougherty,	Leven,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Limper,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Lutty,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Maxwell,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Floyd,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—78

Auker,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Spencer,
Blair,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Steckel,
Bower,	Helm,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Brenninger,	Henzel,	Metz,	Stoner,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Strausser,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stroup,
Connelly,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Toomey,
Cooper,	Houk,	Murphy,	Varner,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Down,	Johnson,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Jump,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kehler,	Parry,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kent,	Price,	Wilt,
Frost,	Knecht,	Pursley,	Wood,
George,	Kooker,	Royer,	Worley,
Gibson,	Kratz,	Rubin,	Young,
Goldstein,	Leisey,	Sigman,	Zeigler,
Gramlich,	Light,		

NOT VOTING—24

Agnew,	Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,
Ashton,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Bell,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins,
			Vaughan,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 38, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June first one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" postponing the manufacturing exemption with regard to capital stock tax and the franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations joint-stock associations limited partnerships and companies for a further limited period of time

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section twenty-one of act of June first one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine" amended July seventeenth one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 495) is amended to read

Section 21 (a) That every domestic corporation other than corporations of the first class non-profit corporations and cooperative agricultural associations not having capital stock and not conducted for profit and every joint-stock association limited partnership and company whatsoever from which a report is required under the twentieth section hereof shall be subject to and pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth annually through the Department of Revenue a tax at the rate of five mills upon each dollar of the actual value of its whole capital stock of all kinds including common special and preferred as ascertained in the manner prescribed in said twentieth section Provided That the tax of five mills imposed by this subsection on reports filed for the calendar years one thousand nine hundred forty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-eight one thousand nine hundred forty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-five and one thousand nine hundred fifty-six or for the fiscal years beginning in the calendar years one thousand nine hundred forty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-eight one thousand nine hundred forty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred fifty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three [and] one thousand nine hundred fifty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-five and one thousand nine hundred fifty-six shall apply to the taxation of capital stock of corporations limited partnerships and joint-stock associations organized for manufacturing purposes excepting companies engaged in the distilling of liquors Provided further That after said [eight] ten year period the provisions of this section shall not apply to the taxation of the capital stock of corporations limited partnerships and joint-stock associations organized for manufacturing purposes which is invested in and actually and exclusively employed in carrying on manufacturing within the State excepting companies engaged in the distilling of liquors and such as enjoy and exercise the right of eminent domain but every corporation limited partnership or joint-stock association organized for the purpose of manufacturing shall pay the State tax of five mills herein provided upon such proportion of its capital stock if any as may be invested in any property or business not strictly incident or appurtenant to the manufacturing business in addition to the local taxes assessed upon its property in the district where located it being the object of this proviso to relieve from State taxation only so much of the capital stock as is invested purely in the manufacturing plant and business

(b) Every foreign corporation joint-stock association limited partnership and company whatsoever from which a report is required under the twentieth section hereof shall be subject to and pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth annually through the Department of Revenue a franchise tax at the rate of five mills upon a taxable value to be determined in the following manner The actual value of its whole capital stock of all kinds in-

cluding common special and preferred shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in the twentieth section of this act and shall then be divided into three equal parts

(1) Of one third such portion shall be attributed to business carried on within the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said third by a fraction whose numerator is the value of the taxpayer's tangible property not actually and exclusively used in manufacturing situated within the Commonwealth and whose denominator is the value of all the taxpayer's tangible property wherever situated

(2) Of another third such portion shall be attributed to business carried on within the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said third by a fraction whose numerator is the expenditures of the taxpayer for wages salaries commissions or other compensation to its employes not exclusively engaged in manufacturing in this Commonwealth and assignable to this Commonwealth as hereinafter provided and whose denominator is the total expenditures of the taxpayer for wages salaries commissions or other compensation to all its employes

(3) Of the remaining third such portion shall be attributed to business carried on within the Commonwealth as shall be found by multiplying said third by a fraction whose numerator is the amount of the taxpayer's gross receipts from business not strictly incident or appurtenant to manufacturing in this Commonwealth assignable to this Commonwealth as hereinafter provided and whose denominator is the amount of the taxpayer's gross receipts from all its business

The sum of the amounts determined in accordance with the foregoing three rules shall be the taxable value In a case where only two of the forgoing three rules are applicable the remaining third equal part of the value of the entire capital stock shall be divided into two equal parts each of which shall be apportioned in accordance with one of the remaining two rules If only one of the three rules is applicable that part of the entire capital stock attributed to business carried on within the Commonwealth shall be determined solely by that rule

The amount assignable to this Commonwealth of expenditures of the taxpayers for wages salaries commissions or other compensation to its employes shall be such expenditures for the taxable year as represent the wages salaries commissions or other compensation of employes not chiefly situated at connected with or sent out from premises for the transaction of business maintained by the taxpayer outside the Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—107

Adam,	Flynn,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Frank,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McKeever,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Guss,	Mills,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toll,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Dougherty,	Leven,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Ellberg,	Limper,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Lutty,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Maxwell,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Floyd,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—78

Auker,	Gramlich,	Leisey,	Sigman,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Magee,	Spencer,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mahan,	Steckel,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Markley,	Stevenson,
Brown,	Henzel,	McInroy,	Stoner,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Metz,	Strausser,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Mikula,	Stroup,
Cooper,	Horst,	Moody,	Toomey,
Davis,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Varner,
Down,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Wall,
Ehrgood,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kehler,	Oglivie,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Keller,	Parry,	Willaredt,
Frost,	Kent,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
George,	Knecht,	Price,	Wood,
Gibson,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Worley,
Goldstein,	Kratz,	Royer,	Young,
		Rubin,	Zeigler,

NOT VOTING—24

Agnew,	Donaldson,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,
Ashton,	Foster,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,
Bell,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Miller,	Snider,
Butler,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Monroe,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Kline,	Naugle,	Tompkins,
			Vaughan,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. SPEAKER. I might state that while I am going to ask permission of the House to address the House briefly on the matter relating to these various tax bills, I will not be offended if any of the Members who must catch a train would like to leave before I start.

The SPEAKER. It is much more important that they hear the Majority Leader than that they catch a train.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday during the session the Minority Leader raised many questions concerning the need for the passage of the tax bills which have just been passed by this House.

It is my intention at this time to discuss various matters relating to these tax bills, the reasons why they were brought before you for a vote today, and the reasons why we wanted them passed at this time rather than at a later date.

The administration and the majority party decided that they wanted these bills passed at this time in order that we may have accomplished the passage of the tax base which has been our tax base for some years, upon which to build our plans for the additional revenue which we knew is going to be needed in the 1955-1957 biennium.

As the Minority Leader pointed out yesterday these emergencies taxes do not go into effect until June 1st of this year, therefore there was no actual necessity to pass them at this time. But we of the majority party felt that it was not only desirable but was quite necessary

that they do pass at this time in order that we may know upon which base to proceed in the determination of additional and other revenues.

In connection with the determination that we made I would like to remind you of certain facts concerning the budgetary life of this Commonwealth. I am speaking only of the general fund budget and not the highway fund. I am excluding from all of my remarks at the present time the highway fund bills, of which there were three and which you so graciously joined in passing.

During the 1953-1955 biennium, the one we are in now, the Governor approved appropriations made by this Legislature in the sum of $1,014, million for general fund purposes. The original estimate of revenue for this biennium made by the administration then in power was $997,870,000 and to that was added a surplus of $17 million through lapsed appropriations and so forth from the prior biennium, which balanced your budget so you thought.

We now find according to the estimates of the budget office as of December 1954, which was not our budget office but yours, that there probably will be a deficiency in this present biennium of approximately $75 million.

Your budget office prior to the change of administration sent to the Senate and to the House a list of the departmental budget requests for the 1955-1957 biennium. Those requests total $1,260 million, which incidentally included a request by the Department of Public Instruction of $655,999,167 and that did not include the deficiency appropriation which was requested for this biennium of $21,414,847.

In Governor Fine's budget message of January 26, 1953, the beginning of this biennium, he set forth figures indicating that the general fund revenues, including liquor store profits, were estimated to be $836,870,000. If you recall, and I am sure you do, that group of figures were submitted to us at a time when the sales tax was not in effect. The estimate of revenue to be derived from that tax was $135 million. That of course was added to your budget figures to bring your total figure up to the one I mentioned at the beginning of $1,014,370,000.

I mention the estimated revenues of the present biennium of $836,870,000 to tie in with the fact that these bills which we have passed today are a part of that, and I would like to show you how large and how small a part.

In the estimate back in January of 1953 the corporate net income tax of five percent was estimated to yield $250 million and the corporation income tax to yield $500,000. The capital stock tax, domestic capital stock tax of which the emergency tax relating to manufacturers exemption is a part, was estimated to yield $82 million.

The foreign capital stock tax $33,750,000. The real estate tax $29 million. The gross receipts tax $10 million. A total of $405,250,000 of the $836,870,000. I reiterate this did not include the sales tax.

The present budget office under the new administration is estimating that for the 1955-1957 biennium the corporate net income tax will yield $225,400,000. The corporation income tax $3 million. The manufacturers exemption $28 million, the realty tax $31,300,000, and the gross receipts tax $11 million, or a total of $298,700,000.

The 1953-1955 estimate of these particular five years, assuming that the manufacturers exemption could be based at $28 million, the same figure we are now using, and I could not get the figure on that because it is included in the capital stock taxes, both foreign and domestic, but assuming for the moment, the estimates for the present biennium are $250 million for the corporate net income, $500,000 for the corporation income tax, $28 million for the manufacturers exemption, $29 million for the realty tax and $10 million the gross receipts tax, a total estimated revenues of $317,500,000.

I am using all these figures to show that even adopting the estimated yields for the years 1953-55 on these emergency taxes, they would still total about $300 million and some odd dollars. That added to the revenues from other sources, not including the sales tax, would, if the yield was as great as expected, bring in $836 million during the 1955-1957 biennium.

I have already mentioned that the budget for this present biennium was over a billion dollars and with that budget we are still apparently faced with a deficit of somewhere in the vicinity of $75 million.

The Minority Leader yesterday asked why we are in a hurry to put these on the statute books now when they do not become effective until June 1st. He wanted to know why we do not wait until we get the budget message from the Governor so we know how much money we are going to have to spend in the next biennium. Why didn't we wait until we got his estimates of what they would yield and so forth? He had every right to ask what yield might be expected of these taxes and that is why I am giving the figures now which we have available to us.

We said yesterday we do not intend to have any budget mysteries during this session, and I assure you that I meant it then and I mean it now, that when we have information which is pertinent to the deliberations of this House we are going to give it to you. We do not want anything concealed by our people in the executive branch or any other part of this government from us or from you.

But as you well know the Democratic party has taken a firm position on various things relating to the function of this Government. We have taken the position in our platform, and I know the Governor has in his campaign speeches, that we do not intend to cut back the educational program of Pennsylvania. We do not intend to squeeze the people who are on public assistance. We do not intend to cut back on the program for the welfare of the people of this state upon which we have embarked.

We do not intend either to shift the burden of education back to our local districts. With those thoughts in mind it must become quite obvious to everybody in this Commonwealth that we are going to need every dollar that these particular taxes will raise, in addition to the money that will be raised by the regular taxes which do not expire every two years, and in addition we are going to need a substantial additional amount of money.

I do not think anybody in this House need be concerned by the fact that the bills are passed today before a budget message has arrived in this House. At this moment I do not know what the administrations tax program will be. I do not know whether they have completed the study that they wanted to make, or whether they have determined what type or types of taxes, if

any, they will propose. That will come along in due time and will be submitted to you for your consideration, and if you do not like the taxes that we feel we will have to propose, I expect you to say so. We have been doing it for a long time. We felt that we were giving you the correct reasons for opposing certain taxes from time to time. We know that the responsibility is on this side. If you vote against every new tax that we propose we will not be surprised. We hope that you do not do that. We hope that whatever the tax program is you can be persuaded that it is an adequate and a proper tax program. But if you decide it is not, you have every right to get up and say why you do not like it and to vote against it.

I just want this House to know why the Majority side feels that these taxes should now, as far as we can go, be passed, so that we do not have to wrestle later on with one great big tax package; with whether or not we are going to have a one per cent real estate tax or whether or not we are going to have a further deferment of the manufacturers exemption and so forth.

Mr. Smith, the Minority Leader, in his ramarks yesterday asked among other things why we do not give them the answer at this time as to whether these taxes will be amended, revised or eliminated. The only answer I can give him at this time is that we just do not know at this time whether these particular taxes will be amended or eliminated.

I canont begin to tell you today whether the additional two cents fuel tax is going to be raised or lowered. Those are things that must be determined on the basis of facts which will be presented to this House as they become available to us.

We are now estimating deficits for this biennium, because the biennium will not end for several more months or until May 31st. If by any happy chance the revenues yield more than they are now expected to we will be verry happy to report that the deficit is less and the need for revenue less. But we just do not know whether any of these particular taxes will be eliminated, we do not know at this time whether they will be increased or whether they will be lowered.

The Minority Leader would like us to tell the people who are involved in the payment of these taxes, the people who pay the gasoline tax, the people who pay corporation taxes and so forth, whether they can expect these to be the end solution, but we cannot tell them that now. I think they will understand why we cannot tell them that. We do expect to have a very complete picture of the financial condition of this Commonwealth before May 31st, and if not by that time within a short time thereafter. It is our job to propose taxes to meet our burdens and we are going to do it.

I do not want to hold you up a long time by going through the questions of the Minority Leader, but if you recall yesterday I promised I would answer them, and I intend to do so to the best of my ability.

I have already answered his question when he said: "Why are you in such a rush?" and "Let me honestly ask you, what are you up to?" speaking about the passage of these tax bills. I think I have answered that.

He suggested that since the law required the Governor to submit a budget message to us, showing estimated revenues and expenditures, that we should do these things in an orderly and legal way. Let me assure you that we are doing this in an entirely legal way. There is no law which says that we cannot pass all the tax bills we want to pass prior to the time we get a Governor's budget message. It is usually not done because we want to get the figures from the Governor's office, from the executive branch so we have a better idea of how much we must appropriate—how much we must raise and how much he thinks we should appropriate.

But where you have such an obvious gap between the present yield of taxes in Pennsylvania and the present need for money for Pennsylvania's functions, there I say we need not and we should not worry about doing this thing in a different way. The Minority Leader asks if we are planning to take a long recess and get us out of here late this year. We have no such plans. We would be just as happy as you if we could get out of here by June 1st. I am sure that nobody on this side would want to stay beyond that day if we could possibly do the job we must do between now and June 1st. I think the determination of how long we are going to be in this session is going to rest with your colleagues in the state Senate. We might be here all year. We might even run into next year as somebody suggested a little earlier. But it is not going to be our fault if we are here that long.

One or two other comments of the Minority Leader should be answered. He asked whether we are trying to fool the people into believing that this passing of these bills would solve the Commonwealth's fiscal problems. Definitely not. If my remarks do not do any other thing today they will inform the public that this is by no means a fiscal program. It is not intended so to be.

He also asked whether we are going to wait until the need for additional revenue is so desperate as to make it impossible for the Legislature to act with wisdom and deliberation on a tax program. I assure you there is no intention to delay any tax program to the point where the Members cannot give proper consideration to it.

We are just as anxious as anybody in this Commonwealth to produce our tax program as soon as we can and to try to pass it and adjourn this session.

The Minority Leader stated yesterday that four years ago, "When the House had a budget which listed both the revenues and the appropriations that the executive department needed"—and I am now quoting the Minority Floor Leader, and he is quoting the Speaker—he rose in this House and said, and this is the quote, Mr. Speaker, "There is every good reason why there should be no hurry. First of all, it is wrong for the Governor to say 'take it or leave it,' or rather, "first, it is wrong for the Governor (there are so many quotes in here that I can not follow them) "to send a take it or leave it budget to the House. Second, it is wrong for us to swallow it because the Governor said 'take it or leave it.' It is wrong for us to deny the Appropriations Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, the time and the machinery necessary and the advice necessary for them to check on the budget." That is the end of the quotation made by the now Speaker.

Returning now to the remarks of the Minority Floor Leader of yesterday, that was in April of 1951, this is January of 1955, and I would like to impress on you that April is the fourth month, and we had four months of study of the budget and appropriations at that time, and then it was too much of a hurry. "Then the budget was

before this House for weeks. Now we do not have any estimates to submit to the Appropriations Committee. The tax bills are put in the House one day, come out on the floor the next, and we are asked to vote on them tomorrow on third reading without even telling the people of Pennsylvania how much money will be spent. I only mention this to make the point that I think the present Speaker, the then Minority Floor Leader was right in what he said. Unless there is a reason for doing what we have done today, it would certainly be the best practice to wait until the budget message is here and then pass on the matter of taxes to be raised.

The Minority Leader has also said that the Governor has asked, "for bipartisanship support on taxes; what he really wants us to vote for is his program without even asking questions; certainly he does not want any discussion." That I will venture to say just is not so.

I do not think the Governor had any intention when he asked us to re-enact these taxes of having no discussion. I think the Governor likes discussion. I know we do, and we are having it, even though it is stopping the passage of the bills. We will certainly in the future on the additional taxes have many and many a discussion.

His statement made yesterday also set forth that the Governor has not told us how this revenue will be spent. I say as a part of this whole program at the present time there is no need for the Governor at this time to tell us how this money will be spent. We know how it will be spent; we know from experience what we are spending on education this biennium over $500 million. We know that the Public Assistance Department needs 150 or 120 millions of dollars, and we know what the Welfare Department is costing us during this biennium. We do not have to be told by the Governor how these funds represented by these taxes will be spent. I think we pretty well know it now.

That about concludes the questions raised yesterday which I have had an opportunity to examine. The last page might contain some that I have not answered, but I was not able to get to that page for lack of time.

I regret that I had to take so much of the time of the House. I know it is late and you are hungry, but it is important that we have these things in the record so that the people of Pennsylvania and you Members of the Minority side know exactly why we have done what we did.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, the Majority Leader certainly gave us a statement, to say the least. I must say that a good part of it went over my head. He was kicking figures around pretty recklessly there.

I do not know if he gave us any specific reason, and. if he did give us a specific reason, somebody is not telling the truth. Who that somebody is, you can make your own decision.

If the reasons the Majority Leader gave today are the honest reasons, why did the Governor give us this trash in his message? Why wasn't he honest? Somebody is giving us different reasons. We have two different sets of reasons before us at this time. We have the reasons that the Majority Leader is giving us, and we have this reason that the Governor gave us. Now let us stop trying to kid each other. At least, get together on your reasons for these things. That is the only thing we are asking. We asked for reasons, now we have two sets of reasons and I do not want to put the Majority Leader in an embarrassing position because I know he has an entree to the front office, but certainly that is not the reason that the Governor gave us.

The Governor said it will be undoubtedly necessary for the Commonwealth to issue tax anticipation notes against the receipts expected from these taxes. Accordingly, they must be enacted in the very near future to make such temporary borrowing possible. If that is the reason, that is the reason. If what the Majority Leader says is the reason, we will abide by that, but certainly somebody around here had better make a decision as to what the reason is. At least, the Governor or the Majority Leader is wrong, and I will leave you to make that decision. I will not make it.

Now, the Majority Leader was kicking a lot of figures around here and he did make a little statement that I do not want to be facetious about, that this is "an unusual time to talk about taxes—after they are passed," but of course I can see, too, that it is the majority's usual process of putting the cart before the horse. The Majority Leader must know and the Governor must know, and I would for his information like to remind him that we have at this time, if my figures are correct, about $540 million of permanent taxes. Now just on some real rough figuring they are the permanent taxes. I could not get all the figures down that the Majority Leader quoted and I do not expect him to come back on this today. Nor do I expect to come back at his figures, we will end it.

I would like to just give him these figures for his information, $540 million, roughly, of permanent taxes. If he will take our billion-dollar budget he will see that that is pretty near half of our billion-dollar budget. If he adds to those the temporary taxes that will be coming in in June, I do not think that they are going to have too much trouble operating our government for this year. Fifty per cent of our taxes go to education, and the fifty per cent that we supply are $540 million, and the only taxes that they are short, regardless of all the words they say, they do not have to be short. If they have not gone out on a limb too far—they have certainly crawled out there but they have ways of crawling back, the only taxes that they are short at this moment are approximately $100 million, and that would be the sales tax. They are not short too much money.

I would like to remind the majority, and I can assure them that we will not support this, but, if they do not want to raise or put new taxes on the people of Pennsylvania, a few amendments to the bills that are now law would prevent them from doing that. That I can assure them. The Majority Leader says that he does not know what they are going to need, does not know what taxes they are going to have, and I can assure him I think that is a position a good many of us are in. Certainly, if he does not know, we do not know on this side. He says that he does not know if these taxes are going to be cut or any of them revoked. I am not a betting man, and certainly for the sake of the record I would not want this to go over the state, but any time I will take his odds that not one of them will be cut, and he can name his odds.

I can assure him that before this session is finished he will raise the gasoline tax, he will probably try to raise the corporate net, he will probably try to raise all the other taxes because they will have to do that. He knows

it and I know it, so let us not say that he does not know what will happen to them. He knows they will go up, I know they will go up, and the people of Pennsylvania know they will go up. All we asked for, and still ask for is, when the Governor issues a statement, let him not try to kid the public, let him issue an honest statement so that we know what he is talking about, and so that the poor Majority Leader, with whom I am in sympathy, does not have to flounder around trying to cover the front office's mistakes.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Berks rise?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, for a very short rebuttal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Berks for a very short rebuttal.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, not being a betting man myself, I will not quote any odds to the Minority Leader, but I was sincere when I said that I do not know what will happen, if anything, to the taxes that we have passed today. If I knew what the tax program would be for the next biennium, I could pretty well predict whether they will be left alone, whether they will be lowered, or eliminated, or raised. But I simply do not know.

Speaking about putting the cart before the horse, I would like to remind the Minority Leader that his men were just as anxious to catch the train they wanted to get without having to listen to the remarks which have been made during the last three-quarters of an hour. I know that all absent Members will read them when they come back here next week to find out what they have missed. And I hope they can understand the figures that I have used and that he has used.

Speaking about the Governor's message, I make no apology whatsoever for anything contained in that message.

As the gentleman from Philadelphia well knows, it takes perhaps two or three months to set up the machinery for the issuance of tax anticipation notes. If these bills become law during this session or in the very near future, the machinery can be put into operation, if necessary—and I do not know whether it is set up but I assume the Governor's office will do so—to borrow money on tax anticipation notes on the first day of June of this year. It is not a new thing to have tax anticipation notes issued during the period of time when the taxes are coming in because we know that mony of these tax bills will not bring in the yield until late in the next biennium.

What the need for issuing tax anticipation notes might be as of June 1st of this year I do not know. But I say that it is certainly reasonable to have two reasons given for the speedy enactment of these bills just as well as one reason. I have chosen to give you what I consider the fundamental basic reasons for wanting these bills passed at this time. But the Governor's office has every right to give whatever reasons the Governor wants for the passage of these bills. I say there was no deception. I know there was no intention to deceive anyone. If the gentleman has misconstrued something the Governor has said, that is his own tough luck.

The SPEAKER. Does the Minority Leader desire to be heard in brief rebuttal?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Only to repeat what I know the Speaker would say.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Minority Leader.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Only to repeat what I know the present Speaker would say: "Piffle!"

The SPEAKER. Does the Majority Leader desire to reply to the Minority Leader?

Mr. READINGER. I missed that last crack, your Honor. Will the gentleman repeat that last remark

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I said that I would only like to repeat in rebuttal what I know the Speaker has said many times on the floor of this House: "Piffle!"

Mr. READINGER. Double Piffle!

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to thank the Floor Leaders and the Members of this House for the type and character of debate and for the decorum in the House during a trying afternoon.

I have had the opportunity to observe this House in action for many, many years and this was a trying afternoon. The membership of this House on both sides performed magnificently. You have a right to be proud of your conduct today, and I hope it is an evidence of the way we are going to conduct things through the remainder of the session.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 3.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives. January 24, 1955.

The President of the United States and his gracious wife Mr and Mrs Dwight D Eisenhower have purchased a farm in scenic Adams County and have expressed the desire of making it their home in the near future therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania welcome President and Mrs Eisenhower to become voting residents of Adams County and be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. FILO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, regarding this resolution I just want to state that two years ago I had offered a resolution into the House asking the President to come to Pennsylvania to play golf on the beautiful courses that we have here. As you know, he does play golf somewhere out in the midwest. Now, since that time I learned of his scores in golf I am thankful that he did not come to Pennsylvania to tear up the turf on the golf courses of Pennsylvania, and if he is going to be a farmer in York county, God help the farmers!

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, the county is Adams, not York.

RESOLUTION NO. 6

Mr. BRETH. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 6.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives. January 26, 1955.

In recent years there has been a tremendous increase

in the use of the Commonwealth's game, fish, forest and water resources.

The resultant potential danger of the diminution of our heretofore abounding game, fish, forest and water resources is such as to demand the attention of the people of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life make a thorough study of our game, fish forest and water resources and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings and take testimony. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records, or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make reports of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation to this session of the Legislature from time to time as their work progresses.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Rules to meet during the session of the House.

WEATHER REPORTS

The SPEAKER. The Secretary of the House desires to inform the Members concerning the conditions of the roads. The Secretary will proceed.

The SECRETARY. I have a weather report from the state police.

In the Butler area, there is a light snow and the roads are slippery in spots. The same applies in the area of Washington.

In the Punxsutawney area there is 1" inch of new snow.

Kane, Warren and Erie, 2" to 6" new snow and the temperature 24 to 32.

Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton area, temperature 27 to 32, all roads slippery in spots, especially in the high areas.

The Turnpike, the Gateway to New Stanton roads are wet. New Stanton to Allegheny Tunnel, roads are wet with icy spots. Allegheny Tunnel to Blue Mountain, wet roads. Blue Mountain Tunnel to the Eastern End of the Turnpike and Delaware Valley roads partly snow-covered and icy in spots.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Sunbury area light traces of snow, the road slippery in spots but well cindered. Same applies in the Indiantown area.

Bedford, Blair and Cambria area, roads slushy, slippery in spots. Same applies to Harrisburg and the southern central part of the state.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. GAFFNEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules reported as committed Senate Resolution relative to furloughing employes of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

The resolution was read as follows:

SENATE MESSAGE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 1, 1955.

The furloughling of eight hundred men by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation at Vesta Mines, Numbers 4 and 5, and Shannopin Mine, has left these men and their families in an economic and financial position which is so acute that they cannot maintain the minimum standards of healthful living.

The placing of these men on an economic and financial plane comparable to that of their neighbors is a just and honorable act which deserves the attention of their employer, their union, and of all right thinking members of their community.

The sharing of employment in times of duress on a just and equitable basis is an act which should be performed in the American tradition of fair play and equal opportunity for all; therefore be it

Resolved (the House concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urges the Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation to determine upon and adopt, with the cooperation and approval of the United Mine Workers of America, representing their employes in these mines, on equitable and just share the work plan involving presently employed and furloughed employes at Vesta Mines, Numbers 4 and 5, and Shannopin Mine; and be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the President and Board of Directors of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and to the President of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, representing workers at the mines referred to by this resolution.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker. I feel that everybody in the House on both sides are very much interested in conditions that exist concerning this particular resolution.

We have in our district what we would commonly call a one-industry area. Last Friday we had a layoff of 850 men, 600 of them coming from the area of the borough in which I live. It is going to cause chaos in our economic system unless we are able to correct this condition.

It is an unusual condition because of the fact that the men who are laid off in this particular area are men who have worked for the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation all their lives. They opened and closed, you might say, their No. 7 mine, opened and closed their No. 6 mine, and they are practically all men between the ages of 45 and 56 years of age. They have worked for as many as 35 years for this company, but due to the fact that their seniority was curtailed because of the transfer to Vesta 4 and 5 mines. They were caught in what we commonly call this layoff which has come about, not through the reduction of the production of coal, but because of the fact that machinery is displacing these men. Their seniority was not great enough to protect them.

All we are doing in this resolution is petitioning the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and the United Mines Workers jointly to share work in order that these men will not become a burden upon the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and later upon Public Assistance to which they are entitled, because they are too old to get work with any other corporation and they are too young to receive a pension.

Therefore, we ask the House to unanimously endorse this resolution so that we might be able to present it as early as possible to the Redevelopment Program that is being established in our Upper Monongahela Valley. We feel we can salvage these jobs with this company. Therefore, if we can get new industry in, we can take care of these people with this work and give the new jobs to our younger people.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 7, 1955 at 4:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 7:08 p. m.) the House adjourned.

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SENATE

MONDAY, February 7, 1955.

The Senate met at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM M. BAYLE, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kittanning, offered the following prayer:

O Eternal God, through Whose power our fathers won their liberties of old, grant we beseech Thee that we and all the people in this State may have grace to maintain these liberties in righteousness and peace.

Guide these Senators here assembled in all their deliberations and decisions. Keep them always mindful of their duties toward Thy people. Protect them from any thoughts and temptations of selfishness, and may Thy presence always be with them as they seek to lead Thy people.

We ask this in Thy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. McCREESH, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly:

It is now accepted generally that society has an obligation to provide an economy that aims at full employment of all persons able and willing to work, and that society owes a measure of protection to those among us who are out of work through no fault of their own.

The Congress of the United States has by law declared that full employment is the national policy of the United States, and provided that the vast influence of the Federal government on our economic affairs should be so directed as to promote the full employment of our working force.

As long ago as 1936, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted legislation establishing a system of unemployment compensation under which payments are made to men and women who are out of work. The theory of this system was analogous to the Biblical story of the seven fat and seven lean years—in effect, it provided that in times of prosperity, sufficient funds would be collected, as a percentage of total wages paid, to provide for a reserve against demands for unemployment compensation in times of distress.

Unfortunately, we have not achieved full employment in the national economy. Pennsylvania in particular has all too many areas in which employment declined drastically in 1954.

At the same time, we have failed to protect adequately our funds for the payment of unemployment compensation claims.

As a result, we are close to what is aptly described as a point of peril.

I most earnestly request the General Assembly to act promptly to remove from our system of compensation the "peril point" provisions which are now both a threat to the unemployed who so desperately need their unemployment compensation payments and a threat to employers who are faced with a sudden and very heavy increase in their payments to the fund.

It is idle now to lament the past, except that our memories of error may insure better future performance. Successive acts of the Legislature reduced contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund to a point where in 1953, a year of high employment, only $84,400,000 was collected in contributions against $102,400,000 paid out in claims.

As a result, in 1954—a year of difficulty—only $87,900,000 was paid in to the fund in employer contributions while $260,800,000 was paid out of it in claims.

I am sure we are now convinced that we should never again be so improvident.

Prompt action is now necessary to prevent the weekly unemployment compensation payments from falling from $30.00 to $20.00. That is what existing law will soon re-

quire. All of us are aware that $20.00 weekly does not put much food on the table in these times.

Prompt action is equally necessary to prevent the payments by employers from rising to a flat 2.7 per cent of the taxable wages of their employes. This too is what existing law will soon require. I believe we are agreed that it is presently too heavy a burden for industry in this state to absorb, without jeopardizing our common efforts to add to employment opportunities in Pennsylvania.

Amendments to the law have been prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry and the Attorney General, approved by me, and will be introduced in the Legislature. The analysis of these amendments prepared by Secretary of Labor and Industry Torquato is appended to this message.

They will have the full support of this Administration, and I trust, the hearty acceptance of both parties in the General Assembly.

Their primary purpose is to wipe out the "peril point" provision of the existing law, and thereby protect the persons drawing unemployment compensation from a hardship reduction in their weekly payments while they likewise protect the employer from a hardship increase in his payments to the fund.

They also will include some other changes in the law which we regard as necessary and proper. The principal changes to be suggested are:

1. The present maximum unemployment compensation payment will be increased from the present $30 weekly to $35.00 weekly.

2. The benefit duration period will be extended from the present 26 weeks to 30 weeks.

3. All claimants, once declared eligible for benefits, will be entitled to the maximum benefit period of 30 weeks.

4. A contribution table for employers will be provided that will, according to present estimates, bring to the fund a contribution of $140,000,000 during 1955. The average rate of contribution will be 1.65 per cent of payroll, as against the 2.7 per cent which would be enforced under the provisions of the present law.

5. A provision for assistance to new employers in Pennsylvania by permitting them eligibility for lower contribution rates, based on experience, in one year plus, instead of the present four years.

There are other amendments, more specialized and technical in nature, that will liberalize certain benefit aspects of the law, and tighten it in regard to fraudulent claims.

In my judgment, the increase in benefits and the extension of the time period on which they are paid is necessary in order to recognize today's living costs and to restore a reasonable ratio between earnings and benefits.

The increase in employer payments is as moderate as it can be under our circumstances, in which we are forced to make amends for the errors of past years. It does not fully put the fund on a basis where the annual contributions will balance expected benefit payments during 1955. Admittedly, we are taking some degree of calculated risk against the future, so that we may avoid an increase in the rate of contribution which might prove of diminishing return when the whole economy of Pennsylvania is considered.

It is my belief that the proposed amendments will give Pennsylvania a revised system of unemployment compensation which will compare favorably with that of any progressive state. It is my hope that the members of the Legislature will consider them fully, approve them in substance, and send them to me for my approval and enactment into law.

In a sense, of course, it is tragic in terms of human lives, of homes and families, and in terms of our society, that unemployment compensation should be a major issue.

We should be acting to reduce unemployment itself; to stop this wastage of our best resource, human energy and skill.

I am sure that each of you will join with this Administration to use all of the powers of State Government to expand job opportunities in our Commonwealth. The success of our effort will determine the stress that the future will put upon our system of unemployment compensation.

GEORGE M. LEADER

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW ELIMINATING THE "PERIL POINT" FOR CLAIMANT BENEFITS—(Section 404 (d) and (e))

Under the present Statute, as of April 1, 1955, the maximum weekly benefit rate will be reduced from $30 to $20. The maximum duration of benefit payments will be cut from 26 weeks to 20 weeks, and the total amount of compensation payable to an unemployed worker will be reduced from $780.00 to $400.00. Apart from the great unfairness of this measure from the viewpoint of the unemployed and their families, the imposition of these cuts in benefit disbursements will adversely affect the State's economy and blunt the recovery objectives of the whole wage insurance program. No other State has a similar provision of equal harshness. The bill submitted eliminates this unrealistic standard.

ELIMINATING THE "PERIL POINT" FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS—(Section 301 (c))

Under the present Statute, employer contribution rates will be increased slightly for the first calendar quarter (January, February and March, 1955), but commencing with the second quarter, will all be raised to a flat 2.7%. The 2.7% rate would bring in an estimated $230,000,000 for 1955, less several millions of dollars for the lower rate during the first quarter. To avoid inflicting this heavy burden on Pennsylvania industry, this bill contains a contribution table which, it is estimated, will provide $140,000,000 for 1955. The average contribution rate for 1955 would thus be 1.65%, a rate which desipte the rise over last year, still compares favorably with those in other nearby and similar industrial States.

During the prosperous post-war years, when the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund should have been built up for possible periods of protracted unemployment, the policy instead was to keep the contribution rate low and even to reduce it to a point that has proved to be unsafe and unsound. The attached tables, marked "Exhibit A" and "Exhibit B" reflect the story and the developing predicament of Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation Fund during the post-war years. The tables show that other States, through action taken, have maintained a sounder financial status for their funds, despite the stress of the last sixteen months of unemployment.

It is not possible, nevertheless, to repair the damage of these years in one year. Therefore, the Administration is requesting the enactment of a contribution table which, while it will bring an estimated $140,000,000 will still be substantially less than estimated expenditures for the year. This is being done in the belief and hope that 1955 and 1956 will show improvement in employment, raise a larger sum of money in contributions and, more important, decrease in unemployment, thus reducing the drain on the Fund. It is felt, too, that a higher contribution rate might discourage expansion of long-established Pennsylvania industries and tend to deter new industries from locating in the Commonwealth. For all of these reasons, therefore, the submitted contribution table is presented to the Legislature for approval and enactment.

There is provision also for placing the computation of contribution rates on an annual, instead of quarterly, basis. Quarterly redeterminations are not feasible administratively and unsettling to employers planning annual expenditures.

RAISING BENEFIT MAXIMUM TO $35 PER WEEK—(Section 404)

It is recommended that the present maximum of $30 per week be raised to $35 per week (a) to keep pace with the increased cost-of-living which unemployment benefits are intended to meet and (b) to restore a proper ratio between average earnings and benefit rates. There have been no increases in benefits in this area in Pennsylvania since 1951. Recent developments in these fields have left the Pennsylvania Law behind in this matter.

EXTENSION OF DURATION OF BENEFITS TO A UNIFORM 30 WEEKS—(Section 404)

The Pennsylvania Law presently provides for a minimum of 13 weeks and a maximum of 26 weeks. The recommendation of the Administration is that this be changed to uniform duration of 30 weeks for all eligible claimants. Many of the States have enacted uniform duration of benefits provisions and Pennsylvania has been lagging behind in this particular. The extension to 30 weeks will affect a minority of claimants but benefit those hardest hit. Throughout large areas of Pennsylvania, we now see claimants who have exhausted their benefit rights and are turning to the Department of Public Assistance. Covered workers should be able to obtain more help from the insurance fund and the program which is designed to protect them.

FULL-TIME WEEKLY WAGE—(Section 404)

During the recent spells of short-time employment, a small but increasingly substantial number of claimants have found themselves measured for unemployment benefits in accordance with their short-time earnings. The Bill proposes that the weekly benefits rate for such claimants be measured instead by their full-time weekly wage or earnings in high quarter, whichever is the greater. In effect, this will place the Unemployment Compensation Law within the purview of the Romig decision, well known in Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Law and characteristic of the early years of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

PROVISIONS REGARDING ELIGIBILITY OF PREGNANT CLAIMANTS—(Section 401 (d))

Until the last Session of the Legislature, female claimants who were pregnant remained eligible so long as they established their ability to work in their usual or similar occupations. In 1953, the Legislature established an arbitrary rule denying benefits to claimants after the sixth month of pregnancy and for 30 days after confinement, irrespective of ability to work. This provision will eliminate the 1953 enactment inequity and return such claimants to eligibility if they are able and available to work.

PERSONAL GOOD CAUSE—(Section 402 (b))

For many years the Pennsylvania Law allowed benefits to be paid to claimants who found it necessary to leave employment voluntarily for reasons of good personal cause. These usually involved health or family circumstances. Several years ago, the Legislature changed this provision by limiting personal good cause to that good cause which was attributable to employment. The mother with children to care for who had been able to work but due t a family problem now needed to suspend employment was indefinitely disqualified. This type of harshness is eliminated in the draft Bill and allows such a person to become eligible for benefits so long as she is able and available for work and can meet the other tests of eligibility. No cost will accrue to her employer for benefits paid to her since the Act provides for relief of charges to an employer for workers who voluntarily leave employment for personal cause.

VACATION SHUT-DOWN—(Section 4 (u))

Under the present Law and judicial opinions, claimants who are unemployed by reason of a plant shut-down, and who did not receive vacation money from their employers because of lack of seniority, are nevertheless denied benefits if such plant's shut-down was pursuant to a union-management agreement. This is an inequity which is not logical. The submitted Bill proposes the restoration of eligibility to such claimants who meet the other tests of the Law provided they are uncompensated by their employer. This amendment will bring Pennsylvania's Law into line with judicial opinions set forth in other industrial States.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4 (w) OF THE LAW TO INCLUDE THE $6 EXEMPTION ON EARNINGS

This provision is necessary to correct a typographical error in the 1953 amendments.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF COVERED WAGES IN COMPUTING ELIGIBILITY—(Section 4 (x))

Under the present provisions of the Law, claimants' wages, as soon as earned, are credited to applicable quarter. This has created many situations wherein a claimant who earned $5,000 in a base year was nevertheless credited only with $3,000 during the first 6 or 9 months of that base year. In a succeeding benefit year, the inability to consider wages earned in the latter part of the year deprived many such claimants of eligibility status or reduced their benefits substantially. This provision of the Act will eliminate that inequity.

STRENGTHENING FRAUD PROVISIONS—(Sections 201, 801 and 804)

The penal provisions for fraudulent claims against the Unemployment Compensation Fund are both extended and increased in severity as part of the Administration's program to keep the Fund available only for those truly eligible. Stepped-up action against fraudulent claimants is being initiated by the Administration and these provisions will assist in that objective.

REDUCED PERIOD REQUIRED FOR NEW EMPLOYERS IN DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR REDUCED RATES—(Section 301)

Under the present Law it is legally impossible for a new employer to receive a reduced rate during the first four years of his operations. This requirement is unnecessarily harsh and tends to discourage the starting of new enterprises. In recognition of this fact, the 83rd Congress modified the Federal requirement of three years employment experience by authorizing the States to extend experience rating tax reductions to new employers after they have had at least one year of such experience under the State Law.

It should be noted that the new Federal Law does not oblige but merely permits a State to lower its rate eligibility requirements. We would be remiss in discharging our responsibilities to the employers in the Commonwealth if we failed to take advantage of this Federal Amendment. Accordingly, we recommend the easing of time requirements which a new employer must meet to establish an employment experience entitling him to a reduced contribution rate commensurate with the risk incident to his operations.

Proposed liberalization of eligibility requirements in our present Law would result in the following advantages:

1. Encourage new industry by reducing contribution rates after one year of employment experience.

2. Place Pennsylvania employers in a more favorable competitive situation with employers in other States, and

3. Promote fuller employment for the citizens of the Commonwealth.

EXHIBIT A

KEY FACTS as to UNEMPLOYMENT FUND EXPERIENCE under the law of PENNSYLVANIA
1946-1954

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
					Basic Dollar Data—in millions				
1. Taxable wages	$5,748.5	6,645.7	7,172.0	6,882.0	7,268.3	7,953.6	8,180.2	8,481.2	8,100.0[1]
2. Year-end fund	$ 587.0	607.6	635.5	571.0	534.6	607.2	557.9	552.6	391.7
3. Contributions paid in year	$ 62.6	66.4	61.2	62.5	62.1	127.0	47.7	84.4	87.9
4. Benefits	$ 94.5	57.3	46.0	140.5	110.2	66.3	109.9	102.4	260.8
					Ratios (% of) Year's Taxable Wages				
5. Year-end fund (2÷1) ...	% 10.2	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.6	6.8	6.5	4.8
6. Contributions (3÷1)	% 1.09	1.00	.85	.91	.85	1.60	.58	1.00	1.09
7. Benefit Cost Rate (4÷1)	% 1.6	.9	.6	2.0	1.5	.8	1.3	1.2	3.2
					Covered Workers—monthly average—in thousands				
8. Covered Workers	2,827.5	3,032.7	3,102.9	2,958.9	3,026.9	3,160.2	3,161.8	3,218.4	3,011.6[1]
					Dollars Per Covered Worker				
9. Benefits in year (4÷8)..	$ 33.42	18.89	14.82	47.48	36.41	20.98	34.76	31.82	86.60
10. Year-end fund (2÷8) ..	$ 207.60	200.35	204.81	192.98	176.62	192.14	176.45	171.70	130.06

[1] Estimated by Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

EXHIBIT B

KEY FACTS AS TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUND EXPERIENCE—1954
Selected States

	Penna. 1951	Penna. 1954	Calif.	Ill.	Ind.	Mass.	Mich.	N.J.	N.Y.	W.Va.
					Basic Dollar Data—in millions					
1. Taxable wages	7,953.6	8,100.0	9,050.0	7,070.0	2,920.0	3,710.0	4,950.0	4,100.0	12,840.0	880.0
2. Year-end fund	607.2	391.7	816.0	456.0	197.0	257.0	369.0	471.0	1,267.0	63.0
3. Contributions paid in year	127.0	87.9	124.0	47.0	21.0	77.0	69.0	75.0	213.0	7.0
4. Benefits	66.3	261.3	144.0	134.0	62.0	75.0	147.0	117.0	290.0	35.0
					Ratios to (% of) Year's Taxable Wages					
5. Year-end fund (2÷1)[1] ...	7.6	4.8	9.02	6.45	6.75	6.93	7.45	11.49	9.87	7.16
6. Contributions (3÷1)[2]	1.60	1.1	1.37	0.66	0.72	2.08	1.39	1.83	1.66	0.80
7. Benefit Cost Rate (4÷1)[3]	.8	3.2	1.59	1.90	2.12	2.02	2.97	2.85	2.26	3.98

[1] At year-end, Fund Balance was this percentage of taxable wages (estimated).

[2] Contributions as a percentage of (estimated) taxable wages.

[3] Benefits paid as a percentage of (estimated) taxable wages.

NOTE: Taxable wages for States other than Pennsylvania estimated by Acutrial and Financial Services Division, U. S. Bureau of Employment Security.
1954 taxable wages for Pennsylvania estimated by Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations.

MEMBER OF SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Sara E. Bolig (Democrat), 7 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Snyder County, for appointment as a member of the Snyder County Board of Assistance, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. William J. Cott, Selinsgrove, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

This is to advise you that in accordance with the provisions of Article VI, Section 4, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I have removed from office the following persons, effective Monday, February 7, 1955, at 12:00 o'clock noon, Eastern Standard Time:

Frederick T. Gelder, Forest City, Susquehanna County, as a member and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

David R. Perry, Camp Hill, Cumberland County, as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

Leo G. Knoll, Dickson City, Lackawanna County, as a member and Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Raymond A. Cox, Meadville, Crawford County, as a member and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission.

Louis J. Conley, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission.

Malcolm B. Petrikin, Esq., Chester, Delaware County, as a member of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives which was twice read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations:

PRESIDENT AND MRS. EISENHOWER WELCOMED AS VOTING RESIDENTS OF ADAMS COUNTY

In the House of Representatives, January 24, 1955.

The President of the United States and his gracious wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, have purchased a farm in scenic Adams County and have expressed the desire of making it their home in the near future; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania welcome President and Mrs. Eisenhower to become voting residents of Adams County; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

URGING THE JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY TO RECONSIDER THE FURLOUGHING OF CERTAIN EMPLOYES

In the Senate, February 1, 1955.

The furloughing of eight hundred men by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation at Vesta Mines, Numbers 4 and 5, and Shannopin Mine, has left these men and their families in an economic and financial position which is so acute that they cannot maintain the minimum standards of healthful living.

The placing of these men on an economic and financial plane comparable to that of their neighbors is a just and honorable act which deserves the attention of their employer, their union, and of all right thinking members of their community.

The sharing of employment in times of duress on a just and equitable basis is an act which should be performed in the American tradition of fair play and equal opportunity for all; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urges the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation to determine upon and adopt, with the cooperation and approval of the United Mine Workers of America, representing their employes in these mines, on equitable and just share the work plan involving presently employed and furloughed employes at Vesta Mines, Numbers 4 and 5, and Shannopin Mine; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the President and Board of Directors of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and to the President of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, representing workers at the mines referred to by this resolution.

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

House Bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of May 16, 1935 (P. L. 208), entitled, as amended, "Corporate Net Income Tax Act," extending its provisions for a further limited period of time.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 32, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1417), entitled "Corporation Income Tax Law," extending its provisions for a further limited period of time.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled as amended, "Liquid Fuels Tax Law," extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 14, 1952 (P. L. 1965), entitled "Fuel Use Tax Act," extending the provisions of the additional tax for a limited time.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended, "Liquid Fuels Tax Law," extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of December 27, 1951 (P. L. 1742), entitled "The Realty Transfer Tax Act," extending the provisions of the act for a further limited period of time.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 37, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," increasing for a further limited period of time the rate of tax imposed upon the gross receipts of certain companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint-stock associations, copartnerships and persons.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," postponing the manufacturing exemption with regard to capital stock tax and the franchise tax on domestic and foreign corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships and companies for a further limited period of time.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. FLEMING and KOPRIVER, JR. read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 56, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," changing compensation for permanent disabilities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 57, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 566), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmens Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmens Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," changing compensation for permanent disabilities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Messrs. PECHAN and KOPRIVER, JR. read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 58, entitled:

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; provided procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," further providing for the rate and amount of benefits.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Mr. BERGER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees, prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of

Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for special permits for certain vehicles of non-residents.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. TAYLOR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 60, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Harrisburg Hospital.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 62, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Children's Home of Harrisburg.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WADE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 63, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," requiring red markings on back of hunter's outer garment; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," changing provisions relating to collection of lighting assessments.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. McPHERSON, JR. read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 65, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1949 (P. L. 1803), entitled "An act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth and seventh class," increasing the compensation of county auditors to ten dollars a day.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. STEVENSON, MALLERY and BANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminiating the triennial assessment," further regulating notice of appeals from assessments.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements."

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. STEVENSON, MALLERY, BANE and KOPRIVER, JR. read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 69, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," by further providing for the imposition of taxes under the provisions of said act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. MALLERY, SCOTT and McCREESH read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 70, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," changing qualifications for eligibility for blind pensions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Mr. TOOLE (By Request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 71, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation furnishing holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," permitting clubs to exchange a retail dispenser's license for a liquor license and establishing procedure therefor.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SILVERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, the bill I am about to present relates to juvenile delinquency. It is a matter of common knowledge that juvenile crime has been on the increase in the State of Pennsylvania, in the Country and I am more familiar with it in Philadelphia.

Mr. President, juvenile crimes extend from willful destruction, and unlawful destruction of property and petty thefts, to highway robbery, holdup by force of arms and even murder. We know that there is no single measure that can be taken that will decrease the present rise in juvenile crime.

In the city of Philadelphia, there was recently enacted a curfew law. The Mayor, in signing the curfew law; stated that he signed it with reservations because he fully realized that the curfew law, prohibiting youngsters under the age of seventeen to be out on the streets after ten-thirty, p m., would harrass and punish a great many youngsters who are law-abiding and who are greatly in excess of those who commit juvenile delinquencies.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, the Mayor signed the bill. There are a great many people who feel that our State laws might be amended so as to help in this problem. To the average person, it does not make sense that a juvenile, sixteen or seventeen years of age who has committed and has a record of commission of holdups and highway robberies, even up to murder, should be given the same treatment as a juvenile coming in on his first offense.

Mr. President, the bill I am about to propose reduces the juvenile age from eighteen to seventeen and in cases where a juvenile, sixteen years of age, has a record of commission of crime after the age of fourteen, then even at the age of sixteen—between 16 and 17—he is no longer to be classified as a juvenile offender.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. SILVERT, WEINER and DONOLOW read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 72, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1933 (P. L. 1433), entitled "An act defining the powers of the courts of quarter sessions the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and the County or Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, with respect to the care, guidance, control, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, dependent, and neglected children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging the delinquency, neglect and dependency of children; and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," limiting the provisions of the act to children under seventeen years of age; limiting the powers of courts in certain cases and excluding certain minors.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. WEINER and SILVERT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 73, entitled:

An Act making the parents of children known to have vicious or destructive propensities liable in damages for injuries inflicted by the child.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. WEINER, SCHMIDT, SILVERT, DONOLOW, YOSKO, CAMIEL, STIEFEL and KOPRIVER, JR. read

in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 74, entitled:

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry or national origin by employers, employment agencies labor organizations and others as herein defined creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission defining its functions, powers and duties, providing for procedure and enforcement, providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice, providing for judicial review and enforcement and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 75, entitled:

An Act permitting bingo games for prizes in merchandise when licensed by the municipality; providing for local option thereon and prescribing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

Messrs. BANE, DENT and BLASS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 76, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point at or near the point where the turnpike authorized by Pennsylvania Turnpike Northwestern Extension Act connects with the Pennsylvania Turnpike or the western extension thereof southerly to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of the turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds exempt from taxation, constituting the bonds legal investments in certain instances, requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County, prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free, providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocations and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation, granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. RUth read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 77, entitled:

An Act authorizing the judges of the courts of common pleas to create medical clinics for the examination of persons charged with the commission of criminal offenses prior to trial, and of convicted persons prior to the imposition of sentence, and of children charged with delinquency; providing for the creation of joint medical clinics among the several counties, and imposing the costs of maintaining and operating such clinics upon the county or counties creating the same.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. LANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 78, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," further providing for and regulating assistance to aged persons and redefining their eligibility for assistance.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 79, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations, and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding two new routes in Washington County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 80, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding a new route in Washington County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 81, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office

of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," exempting from local taxation all property owned by churches and religious groups and used exclusively for religious purposes or as living quarters for religious leaders.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 82, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1937 (P. L. 1120), entitled "An act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers by railroad to man locomotive trains, and other self propelled engines or machines with competent employes; to provide the least number of men that may be employed on locomotive trains and other self propelled engines or machines; to provide the qualifications of certain employes; and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof, and the enforcement thereof by the Public Utility Commission," further regulating the size of locomotive crews.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Messrs. HOLLAND, WATKINS, WOLFE and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Mr. WATKINS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 84, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claim against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officers of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," making credit refunds assignable.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DENT (By Request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 85, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 27, 1949 (P. L. 1903), entitled "An act providing for powers, responsibilities, duties and limitations of the Governor, Adjutant General, Department of Military Affairs, Pennsylvania State Armory Board, Military Reservation Commission in connection with the armed Military and Naval forces and the internal security of the Commonwealth for the definition, organization, powers and limitations of the unorganized militia, Pennsylvania National Guard, Pennsylvania Guard, Naval Militia, Pennsylvania Naval Militia and for coordination with the government of the United States in the organization and functioning of the Pennsylvania National Guard and the National Guard of the United States apportioned the Commonwealth," removing jury duty exemptions as to veterans.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Messrs. DENT and WATKINS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 86, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. DENT (By Request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 87, entitled:

An act amending the act of April 28, 1899 (P. L. 133) entitled "An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," removing jury duty exemptions as to veterans.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I have been informed by the Republican Leader and my Democratic Leader that they first wish to have a committee meeting. Therefore, I shall withhold my remarks until after the committee meeting.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for two minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Executive Nominations.

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for two minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DEALING WITH "PENNSYLVANIA MINERALS"

Mr. LANE, on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following report which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

P. O. BOX 61

ROOM 450—CAPITOL BUILDING
HARRISBURG

February 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Pennsylvania Minerals.

Copies of this report were mailed to the members of the Senate February 2, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

The PRESIDENT. The Report will be noted in the Journal.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. FLEMING read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 88, entitled:

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry, age, or national origin by employers, employment agencies, labor organizations, and others as herein defined; creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission; defining its functions, powers and duties; providing for procedure and enforcement; providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice; providing for judicial review and enforcement; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. resident, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations reported with a favorable recommendation the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

MEMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Michael J. Crosetto, 112 First Street, Galeton, Potter County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, to serve until June 2, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Malcolm B. Petrikin, Esq., whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Frank N. Happ, 386 Calderwood Street, Ross Township, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Louis J. Conley, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

J. Warren Mickle, 12 South Thirteenth Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Raymond A. Cox, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Dr. John L. Dorris, 41 West Broad St., Nanticoke, Luzerne County, for appointment as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Leo G. Knoll, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Hon. John S. Rice, 60 West Broadway, Gettysburg, Adams County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until November 29, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Frederick T. Gelder, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Donald A. Behney, 321 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until November 29, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Frank D. Armstrong, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Patrick E. Kerwin, Lykens, Dauphin County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until March 7, 1960, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. David R. Perry, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 24, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Walter F. Moses 5023 Marvine Road, Drexel Hill, Delaware County, as a Member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I have appeared on the floor of the Senate here now for twenty-one years and have taken an active part in many pieces of legislation. However, I have never appeared in a more important role and never have I had a more difficult task to put forth my story to my colleagues, to the people of Pennsylvania and, in fact, to the people of the entire Universe.

Mr. President, being a lay person, I realize that there are two strikes on me before I start, because people are prone not to pay much attention to a person unless he has a degree, especially on the subject that I am going to discuss. Believe me, gentlemen, I am going to endeavor to give you a true picture, and what I say will come right from my heart. The mistakes that I may make this afternoon will come from my mind not from my heart, I assure you.

Mr. President, I am going to discuss the Nation's most controversial issue; that is, cancer. I shall endeavor to tell my colleagues and the people of this entire Commonwealth that an answer to cancer has been found. I shall endeavor to show the conspiracy that has been in full bloom in the American Medical Association against the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic at Dallas, Texas. I shall endeavor to show the thunder of groups who have an interest only in themselves. They are not interested in finding an answer to this great problem.

Mr. President, according to the figures released to the United States Government today, one out of every four persons that dies, dies of cancer. Every two minutes, one life is snuffed out by this dreadful killer. Despite that, the American Medical Association, the American Cancer Society, and the Damon Runyon Fund have stood still for a quarter of a century, trodding upon anyone who may come forth with a cure, a thought or an idea, if not approved by them.

Mr. President, I have a deep interest in this subject. I have devoted the best years of my life—I doubt if any layman has devoted so much time and research to obtain some knowledge of this dreadful killer. Gentlemen, I have suffered the agony and pain. It is not a matter of standing here and pretending that I know something about cancer or making a speech. I have suffered the heartaches that I hope no man will suffer. I have seen my mother go to an early grave because medical science had no answer when she was afflicted with cancer. That was bad enough. Then, I prayed with my wife and family that some day the Lord may give us a boy. In 1936, on Christmas morning, that little child came. Mr. President, he was born with a cancer growth upon his neck. While he lived only eight years, it was a short time, but a mighty mighty long eight years to a father and mother to watch their little child come up and have cancer growing daily, weekly, monthly.

Mr. President, after consulting the best doctors in the land, taking every precaution known to medical science, I followed their suggestions. I took him down to a great hospital in Philadelphia and that little boy told me, he said, "Daddy, if they cut me, I'll die." The minute the knife struck that cancer, gentlemen, he was dead. That is enough for any one man to endure in life, but to stop here, as most of you know, I have been the administrator of an A. M. A. approved hospital. During that time, I watched case after case and saw many of my schoolmates go to the great beyond because cancer could not be cured. So, several years ago my family physician, and a good

physician, walked into my office at the hospital, choked up with tears in his eyes, and said, "John, the lightning has struck again." I said, "What do you mean?" He said, "Your sister, your baby sister, is doomed to die because she has cancer. It started in her cervix, and carried on throughout her entire body. We have taken biopsy after biopsy to make certain we were right because we know how close it is to you. We have no answer. But, her husband is a United Mine Worker, what you would call the area officer, and maybe the United Mine Workers may be able to have at their command someone who may know more than we know, although I don't think, and my colleagues don't think, that any living person can help your sister."

Mr. President, at that time, Doctor Sterling Brinkley, an outstanding young man, was in charge of the Johnstown Area Office. I called him. He said, "Senator, because of your position in the hospital, your public position, your interest in cancer and what you have gone through, I shall endeavor to get the best man possible in the Country. Would you be willing to bring her to Pittsburgh, from the Miners' Hospital at Spangler?" I said, "I will try anything."

Mr. President, we sent this young girl down to Pittsburgh in an ambulance, and prepared her for the operation. Experts came in and they made an incision, and sewed her up and said, "Nothing can be done." They used the vulgar words, "She is rotten inside." They said, "We will give her morphine and let her die a painless death." Well, that was sad because she had four kiddies and, as I have said, I have gone through that agony and pain for years.

In the meantime, I have been watching every move, those made by Senator Elmer Thomas back in 1946 in the United States Congress, when he endeavored to have an investigation made of the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic. I read the stories about Doctor Hoxsey; I read the opposition by the American Medical Association and, like many another American, I was skeptical. However, when I knew my sister had to die, I did just what you would do. I grasped for that last straw, Mr. President. I picked up the telephone and called Dallas, Texas. I asked for Doctor Hoxsey. I told my story. I read the pathological report. The first words he said were, "Senator, I am not a God. I cannot do the impossible. I am only human, but I have cured thousands of people. Unfortunately, they come here when they are ready to take their last breath. I figure you will save yourself money to follow the doctor's advice and let her die a natural death." I said, "Doctor Hoxsey, I am only asking if you have an ambulance at the airport. Do what you can. If she does not survive the trip, we cannot hold it against you. If you prolong her life for a month or two months, it will be a miracle. But, please, take her as a patient."

Mr. President, I have here the pathological reports, signed by Doctor Brumbaugh, who was the Pathologist for the Miners' Hospital at Spangler, Pennsylvania, and Mercy Hospital, in Altoona, an outstanding pathologist. They show her case definitely, and my sister went down to Texas and, Mr. President, while it may be somewhat unusual, but with your permission and the permission of my colleagues, I want to point out that my sister, the girl who had to die, who had no chance to live, for whom medical science said that there was no help is here today. I ask her to rise so that you can look at her today after the Hoxsey treatment. I thank God every day that I read the Legislative Journal from Congress, where I learned that someone else is interested.

(Mrs. Verne Haluska Kielbowick arose.)

Mr. HALUSKA. Throughout that time, Mr. President, I was writing articles and I will admit in small weekly papers, trying to keep my constituents back home informed of what goes on in Harrisburg and giving them my opinions on life, as any public-minded citizen would do. This happens to be my twenty-first year. I edited the column entitled, "As I See It."

So, Mr. President, after I saw my sister recovering and, working in a hospital which was approved by the A.M.A., I came to the climax of my life. Should I tell the world about this and lose my job and be persecuted and prosecuted? Or, should I lack that courage and hold this job? I talked with members of my family and friends, and most of them said, "John, you were not brought up to be a crusader or a reformer You cannot fight a monopoly They will persecute you" I took their advice, but day after day I was haunted I was going back to the hospital and seeing people dying every day. So, I made up my mind that I would tell the people through my column just what I had discovered.

That was the beginning, Mr. President. However, fortunately, when I wrote that, the Cambria County Medical Association—and I hold here a copy of the headline, "Cambria Medical Society Backs Sen. Haluska's Stand." I was the happiest man in the world because a group of over 200 good doctors called a meeting and they wrote to Senator Langer—the contents are here and he gave it to every newspaper—stating that a great discovery was apparently found, asking him, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to have an investigation of this treatment and if what I have found back home has really taken place, this treatment should be placed in every hospital in the Nation. That was a stand that made my heart feel good.

Within three days time, the big arm from Chicago reached into Cambria County. The A.M.A. came in and called a meeting, called our boards in and asked them, "Who gave you permission to call a meeting? Why did you fellows go on record as asking for an investigation? Don't you men know that Hoxsey is the greatest enemy we have? We have been in court now for a quarter of a century, time in and time out. He is a charlatan; he is a quack. Give that man a chance and he will spread throughout the Country. He will do us harm. Now, we know you cannot back down politely, but from now on, keep quiet."

Mr. President, I kept on prodding the Cambria County Medical Society, and then I came out in my article and I asked that the Society be fair to humanity by picking three of the best doctors at their command, be they from Cambria County, or from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in its entirety or the Nation. I offered in my column to have them drive down to Texas with me, and I would pay their expenses in toto. I asked the newspaper reporters and I offered to pay their expenses to go down with me and we would investigate. We shall seek pathological reports, not made up by Doctor Hoxsey, but reports made out by Mayo Brothers, Cleveland Clinic, John Hopkins, Gotham Hospital, a report by Terrell's

Laboratories, Scott and White, all America's famous laboratories and institutions. I said, "let's call the patients in. Doctor Hoxsey has agreed to do that. Gentlemen, I will pay your expenses." They said, "We would like to go down, but we are not allowed. We don't believe he has anything."

Mr. President, one day I got a letter from a doctor in Cleveland. To be specific, I shall give you his name, Doctor H. B. Mueller, Cleveland, Ohio, M. D.; University of Gottingen, in Germany; Instructor of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan. He said, "We have taken all the abuse we are going to take from you cheap politicians back there in Pennsylvania. We are reading your articles and people elect you into offices who condemn our therapy. You pretend to know something about cancer. Seven of us are going down to Dallas, Texas, and we want you to be there and be sure you are there." This was April 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of last year.

Mr. President, I went down with my wife and, lo and behold, the Cambria County Medical Society said, "We shall send an M. D. down with you, a chief surgeon, Doctor Benjamin F. Bowers, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and a newspaper reporter by the name of McDevitt. We shall see what this man, Hoxsey, has."

When I arrived, Mr. President, the seven M. D.'s were in the clinic and refused to shake hands with me. I was not in their category. I was that cheap politician who was calling their hand. But, Mr. President, Doctor Hoxsey, in the meantime, when these men asked for the investigation, asked them how long they would stay and how many patients they would see. They said they would see fifteen or twenty cases that had been diagnosed by some outstanding institution. Doctor Hoxsey said that he would give them thirty-five of the Nation's outstanding cases, internal and external, men and women who were told that they would have to die. They were not told that by Doctor Hoxsey, but by medical science, men of great authority.

So, Mr. President, we sent this telegram to the following people, hoping they would take part once and for all in either closing this man down if he is a quack or, for God's sake, let him benefit the people of this Country. He was not hiding; he was not moving. He sent this telegram to Doctor J. R. Heller, National Cancer Institute, Maryland; John Teeter, Damon Runyon Cancer Fund, New York; Doctor Cameron, Medical Director, American Cancer Society; Doctor Leonard Sheelee, United States Surgeon General; and Oliver Fields, Attorney for the American Medical Association. The telegram reads as follows:

"Thirty-five pathological proven cases of cures, internal and external, of cancer will be presented before a jury of seven M. D.'s from all over the Nation at Hoxsey Cancer Clinic, Dallas, Texas, April 10, 11, 12, 1954. You are invited to attend or send representatives. (s) Dr. Harry M. Hoxsey."

There, my friends, for the first time since this controversy has been in existence, we had seven outstanding doctors who took it upon themselves to persecute me because of my radical stories and Doctor Hoxsey, in addition thereto, invited these outstanding people. Doctor Hoxsey said, "Let's find out the truth. Let's see what it is all about. If I am aquack, you men will know it. Go back home and tell the world." What could be more fair?

Well, Mr. President, they refused. However, three other doctors came into the picture. As a matter of record, I want to read their names. You may know some of them, and you may know where they graduated and where they live. Doctor Hans Kalm, Aiken, South Carolina, graduated from State University of Helsinki, Finland, and finished State University with a Ph.D.; Doctor H. B. Mueller, Cleveland, Ohio, University of Gottingen, Germany, Instructor of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Specialist, Internal Medicine and Cancer Research; Doctor R. C. Bowie, Fort Morgan, Colorado, M. D., University of Michigan, President, American Institute Homeopathy and President of Pan-American Homeopathic Congress, Specialist in Homeopathy; Doctor E. E. Loffler, Spokane, Washington, M. D., University of Nashville, Specialist in Internal Medicine and Surgery; Doctor S. Edgar Bond, Richmond, Indiana, B. L., College Earlham, Richmond, Indiana, M. D., Physio Medical School, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Spain, and Specialist in Internal Medicine; Doctor Willard G. Palmer, Seattle, Washington, M. D., Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia; Doctor Benjamin F. Bowers, Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, M. D., Temple University, Philadelphia; Doctor A. C. Timbs, Knoxville, Tennessee, graduate of Memphis Hospital Medical College (now called University of of Tennessee); Doctor Frederick H. Thurston, Boise, Idaho, Pacific Medical School, Los Angeles, Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon, Post-graduate work, Chicago College of Osteopathy; and Doctor Roy O. Yeatts, Hardin, Montana, M. D., College of Medical Evangelists (Loma Linda and Los Angeles, California).

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, these were ten of the outstanding doctors in the country who wanted to know the truth, despite the fact that the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyon Fund and the A.M.A. refused to attend. These are the men who refused to talk to me.

After three days, Mr. President, of checking patient after patient, checking their pathological reports at Mayo and other institutions, talking to the patients, making examinations, they issued a statement, which I placed on each Senator's desk just the other day, approving the Hoxsey method, and stating that they were amazed at the discovery and now are ready to practice the Hoxsey method, and thanking me from the bottom of their hearts for those radical statements I wrote. Today I received mail from all of them, and every one of them wishing me well, offering me their help and offering to testify in any court, any place, to tell the American people that the Hoxsey method for treating cancer, in their opinion, is the most advanced in this world. Who else agrees with these people and who disagrees?

Mr. President, I think we all fear the word "cancer." I have taken the position definitely, and I defy any contradiction regardless of what the A.M.A. may say, that the method they call approved, which is medical surgery, deep therapy treatment and radium, has never cured a case of cancer in the history of man.

This carnage should be stopped. They have burned holes in human bodies, a burning hell and the feeling of an electric chair. They know down in their hearts that they never have cured a case of cancer with the so-called approved method. Mr. President, I will debate

the question sincerely with any person, any pathologist, with any doctor. Results speak for themselves.

Mr. President, do I stand alone? I have for a great many months. Do I stand alone, today, in making another statement, Mr. President? Permit me to read a statement by one of America's outstanding cancer specialists. Now please understand, I am not opposed to doctors. Lord knows, we need doctors and more of them. With as many complications as are found in the human body, gentlemen, I am not one to say that I am against M. D.'s. We need M. D.'s and D. O.'s and other forms of treatment, and we need many, many more. However, when it comes to treating cancer, I tell them right on this spot here, they are ruining the lives of the American public and sending cancer patients to an early grave, suffering agony and pain.

Mr. President, let me read a report which has been hidden for some time. It is very interesting, gentlemen. It has been hidden in the records of Washington. Under Senator Pepper's Committee, in 1946, one hundred million dollars was spent to determine the truth of the therapy used by the American Medical Association in surgery, deep therapy and radium. Doctor George Miley, of Chicago, and Doctor Stanley Reimann, of Philadelphia, were given the task of going back to Congress and telling them, partially, what they had found. I will give you a little of Doctor Miley's background.

Doctor Miley was born in Chicago, 1907; graduated from the Chicago Latin School, 1923; graduated with B.A. from Yale University in 1927; from Northwestern Medical School, 1932; interned at Chicago Memorial Hospital in 1932 and 1933; University of Vienna Postgraduate Medical School, 1933, 1934, following which he visited hospitals in India, China and Japan He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He holds a National Board Certificate, and since 1945 he has been Medical Director of the Gotham Hospital, New York.

The report of Doctor Miley and Doctor Stanley Reimann to Congress on Senate Bill 1875, 79th Congress, on July 1, 2, 3, 1946, read as follows. This is a bona fide report by two of the Nation's outstanding cancer specialists.

"Dr. Reimann's report on cancer cases in Pennsylvania over a long period of time showed that those who received no treatment lived a longer period than those who received surgery, radium or X-ray." The report further states: "The survey also showed that following the use of radium and X-ray, much more harm than good was done to the average cancer patient."

Do you believe them, Mr. President? They are renown specialists, and yet they continue burning holes in humanity.

Mr. President, who else comes out now and takes the position that the American Medical Association is wrong? Dr. Warren H. Lewis, former professor at Johns Hopkins Medical School, said:

"We might as well face the fact that as yet we know little of the cause of cancer. Radium has been a great disappointment." Radium is a big name in medicine. When I said it in my articles why, naturally, the people had no right to believe me.

Mr. President, Dr. C. Everett Field, Director of the Radium Institute of New York, said:

"Blindly, we have been attacking cancer in its advanced stage with surgical effort, only to find prompt recurrence after removal." This is another big name in medicine.

Mr. President, Dr. W. A. Dewey, former professor of medicine at the University of Michigan, observed:

"In a practice of nearly 45 years, I have yet to see a single case of cancer, save a few semi-malignant epitheliomata, cured by surgery, X-ray or radium."

Mr. President, we have close to our great Commonwealth the Cleveland Clinic, a place many of us look forward to at a time of illness, to be diagnosed and examined. At that clinic we have an outstanding doctor in charge, Dr. George Crile, Jr. Most all of us know of Dr. George Crile, Jr., and he certainly is no quack. What did he say recently at a convention? I quote an article from the Cleveland Press, by Don Dunham, Medical Writer:

"CRILE HITS PROMISCUOUS CANCER OPERATIONS

"Dr. George Crile, Jr., noted Cleveland Clinic surgeon, charged today that:

"OPERATIONS on certain kinds of highly malignant tumors do more harm than good.

"A HANDFUL of top American surgeons are mutilating some cancer patients in attempting the impossible. They should be called to account by their fellow surgeons.

"EVEN BIOPSY (the taking of a small section of a tumor for laboratory testing for malignancy) when not carefully planned, may turn a low-grade cancer into an incurable one. Mild thyroid cancers with which a patient may live in comfort for 30 years may be made devastatingly deadly if cut into.

"He made these charges before the select group of physicians and surgeons at the Inter-State Post Graduate Medical Assn. of North America, convening today at Minneapolis.

"OFTEN LIKE INFECTION

"Dr. Crile said that cancer sometimes acts like a strep infection. It may remain hemmed in and quiet or it may be let loose into the blood stream by operation with terrible results.

"Dr. Crile asserted that even early diagnosis and early operation on 'a few highly malignant cancers' are of questionable value.

"He emphasized that 'these remarks on an early diagnosis do not imply that there is no advantage in early treatment of cancers of low malignancy.' He added that these can be cured by simple operations and without deformity.

" 'Great progress has been made in treatment of certain cancers of the neck and head and cervix,' Dr. Crile said, explaining that these cancers are responsive to radical surgery.

"Despite statistical evidence that extending the field of operation will not help, some surgeons now are urging and doing a supra-radical operation for breast cancer, removing more and more tissue, Dr. Crile said.

"These supra-radical surgical attempts to do the impossible, Dr. Crile said, may be performed in specialized hospitals by masters of surgery, in a philosophy of 'anything is justified.' Some of these surgeons, he said, resort

to such surgery even when the cancers have been documented as incurable.

" 'The lives of these patients are shortened. They succumb in pain, X' Dr. Crile declared. 'Fear of cancer should not be exploited and surgeons should not subject their patients to useless operations in cancer's name.'

"Dr. Crile told the speaker of the evening, Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, scientific director of Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases and noted researcher at Sloan-Kettering Institute, New York, that one noted surgeon at Memorial Hospital practices this type of surgery."

Gentleman, those are fighting words by a doctor.

Again referring to the same article, it goes on to state:

"Dr. Rhoads said he had heard such charges. Other physicians said they understood the charge had been put before the hospital trustees.

"In his formal talk, Dr. Rhoads agreed that 'the limits of radical cancer surgery probably have been reached.' "

You might say, gentlemen, why bring this up here? No doubt that is what is running through your minds, and, believe me, I certainly appreciate the kindness you have shown me by listening to me. No doubt, by this time, you are saying, "Well, what have we to do with this?" Because of my interest, Mr. President, believe me, in suffering humanity, I have asked Dr. Hoxsey to try to establish a clinic in Pennsylvania. When I was down in Texas, time in and time out, at Dr. Hoxsey's clinic, I thought I was at a county fair because you cannot get near the place. Planes from Brazil, Germany, Australia, and from all over the Nation are flown here. One day we counted thirty-seven different license plates from this great United States of ours. People were lined up on the porch and out on the lawn, hoping to be waited upon. I know it is impossible to treat them all.

Mr. President, through being a previous hospital administrator, I know that many, many people in Pennsylvania are dying of cancer. So, I said, "I suppose you realize by now that I have taken a terrible beating from the press, radio, television and the public, because I believe in a principle. I do not care a bit what they say about me. I am only interested in one thing. Could you, and would you, consider establishing a cancer clinic in Pennsylvania?" He said, "Senator, for what you have gone through, you tell me where you want it, when you want it and your wish will be fulfilled. If any man is so interested in humanity, how could I say no?"

Fortunately for Dr. Hoxsey, Mr. President, and he is in this Chamber and I shall introduce him, which may embarrass him, and I know what I am talking about, he is a multi-multi-millionaire, out of my category entirely. Money is no object to him. Dr. Hoxsey is one of these red-blooded Indians, Indian blood running through his veins, who inherited his treatment from his father and grandfather, and because he made a promise to his dying father that he would continue treating humanity at any cost, he is doing so today. He made no money in the clinic, but the Lord has been very good to him as a manufacturer and drug store operator, with oil wells throughout the country. He has made millions and millions, and he is pouring it back in for the sake of people like myself and yourself.

So, he said, "Senator, if you want the clinic in Pennsylvania, name it." While I live in Patton, Pennsylvania, I decided to put it on the main line of train service, and we are setting up the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic at Portage, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, a little way between Altoona and Johnstown, to take care of the people of the eastern seaboard.

Already, Mr. President, the State Board of Nurse Examiners of this great Commonwealth has issued notice that if a registered nurse should dare to work in that clinic, she shall have her degree removed. You gentlemen have a cause to fight for when a group of men back there are told by someone what to do when we are trying to treat suffering humanity. No one is trying to make any money, and yet a registered nurse dare not take a job in this clinic because your four years will be wasted and they will strip you of your degree. Mr. President, for that cause, I shall fight forever, and I think you will, too.

Mr. President, a doctor went on a Pittsburgh radio station and said, "We shall introduce legislation in the 1955 Session of the Legislature to stop this man from operating in Pennsylvania." Gentlemen, you will have that type of legislation, and that is why I am trying to tell you what I know, in all fairness to you gentlemen. I know you are fair, I know you are sympatheic, but without some knowledge, some preview of what has taken place, you might blindly stop this man from operating in Pennsylvania.

I could stand here, Mr. President, for hours and hours and hours and show you pathological reports, until your heart would bleed, of people who have been saved. I have here a gentleman from Erie, Pennsylvania—would my good friend, the Senator from Erie, listen to this—a Mr. Metzger. Mr. Metzger, would you kindly rise?

(Mr. Norman Metzger arose.)

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, Mr. Metzger, from Erie, Pennsylvania, had a son—talk to him, get his own story, gentlemen—who in 1945 had Hodgkin's Disease which is incurable, so said the American Medical Society, incurable! Everything that could be done for Mr. Metzger, Richard, was done by medical science. Every cent this gentleman had, he poured into the life of that son. He became limp and helpless. A young man seventeen years of age; everybody was called in. Think of a boy seventeen years of age, dying by the moment. The last recourse—this was in 1946, it started in 1945—was when the doctors told Mr. Metzger, "Nothing else can be done for your son; we have exhausted everything." Mr. Metzger said, "Well, I am going to try this man Hoxsey." The doctors frowned upon him and told him not to go there. Gentlemen, you would think they would be happy if somebody could save a boy who is dying on your doorsteps.

Mr. Metzger took that boy down to Texas, and since that time, Mr. President, he graduated from the University of Florida, and today he is a Staff Sergeant in the United States Army. I would like to have had him here, but we were unable to do so; positively cancer-free, a boy who was to die, for whom there was no hope.

Mr. President, one of the saddest stories in American History took place last August when papers throughout the Nation and throughout the world carried this picture of a little angel, a little girl five years old who had to die. There was no hope for her; the bleeding hearts of the parents trying everything. Some interested citizens

of South Bend, Indiana thought the poor little girl should have an early Christmas and a birthday party, for she had only thirty days to live. All this little child wanted was a baby doll before she died. Thousands of dolls came in from sympathetic American people.

I wish you could read this story, Mr. President. With the permission of the Senate, I would like to insert it into the Legislative Journal, in order not to take up the time of my good colleagues here today by reading this article. It is the saddest story on earth. I should just like to read one portion of it, if you do not mind. When Kathy Allison was told by medical science that she had to die, the South Bend Tribune came out with this headline, "Little Kathy Anxious to 'Meet Jesus and His Angels'." Those were the headlines through the country. So the parents, with bitter hearts, talked to little Kathy and made her understand that she had to go to meet Jesus. I would like to read one other small paragraph. When the doctors talked to the Allison family, they said, "There is nothing more science can do to stop the malignancy. The child must die."

The article continues, Mr. President, as follows: Not that Kathy does not know what is happening. Her parents have told her that some day soon she will be meeting Jesus and she is anxious to see Him. But five year old girls forget easily and it often slips Kathy's mind that she won't have time to do all the things she talks about.

"But when you witness the faith with which Harry and Mabel Allison have accepted the approach of Kathy's death; when you consider the spirit of the whole family and of most of their neighbors, a spirit of resignation to God's will; when you hear Kathy proudly say, 'I'm going to meet Jesus and all His angels,' the beauty of the little girl and of her little life changes the pain and heartache, changes it into something like compassion, or something more like love."

Witness those parents, Mr. President. What would you do if that were your little Kathy, or your Kathy or my Kathy, when medical science said she must go in thirty days, so light this Christmas tree and celebrate her birthday for she will never see another one? Her father was a poor man, a plasterer. He made a living by the sweat of his brow. He was interested in his neighbors, who started a fund and bought tickets to send them down to Dallas, Texas.

Mr. President, may I have permission to show you little Kathy Allison? Kathy, come here please.

(Kathy Allison came forward.)

Mr. HALUSKA. Here, Mr. President, is that little angel who, according to medical science, had to meet the angels soon. Today, she is going to school; was X-rayed last week and was found to be cancer-free and is playing like any other normal child.

Would you sit back, gentlemen, and not do what I am doing? Here is the father weeping. Mr. Allison, will you kindly stand up? He is just a young man, the proud father of this child whom God spared.

(Mr. Harry Allison arose.)

Mr. HALUSKA. Here is a living witness to what he has gone through.

Mr. President, they still call this man a quack.

I would now like to present Doctor Drew. Doctor Drew, would you rise?

(Doctor Ira Walton Drew arose.)

Mr. HALUSKA. Doctor Drew is a former Congressman from Philadelphia, Mr. President, who has lived in Philadelphia, and is a personal friend of Doctor Hoxsey, and who will take part in the Hoxsey treatment to save humanity, but the State Board says they will not give nurses. This concerns a man who is licensed in Pennsylvania under the law.

Mr. President, pemit me now to introduce to you that great humanitarian, a man who needs a critic like I need a hole in my head; a man devoted to suffering humanity; one of the wealthiest men in our Nation;—thank God for that, he spends it for suffering humanity—the man who wants to extend himself; the man who wants to give this treatment to America; the man who, himself, has been put in jail and his beautiful wife has been put in jail because the A.M.A. said he was practicing unorthodox methods, Doctor Hoxsey. Doctor Hoxsey, will you stand up? This is Doctor Hoxsey, ladies and gentlemen, from Dallas, Texas.

(Doctor Harry M. Hoxsey arose.)

Mr. HALUSKA. I think we will be on a radio or television program tonight, Mr. Presdent. If it is still on, you will see Dr. Hoxsey and hear more about it.

Mr. President, I would like to read just a little bit from an article written by that great Methodist Minister, the man who has given all that he has to Dr. Hoxsey, the well known Dr. Gerald B. Winrod, of Kansas, who publishes The Defender Magazine. I asked Dr. Winrod, "As a minister of the gospel, why are you so interested in putting yourself out on the limb?" He wrote his own story briefly and he states, "The Hoxsey treatment, as administered by the father of the present Doctor Hoxsey, was used in the providence of God, to save my life at the age of nine." You can see why Dr. Winrod would be interested. He is no quack. Dr. Winrod today is one of the nation's outstanding ministers.

Mr. President, I will not take up your time reading the story he wrote, but he states, "In the book of Hosea, chapter 4 and verse 6, we read a statement which certainly applies here. 'My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge.'"

Now, Mr. President, I shall soon come to a close. Every known method at my command, every known method at the command of Doctor Hoxsey, has been used in asking the United States Public Health Department, the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyon Fund and seven of the Nation's outstanding pathologists to come down to Dallas, Texas, where Doctor Hoxsey will have before them the type of patients they want to see; carcinomas, brain cancer, tongue cancer, external, internal, in people from all parts of the Country. If they want five, ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, they can see them, depending upon the time.

Time Magazine carried our story; Men's Magazine carried our story, pleading for these groups to pick seven pathologists, not Doctor Hoxsey's friends, but their friends. If Doctor Hoxsey cannot prove to them, without the shadow of a doubt, that he has found the answer to this dreadful killer, he said, "I have placed in the Hillcrest Bank of Dallas, Texas, the sum of $100,000, gentlemen; you pick your charities. You take this $100,000 and give it to your favorite charities. My clinic here is now worth one million dollars, and I shall give it to the Crippled Children's Society of America. I shall close my

doors forever, but please come down and see for yourselves. Do not condemn; we do not want to pity them."

Mr. President, what is the answer? In our opinion, it is worth it. Mr. President, I have studied the Hoxsey treatment, and it has some values. I have been in close contact with that great international pathologist, Von Bremmer in Germany, and I have spent time with this great renown pathologist in America, and I say he is renown, Dr. Rhoads, from the Sloan-Kettering Clinic, and I have the highest respect for him. I have talked with these men and listened to their versions and gave them mine. They listened to my versions of this dread disease, and of all the men to whom I have talked, I publicly pay my respect to the Sloan-Kettering Foundation and their great pathologist and director, Dr. Rhoads, when he said, "Senator, I cannot approve the Hoxsey method, but neither can I condemn it. I do not know what is in it." At least he was fair. However, he said, "We are not convinced that we are on the wrong track, but when the ultimate answer comes, it will be on chemco-therapy. Incidently," he said, "that is what your friend Hoxsey believes in."

That is the treatment, gentlemen, chemco-therapy, a chemical compound that you take orally. Cancer is a disease of the blood. You may cut all the cancers you want. Go down the list of your neighbors, and they are all alike. Take a woman's breast and cut the cancer off. You have the object, but you do not have the cause. It is still there. What happens? In another month or two it is in the other breast, then her spine and her hips, and then in her lungs. Cancer has favorite spots. In the male body it has three; lungs, rectum and prostate glands. In the female, it is the cervix and breasts. Cancer, like a grass fire, goes everywhere from there.

Mr. President, they know they are not curing cancer. I am only asking you gentlemen to consider the bill that I am about to introduce dealing with this subject.

Mr. President, before I come to that, briefly, I want to warn you a little bit. I am a bit like the politician who once made a speech, and along came the wind and blew his speech away. However, I have no prepared notes, but have only referred to them for evidence. Bear with me for a minute, please. This happens to be most interesting.

Mr. President, I want to show how sympathetic the American people are when these cancer drives come on. I am sure each and every one of us has sometimes given our last dollar. I have seen piggy banks opened by men and women who wanted to give. Now you would think, Mr. President, that you give for a cause. Permit me to read for one year, a bad year, official figures of fund-raising groups and how they dispensed with their moneys. When I wrote my article, they wanted to know where I got my pipe line. These are the official figures.

In the year of 1948, we broke down seven agencies who were out knocking at our doors. The figures of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis that year, Mr. President, by subscription, by solicitation, show that they took from the American public $18,669,299, and in checking their books they account that they expended for research purposes, $2,479,617. The National Tuberculosis Association had taken in $18,665,524, and refused to report what their expenditures were for research work; American Cancer Society, $13,221,069 and spent $3,300,000; Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation had taken in $222,606 and spent nothing; American Heart Association took in $2,502,176 and spent $250,000. Down the line, these seven agencies took in $54,000,000, in round figures, and spent $5,000,000. They cannot account for $49,000,000. Yet, you and I will cheerfully sit back and help these funds and then say that we don't have time to go to Dallas, Texas, and investigate the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic.

Mr. President, I spoke of Erie and now I would like to speak of my favorite adjoining county of Blair. When I wrote the articles about my sister, newspapers from all over the State, weeklies and dailies, called and sent me letters, asking for my permission to reprint my articles. Permit me to read one from my neighboring county of Blair, The Times Tribune Company:

"Dear Sir:

"Your story in the 'Patton Courier' entitled 'As I See It,' featuring a true to life story of your sister being cured of cancer at the Hoxsey Clinic, Dallas, Texas, has interested me as a reporter.

"Our paper would like to run the story, that was printed in the Courier with your permission.

"We feel that if the Clinic can do as it has shown it can do, more people of this area and the country as a whole should be informed and especially those people that have cancer and have never heard of this Clinic should be at least given a chance for life.

"This paper is willing to print the facts and we wish you would cooperate by allowing us to use your article."

Mr. President, when I dictated my stories, I started making additional copies for the various papers, and this is one of them and the Altoona Tribune carried my stories. I did not read the name of the man who signed it. I do not want to see him fired. One day he called me and said, "Senator, could I meet you some place? I want to talk to you about your articles." We met midway between Patton and Altoona. He said, "I am sorry, but we cannot use your articles any longer." I said, "Why?" He said, "The A. M. A. called my boss and said that if we dare print one more of these stories, our national advertising, toothpaste, Listerine, and so on, would be taken out of our paper." Mr. President, that was the last of the articles.

Now, Mr. President, that is only one of them. It sounds fantastic, yet there are many many more of them.

Mr. President, what are we coming to? I would like to read a report from that great American attorney, Benedict F. Fitzgerald, Jr., who was a former prosecutor in the Department of Justice. This report was directed to Senator John W. Bricker and Members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, and is a progress report on a study on the need for investigation of cancer research organizations, requested by the late Senator Charles W. Tobey. What did he say, after spending thousands and thousands of dollars with the committee? He said that the American Medical Association would rock its foundation if the American people learned the truth. After Senator Tobey died, Senator Bricker stopped the investigation.

Another phase has come into the picture, Mr. President. Here is what he writes:

"Immediately following my father's death, powerful

forces in organized medicine brought pressure to bear in Washington and this important investigation was stopped, and Mr. Fitzgerald was summarily discharged. The only hope of present and prospective victims of cancer lies in a full Senate Investigation. If you will write me, I will advise of steps you can take to help accomplish such an investigation. In the meantime, I suggest that you write to your two United States Senators, quoting from portions of this report."

This was signed, "Charles W. Tobey, Jr."

Is Charles W. Tobey a quack? He was told that he had to die, but he was saved by chemo-therapy methods.

Mr. President, if it was not for embarrassment and harassment, I could name important names of Pennsylvanians, important names, who have gone to the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic. If it weren't for violating a trust, I could cite names of M. D.'s, outstanding medical doctors of Pennsylvania, who have gone down to the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic and said, "Harry, could I use a fictitious name? They will ostracize and take away most of my privileges if I do not do this." I could quote names of movie stars that we see on the screen today who were told they had to die and who were saved by the Hoxsey treatment. That should be sufficient.

Mr. President, there will be a Hoxsey Cancer Clinic open its doors in Portage, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, on March 7. It will open to treat suffering humanity. There will be an open house from the first to the seventh, and I am inviting anyone who may be interested, M. D.'s or otherwise, to check the facilities, what we have there, and what we hope to do for the people of the eastern seaboard.

Mr. President, I am only asking that this body do their part to make certain that if this man is a quack, we do not want him in Pennsylvania. Let Texas have him. If this man is doing what I told you he is doing, as I have my God to meet with outstretched arms, he should be welcomed into Pennsylvania. How can the State Board of Nurse Examiners in Public Instruction, be ready now to serve notice that we are not going to open that clinic; that you will lose your degrees? Mr. President, if there is any American blood flowing through our veins, we will stand up and be counted.

Mr. President, I could name you seventy-five doctors right off the cuff righ now who have said that they hope and pray that something is done so that they can join us. They say, "We know we are on the wrong track. We have to hide to get the Hoxsey treatment. We know we could save lives, but the A.M.A. says it has not been approved by them. If we say one word, we will lose hospital privileges." I cannot do much about that. I will talk about hospital privileges in a week or two. That is another bill I have in mind.

However, Mr. President, I certainly hope that the Members of this Senate will not sit by blindly and permit any young girl who has given the best part of her life to be a graduate nurse, and because she feels and believes and has seen members of her own family being cured, if she wants to help humanity, and see that girl's life ruined because of a few quacks down here in the State Board. I said, "quacks." It goes without saying that what I do not know about cancer will fill a thousand books. However, believe me, Mr. President, what some M. D.'s do not know will fill a library. It is time we call a halt. We should call a halt to this butchery and burning people up.

I am introducing a bill, Mr. President, asking for this body to send down to Dallas, Texas five Senators with an open mind and five House Members. Doctor Hoxsey has agreed that they should go down there at his expense. They will meet people from all parts of the world. There they can check pathological reports. No one has a monopoly on brains. Surely these men would be intelligent enough to read and check these pathological reports with Mayo, Johns Hopkins, Terrell Laboratories and so on, and talk with these patients and get their whole story, get their affidavits, interrogate them, have them examined, and take with us medical doctors who agree to go at their own expense this time. Let them take part.

Mr. President, this group of courageous men will come back then, and can just tell their own story. Just tell this Senate and tell this Commonwealth what you found. We want no gratuities; we want no favors. We only want to treat suffering humanity so that your sisters, like mine, can live; so your Kathy, like Harry's, can live; so that your son, like Mr. Metzger's, can go to college and graduate and spill his blood for American youth now, and many many others. I could give you case after case.

I have here pathological reports. I do not talk off the cuff, but I think you have heard enough. I am praying and hoping, gentlemen, that you consider this sincerely, give it your thought and kind consideration and then make sure that the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic, which will serve humanity in Pennsylvania, will have no obstacles in its path if you feel that the treatment has some therapeutic value. If you think that it has not, give your reasons for it and let America know what you found out. I want to thank you all sincerely.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I ask that the following excerpt from the Union Press-Courier be spread upon the Legislative Journal:

"Urge That Complete Investigation Be Made . . .

"Cambria Medical Society Backs Sen. Haluska's Stand.

"February 20, 1954

"Thomas A. Owens, Sr., "Editor
"Union Press-Courier,
"Patton, Pa.

"Dear Sir:

"Because of the interest and comment caused by the articles on the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic written by Senator Haluska and published in recent editions of your paper, we, of the Cambria County Medical Society, feel that, in all justice to the public whom we serve, the position of our organization, speaking for the physicians of this area, should be made known to the public. Therefore, we are requesting you to publish in your paper the enclosed copy of a letter sent by us to Senator Langer, the same correspondence to whom Senator Haluska addressed his open letter, and in which our position is stated.

"Sincerely yours,

"Cambria County
"Medical Society,
"Joseph W. Raymond M.D.
"President."

"(The Cambria County Medical Society's letter to Senator William E. Langer, follows):

"February 20, 1954

"Honorable William E. Langer,
"U. S. Senate Office Building,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"During the past several weeks, there have appeared in some of this district's weekly newspapers articles written by State Senator John J. Haluska of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in which he has made claims that the Hoxsey Clinic of Texas has successfully treated cancer. The Senator also has asked, in a letter to you, that an investigation of the 'conspiracy' by the American Medical Association against the Hoxsey Clinic be made, and that facts concerning the methods of treatment be made available to the public. Since Senator Haluska is the administrator of an accredited hospital to which several of our members are attached, and since one of the 'cures' claimed for the Hoxsey Clinic directly affects some of our members, we, of the Cambria County Medical Society, wish to make our position clear so that there can be no misunderstanding.

"The Cambria County Medical Society has gone on record as wholeheartedly endorsing Senator Haluska's proposal for an investigation of the American Medical Associations' 'conspiracy' against the Hoxsey Clinic. We have gone even further and are now asking you to make public the results of any such investigation for we are of the opinion that the question involved is of such vital importance to mankind that the public should be given a full disclosure of all the facts. If the method of treatment used by the Hoxsey Clinic is successful, as has been claimed, it is the duty of any investigating body to make available to suffering humanity the diagnostic and clinical methods used by the Hoxsey staff. Further, we believe that the method of operation of the Hoxsey Clinic should be disclosed so that, if the Hoxsey method of treatment is successful, other clinics may be set-up in other parts of the country to remove the threat of the dread killer, cancer.

"To remove the possibility that any investigation would be subjected to the charge of bias or partisanship, we would suggest, in accordance with the views of Senator Haluska, that an impartial body be assigned the task of investigating the matter fully and of making a full disclosure of the results of that investigation. We are of the opinion that, on the basis of impartiality and of qualifications, the investigation should be conducted by the U. S. Department of Public Health as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

"We sincerely hope that this matter will receive your prompt attention and we wish to assure you that we will render any assistance we can possibly give, not only to you, but also to any investigating body involved. We are on record as being willing to personally appear, either individually or by committee, before any investigating group, and to cooperate in every way possible in bringing out the true facts for the benefit of mankind.

"Sincerely yours,

"Cambria County
"Medical Society,
"Joseph W. Raymond M.D.
"President."

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. HALUSKA read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act creating a committee to investigate the facilities offered and the claims for cures of cancer effected by the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic at Dallas, Texas; making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

SENATE RESOLUTION

SENATE RULE No. 2 AMENDED

Messrs. MAHANY and DENT offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, February 7, 1955.

Resolved, That the Rules of the Senate be amended by striking out Rule 2 and inserting in lieu thereof a new Rule 2 which reads as follows:

Order of Business

2. The order to be observed in taking up business shall be as follows:

First—Call to order.

Second—Prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate.

Third—Reading of the Journal of the preceding day.

Fourth—The asking of leave of absence.

Fifth—Reading of communications.

Sixth—The receiving of the reports of committees.

Seventh—The reading of bills in place. The President commencing on his left and recognizing all in their order from left to right, and all bills in place shall be accompanied by two copies of the same.

Eighth——Introduction of petitions and remonstrances.

Ninth—The offering of original resolutions.

Tenth—The consideration of Executive Nominations.

Eleventh—Consideration of the Calendar.

Twelfth—The reading of bills reported from committees the first time, and in that state shall not be subject to amendment or a vote thereon.

Thirteenth——The reading of announcements by the Secretary.

Fourteenth—Adjournment.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be suspended and the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, February 7, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, February 14, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., E. S. T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, February 14, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE BOXING

Messrs. DONOLOW, YOSKO, SILVERT, CAMIEL and HOLLAND offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Law and Order:

In the Senate, February 7, 1955.

The boxing profession in Pennsylvania today is subject to a great deal of criticism by the public, and there is evidence that racketeers and crooked gamblers possess a strangle hold on the profession. Boxing is no longer limited to the few who attend the fights but is now transmitted into nearly every American household by way of television and has a strong influence upon our youth. Many fights held in Pennsylvania in the past few years are clouded with an air of suspicion. There is evidence of fraud and fixed fiights, and many of the decisions of fights recently held show the incompetence of some referees and judges. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is greatly in need of a code of laws to properly regulate and supervise the boxing profession; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint three members of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint three members of the House, and the Governor appoint three citizens, who together shall constitute a Boxing Investigation Committee to make a complete and thorough investigation and examination of the boxing profession; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall elect a chairman who shall preside over all the hearings, and a secretary who shall be in charge of notices and minutes of records pertaining to the committee. Five fembers of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of holding meetings and hearings. The three citizens appointed by the Governor shall be the only paid members of the committee itself, and their salary shall be fixed by the Governor, as he shall deem sufficient; and be it further

Resolved, That a special Deputy Attorney General shall be assigned to the committee for the purpose of taking charge of its assignment. He shall be selected by the Attorney General and be approved by the majority of the members of the committee before assuming his duties. The committee shall hire whatever further personnel is necessary, including trained investigators to carry out its assignment; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make its investigation whether the General Assembly is in session or in adjournment. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commending any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before this committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee shall be in effect for a maximum of one year from the date of appointment and may dissolve sooner if its mission is completed; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation from time to time as the work progresses or to the Governor and the next session of the General Assembly

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations reported at today's Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WADE.

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nominations reported at today's Session.

Which was agreed to.

The nominations were read as follows:

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 24, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Walter F. Moses, 5028 Marvine Road, Drexel Hill, Delaware County, as a Member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Donald A. Behney, 321 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Lebanon County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until November 29, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Frank D. Armstrong, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Frank N. Happ, 386 Calderwood Street, Ross Township, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Louis J. Conley, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Michael J. Crosetto, 112 First Street, Galeton, Potter County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, to serve until June 2, 1957, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Malcolm B. Petrikin; Esq., whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

J. Warren Mickle, 12 South Thirteenth Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Raymond A. Cox, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Dr. John L. Dorris, 41 West Broad Street, Nanticoke, Luzerne County, for appointment as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Leo G. Knoll, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Hon. John S. Rice, 60 West Broadway, Gettysburg, Adams County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until November 29, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Frederick T. Gelder, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Patrick E. Kerwin, Lykens, Dauphin County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, to serve until March 7, 1960, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Hon. David R. Perry, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WADE,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

SENATE 6

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 8, 1955 at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6:56 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, February 8, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 7, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

God of men and nations, we thank Thee for Thy perfect wisdom and goodness. For the love wherewith Thou hast loved us and all mankind, for the great and mysterious opportunity of life, we praise Thee. From these moments of quietness may we receive light, joy and power. Keep us pure in our thoughts, temperate and truthful in speech, faithful and diligent in our work, humble in the estimation of ourselves, honorable and generous in our dealings with others, loyal to every hallowed memory of the past, and mindful that we are children of an eternal destiny.

Thou who hast been the refuge of our fathers through many generations, be our refuge today, our guide in all that is doubtful and our strength in time of testing; through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, January 31 and Tuesday, February 1, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,

Harrisburg, February 7, 1955.

Honorable Hiram Andrews,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As provided by Article XVII, Section 1746, of the Election Code of Pennsylvania, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith photostatic copy of the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Luzerne, as received from the Prothonotary of said Court, in the contested election for the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second District of the County of Luzerne.

Very truly yours,

/s/ James A. Finnegan
Secretary of the Commonwealth

IN RE: Contest of Election for the Office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County	)))))	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF LUZERNE COUNTY NO. 1379 DECEMBER TERM, 1954

Received from Olin W. Evans, Prothonotary, Luzerne County, Decision in the above entitled case.

IN RE: Contest of Election for the Office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County	)))))	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF LUZERNE COUNTY NO. 1379 DECEMBER TERM, 1954

DECISION

On November 2, 1954, an election was held for the Office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County.

The computation made by the Board of Election accredited the Republican candidate, Harry "Jerry" Butler, with 8,802 votes and his Democratic opponent, Stanley Meholchick, with 8,796 votes and, accordingly, Butler was returned the winner by a margin of six (6) votes.

On November 20, 1954, the petitioners here instituted a contest. Among various allegations of conspiracy, fraud, etc., it was charged that twenty-six (26) specific votes cast for Butler were illegal and void and should be rejected. Twenty-three (23) of these were cast in the Borough of Warrior Run and were said to be tainted by illegal assistance; three (3) were cast in Hanover Township and the complaint here goes to faulty registration. We shall consider the twenty-six (26) as in two categories and in due course will treat them in detail.

The matter came on for hearing before the undersigned. We limited contestants to the specific allegations involving the twenty-six (26) ballots and proceeded to take testimony. At the conclusion of contestants' evidence counsel for the respondent objected as to the procedure. By a decision for the Court by Valentine, P. J., handed down December 27, 1954, the hearing was continued to completion and the entire record submitted to the Court en Banc before which argument was held and briefs submitted.

The basic facts are not, it seems, in controversy.

Many of the violations charged are freely admitted but counsel for respondent contend that these are technical violations, the onus of which is primarily on the election officers. It is their position that to invalidate the votes arising out of these violations would deprive the respective electors of their franchise. This they maintain we may not do.

Counsel for contestants contend the violations are shared by both the election officers and the voters; that they go to the very foundations of honest elections; that the respective votes must be rejected.

We shall consider first the twenty-three (23) votes in Warrior Run.

In each instance here the voter was assisted by Stanley Nadwodny. Stanley Nadwodny is a political leader in the municipality; he was one of the sponsors of Butler's candidacy; on election day he worked in his behalf, and throughout the contest hearing the two were present together in Court and maintained close co-operation. There may be criticism of Nadwodny's zeal but his loyalty is above question and we have no hesitancy in concluding that these twenty-three (23) votes were cast for Butler.

What of their legality and validity?
The Constitution, Article 8, Section 4, provides:

"All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided That secrecy in voting be preserved."
(Underscoring supplied)

It must be conceded that the cornerstone of honest elections is secrecy in voting. A citizen voting in secret is a free man; otherwise, he is subject to pressure and, perhaps, control.

One method by which his guarantee of freedom can be defeated is the device of illegal assistance. To prevent this the Legislature has thrown safeguards around the right to assistance which are designed to aid those genuinely handicapped, protect those who are vulnerable to pressure, and deter those who would exploit the electorate.

Assistance may be had only after the voter has stated, under oath, his need for assistance and why he requires it. (1937, June 3, P. L. 1333, Art. XII, Sec. 1218; 25 P. S. Sec. 3058). An election officer who permits a voter to be accompanied into the voting machine booth when such voter has not made, under oath, the statement required, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (1937, June 3, P. L. 1333, Art. XVIII, Sec. 1831; 25 P. S. (Sec. 3531).

Not one of the twenty-three (23) voters whose votes are under consideratiton was given or took that oath. Yet each received the forbidden assistance.

The statute further provides that any person who shall go into the voting machine booth with another while voting or be present therein while another is voting, except in strict accordance with the provisions of the law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (1937, June 3, P. L. 1333, Art. XVIII, Sec. 1830; 25 P. S. 3530).
(Underscoring supplied)

The offending poll worker, in this case Stanley Nadwodny, did go into the machine booth with each of the twenty-three (23) voters in violation of this section of the Act.

In this connection there is a specific duty laid on the voter also. It is provided that any elector who shall allow the face of the voting machine voted by him to be seen with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or does so without having made the required declaration of his disability, under oath, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (1937, June 3, P. L. 1333, Art. XVIII, Sec. 1830; 25 P. S. Sec. 3530).

Each of the twenty-three (23) electors whose votes are under consideration ignored that duty and permitted the face of the voting machine to be seen by another in violation of this section of the Act.

It has been suggested that the provisions of the statute to which we have referred are directory only and not mandatory. With this we cannot agree. The language is clear, explicity and imperative. It admits of no qualification. It carries a penalty for failure to observe it. Such is the established rule of construction that where a legislative provision is accompanied by a penalty for the failure to observe it, the provision is mandatory. (Contested Election of Owen Cusick, 136 Pa. 459).

It has been suggested by way of extenuation of the charges made that no wilfulness has been shown, no intent to violate the Election Code. Without conceding either the truth or the materiality of that contention we must challenge its validity. The purpose to be achieved by the legislation seeking to protect the ballot is so paramount that neither wilfulness or intent is material. As the Superior Court recently said:

"The definition of illegal assistance in voting is set forth in Section 1830 of the Election Code, 25 PS 3530, which provides in part as folows: ' **** any person who shall go into the voting compartment or voting machine booth with another while voting or be present therein while another is voting, or mark the ballot of another or prepare the voting machine for voting with another, except in strict accordance with the provisions of this act **** shall be guilty of a misdemeanor **** ' Defendant's contention raises the question: Does section 1830 make guilty knowledge an essential element of the crime of rendering illegal assistance to a voter?

"The reasons for sustaining legislation which makes certain acts crimes and punishable as such without regard to defendant's motive, intent, reasonableness or good faith, are stated to be: (1) To require a degree of diligence for the protection of the public and (2) convenience of enforcement. Both of these reasons are applicable to the question before us. As stated by the learned court below: 'Secrecy of the ballot is so ingrained in our democratic process that anyone should know he has no right inside the voting booth with another voter without express legal authority. **** The restrictions upon giving assistance are in furtherance of the secrecy of the ballot. **** We conclude, therefore, that it was the legislative intention not to require a guilty knowledge that the assisted voters were not qualified for assistance as a condition precedent to guilt under section 1830. ****

(Underscoring supplied)

Commonwealth Vs. Fine, 166 Pa. Superior Ct. 109, at Pages 113 and 114).

We have then, mandatory provisions of law which were criminally violated in getting these twenty-three (23) voters into the machine. How can such votes have validity?

An outstanding legal authority in discussing these principles has answered that question in the following language:

"The purpose of statutory provisions requiring oath or declaration of the voter as to his disability or other ground for assistance as a condition precedent to the rendering of assistance is to prevent fraud at elections, and such statutory provisions have been construed as mandatory in character. Where the statute requires an oath or declaration of the voter as a mandatory condition precedent to assistance in the preparation of his ballot, ballots cast with assistance but without the prior showing by oath or declaration are invalid, and the ballot should be rejected although the election official was innocent of wrong intent in rendering the unauthorized assistance, **** "

Vol. 29 CJS, Pages 294 and 295.

There are jurisdictions which have sought to qualify this principle of interpretation or to soften its impact by holding the violation a crime but the vote valid. These represent a minority view. Pennsylvania holds to the majority view, the interpretation as quoted from the text, and this Court, by Fuller, P.J., in Re: Contested Election of Tinner, 17 Luz. Leg. Reg. 259, has adopted it:

"We cannot subscribe to the doctrine **** that falsehood can create the right (i. e. assistance) or that a vote cast by the direct instrumentality of a crime can possibly preserve its virtue." (Page 260).

(Parenthesis supplied)

In formulating his conclusion the Jurist referred to, and relied on, an opinion of the Lackawanna County Courts which discusses in detail not only the principle but the policy and reason on which it is founded. That authority holds:

"It is too plain for argument that where an act is forbidden under a penalty or is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, not only the act itself but whatever is dependent upon it, so far as the person who does it is concerned, is illegal. The purpose of the punishment is to deter if possible from the commission of the act, and the very fact that it is considered necessary to go this far in the attempt to prevent it, shows how subversive it is regarded of the provisions of the law which it is desired to protect. To allow the forbidden act to stand would, therefore, be to fly in the face of the law which condemns it, the person who does the act being liable to punishment and yet the act itself remaining unaggected. But it is the act that is the guilty thing, and it is this which the statute seeks to eradicate, and the law would be weak and despicable indeed if in utter disregard of it, the act, or that into which it enters, it held good notwithstanding its concededly illegal character. The two things involve such a contradiction of terms as to amount to a plain absurdity.

"The application of this to the case in hand is evident. Every voter who falsely declares that he is under a disability which requires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, violates the statute and lays ground for his own prosecution and punishment, and thereby of necessity disqualified himself as a voter, because he votes illegally. As part of the act of voting he does that which the law declares in its most positive terms he shall not do, and how with any regard for its provisions can this illegal act be accepted as of any legal force or validity? *** "

In Re Contested Election M. F. Fadden, 3 Lackawanna Legal News, 74, at pages 76 and 77.

And there are analogous decisions in our appellate courts. Under previous legislation a voter whose name was not on the registry could vote upon affidavits. In the case of In re Contested Election of Martin McDonough, 105 Pa. 488, votes were received from electors otherwise qualified but without the necessary affidavits. The Supreme Court held:

" **** the election officers have no power to waive the production of the essential proofs. And the vote of such person, offered and received without the requisite affidavits, is illegal and cannot be made legal at a subsequent investigation in the courts. ****

" **** He cannot lawfully vote without the proofs; they commit a crime if they receive his vote without. The law deprives no elector of his right to suffrage. If his vote be thrown out of the count because it was offered and received in violation of law, the deprivation results from his own wrongful act. **** " (At Page 495).

The Pennsylvania courts have not departed from the ancient way of Biblical times. It is still the essence of wisdom that an evil tree can not bring forth good fruit.

The conclusion which flows from these discussions is inescapable. The twenty-three (23) votes specified in the petition as cast for Candidate Butler with the assistance of Nadwodny are illegal and void and we so find. They will be rejected and his total vote will be reduced by that number.

We cannot leave this phase of the matter without calling attention to the cavalier indifference with which the regulations governing assistance were generally disregarded. The Judge of Election, Soboleski, made no distinction between parties or persons. The requirements of the law were blithely ignored and all were treated alike. As a result there are an additional thirteen (13) illegal votes, (N. T. Page 89), in the tabulation - some Democratic, some Republican - but since their validity was not challenged nor their recipient identified, they are beyond the purview of this decision.

However, speaking for the entire Court, we take this occassion to condemn any and all violations of the election Code whether they be technical violations of the letter of the law or material violations of the spirit of the law. We affirm our determination to stamp them out whenever and wherever they may be brought to light.

It is appropriate in this connection to avert briefly to some other omissions that appear in the evidence and were argued extensively by counsel.

The Election Code, 1937, P. L. 1333, Art. XII, Sec. 1210; 25 P. S. 3050, provides: (a) that each elector who desires to vote shall first sign a voter's certificate for comparison with his permanent registration, or, (b) if he is unable to do so, under conditions there set out, the same shall be prepared by one of the election officers and attested by the signature of such election officers.

Of the twenty three (23) electors whose votes are under discussion one signed such certificate. The names of the other twenty-two (22) were written in their behalf by the assistor, Stanley Nadwodny, and an "X" added. These electors were said to have signed by mark. The law, however is explicit as to how the voter's certificate shall be prepared and the method adopted here is outside the statute. It is simply another violation of the Code. And it is a violation of the spirit as well as the letter of the law in view of the face there is in the testimony evidence that sixteen (16) of the twenty-three were able to sign their own names.

The Code, Art. XII, Sec. 1218, Sub Section (c); 25 P. S. Sec. 3058, provides that the judge of elections shall personally keep a record of the assisted voters, the facts which entitle them to

assistance, the assistor, etc., in a book to be furnished by the County Board of Elections. This task the judge of elections in the instant case assigned to another contenting himself with signing the result.

The violation here would appear more technical in its nature. Nevertheless the purpose of the provision is important. It is one detail in the broad picture. If kept in good faith the record will correspond to the voter's certificate and the registration and by strict observance of the statutory requirements fraud will be deterred.

As a warning to election officers who might be lax observing the statute we point out that Section 1850 of the Code (1937, June 3, P. L. 1333; 25 P. S. Sec. 3550), provides a penalty for the violation of any requirement for which a penalty is not specifically set out in the particular section violated.

We have not considered each vote on its merits. Such is unnecessary to our conclusions. It would appear from the record that one attempted vote, that of a mentally retarded youth, was clearly void. The exploitation of this young man is to be deplored. It would appear that some of these electors would have been entitled to assistance upon compliance with the law. It would appear that others were physically and intellectually able to vote on their own.

Likewise as to the registrations. There are discrepancies on many of the permanent registration records of these twenty-three (23) such as unexplained alterations, amendments to provide for after acquired illiteracy, and the absence of supporting affidavits necessary for legal assistance. Much testimony was taken and argument heard. But since the invalidity of the these votes, as we have found them to be invalid, does not depend on the registration, these discrepancies are no part of this decision.

We come now to the three electors in Hanover Township. The votes of two of these, Carl Keiser and Florence Keiser, his wife, are attacked on the basis of residence. It appears that in the previous Spring the Keisers moved to a new address within the same ward and although no change was made on the registration books, they voted not only at the Primary but also at the General Election which is the subject of the present litigation.

The Code, as amended, provides, that an elector who removes his residence from one place to another within the same election district and who has not yet filed a removal notice with the Commission may be permitted to vote at the Primary or Election next following such removal, if at the time he files with the judge of election a signed removal notice. (1937, P. L. 487, Sec. 26, as amended; 25 P. S. 951-26). But there is no provision for subsequent voting unless the Act is complied with. The Keisers voted at the Primary without filing the required removal notice and it is argued that the right to vote again was extinguished until compliance with the Act. The contestants maintain, therefore, that the vote at the General Election was improper, illegal and void.

We are back to our first principle. Is the statute directory or mandatory? For the reasons advanced above, that is, the absence of specific language and a penalty for its violation, we are constrained to conclude that the Act is directory only. We are fortified in this reasoning by the constitutional proviso which reads, Art. VIII, Sec. 1, Sub Section 3, as amended November 7, 1933

> "He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election."

Accordingly, the challenge made to these votes is overruled.

There remains then the ballot cast by Mary Surovitz. This elector was duly registered as Mary Surovitz. Subsequently she married one Barnoff and continued to vote without changing her registration. Two years ago her husband died. The registration remained as originally entered and Mrs. Barnoff voted as Mary Surovitz.

We are satisfied that this was irregular and contrary to the instructions given election officers generally by Mr. Harry Williams. Blank affidavits were furnished the election boards to be filled out by women who marry subsequent to their registration so that the records will reflect the correct status of the elector.

But we find no mandatory provision of the Code requiring compliance and none has been pointed out to us. And while the Superior Court touched on the matter in Castle Shannon Borough Annexation Case, 160 Pa. Superior Ct. 475, it is to be noted that it refrained from deciding the elector there to be incompetent. We shall refrain here also. There is no question of identity. This was the same voter. Her vote was regular in every other way. The oversight was apparently innocent and in the absence of a statutory prohibition, mandatory in character, we are loath to penalize this citizen.

Accordingly, the challenge as to her is overruled and the vote stands.

One final question must be decided. Respondent contends the record fails to show petitioners voted for this office at the election, which he argues is a jurisdictional requirement. He does not deny their qualifications as electors nor, as we view the record does he deny that they voted but he contends this is not enough.

Contestants' petition avers that they voted in this election and voted for this particular office. They averred more than was necessary. It is sufficient in law that they voted in the election. Wylie's Appeal, 239 Pa. 510. The rest will be treated as surplusage.

Perhaps more to the point is the ruling by Justice Sadler in a situation analogous to our own:

> " **** In the answer filed, **** it was averred generally that the signers of the petition were not duly qualified, but no specification of the persons alleged to be improperly joined appeared, nor was it stated, or any attempt subsequently made to prove, that those objected to were sufficient in number to reduce the petitioners to less than the twenty-five required by the act of assembly. Complaint now made on this ground is, therefore, without merit."
>
> HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP ELECTION, 282 Pa. 504, at Pages 506 and 507.

In the instant case not only was there no denial of the qualifications of contestants but a request for a bill of particulars by respondent omitted any reference to this aspect of the matter. Further, a representative of the Election Board was present in Court under supoena with proper proof of the

contestants' qualifications. Since the averment of petitioners was not controverted we considered formal proof unnecessary then; under the authorities cited and the facts we consider it unnecessary now. It has been satisfactory established both by the pleadings which were placed in the record and by the conduct of the parties.

We then decide which of the candidates received the greatest number of legal votes and is entitled to the election.

The vote of Harry, "Jerry" Butler computed as 8,802 is reduced twenty-three (23) in number by subtracting those votes found to be invalid. His number of legal votes is, therefore, 8,779.

The vote of Stanley Meholchick remains as originally returned. His number of legal votes is, therefore, 8,796.

THEREFORE, NOW, JANUARY 31st, 1955, at 3:30 P. M., we conclude that Stanley Meholchick is entitled to election for the Office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County for the term beginning January, 1955.

BY THE COURT EN BANC,
/S/ Flannery J.

Daniel J. Flood, Esq.,
James L. Brown, Esq.,
Joseph Kasper, Esq.,
Attys. For Petitioners.

Mitchell Jenkins, Esq.,
Nelson A. Bryan, Esq.,
Frank Slattery, Esq.,
Attys. For Respondent.

The SPEAKER. The communication will be printed in the Journal.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that you are deciding at this time whether to seat the gentleman from Luzerne.

The SPEAKER. That is right.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, the only thing that we as a minority would ask is exactly the same as the majority asked us in seating of Mr. Sigman from Philadelphia, that we reserve the right of appeal. We also would like to say that we would seat him without prejudice, and that this would not prejudice the case in any way whatsoever with the Elections Committee who will make the final decision.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED

The SPEAKER. Member-elect, Stanley Meholchick, Second Legislative District, Luzerne County, will present himself to the Bar of the Housee where the oath of office will be administered by the Honorable William H. Neely, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County.

The Oath of Office was then administered to Stanley Meholchick by Honorable William H. Neely.

The SPEAKER. The Chief Clerk will escort the gentleman to his seat.

The Chair extends the thanks of the House to Judge Neely for his services in administering the oath.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 90.

An Act authorizing Mrs. Anna Shauer, a resident of the City of Altoona, Blair County, Pennsylvania, to bring suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mrs. HENZEL, Messrs. FINEMAN, and THOMAS H. W. JONES HOUSE BILL No. 91.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines; forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating the passing of school buses, providing penalties and authorizing the suspension of operating privileges under certain circumstances.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. JOHNSON. HOUSE BILL No. 92.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers' Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," prohibiting purchase of petroleum produced in other states and prohibiting the purchase of petroleum products manufactured from petroleum produced in any other state.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. CHARLES C. SMITH and JOHNSON HOUSE BILL No. 93.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and

the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schols, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," prohibiting purchase of coal not mined in Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 94.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the tapping of telephone lines except in subversive activities cases, and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. AMARANDO HOUSE BILL No. 95.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful to sell or dispense knives, etc., commonly called "switchblades."

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 96.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person a firearm, slingshot, handy-billy, dirk-knife, razor or any other deadly weapon, or any knife, razor or cutting instrument, the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way, by switch, push-button, spring mechanism or otherwise.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. AMARANDO HOUSE BILL No. 97.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, and of street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 98.

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1945 (P. L. 426), entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents; making certain offenses punishable as perjury; and imposing penalties," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated within provision of act.

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 99.

An Act making the act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134), entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State; and providing for their publication and distribution," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 100.

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 101.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1937 (P. L. 1184), entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of exservice men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day, Flag Day and Armistice Day," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations to which appropriations may be made.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 102.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made and authorizing said organization to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 103.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," authorizing the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 104.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of insignia of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated; including such organization among those whose members may wear military uniforms for certain purposes and making certain corrections.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and MILLS.
HOUSE BILL No. 105.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," including machinery, tools, appliances and other equipment contained in any mill, mine, manufactory, or industrial establishment as part of the taxable value.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY. HOUSE BILL No. 106.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," permitting basketball between certain hours on Sundays.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. JOHNSON and BRETH
HOUSE BILL NO. 107

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. BOORY and CIANFRANI.
HOUSE BILL NO. 108

An Act amending the act of March 30, 1937 (P. L. 115), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties, as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, bodies of electors, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commission, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, real estate brokers, rental agents, certain public service companies, persons, firms, and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing that removal notices may be filed by registered electors moving from one election district to another within the same county.

Referred to the Committee on Elections & Apprortionment.

By Merrs. MORAN and JENKINS.
HOUSE BILL No. 109.

An Act exempting from real estate taxation, residences of certain persons sixty-five years of age or older whose income does not exceed a certain amount.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. MORAN (By Request) HOUSE BILL NO. 110

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reoganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," designating the days on which State employes shall be paid and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Referred to the Committee on State Government

By Messrs. WALSH and HAUDENSHIELD
HOUSE BILL NO. 111

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 349) entitled "An act requiring political subdivisions to refund taxes and license fees erroneously and inadvertently paid thereto and giving a right of action against such political subdivision for the recovery of such taxes and fees upon their failure to make such refunds making the provisions of the act retroactive and repealing existing laws" by further prescribing what taxes or license fees may be refunded or sued for.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY and PACCHIOLI
HOUSE BILL NO. 112

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating

and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transporation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," permitting courts to grant club licenses to desirable applicants despite the limitations of the quota provisions of the law.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'NEIL. HOUSE BILL No. 113.

An Act requiring payments to certain school districts operating high schools; making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for that purpose.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. FILO and AGNEW. HOUSE BILL No. 114.

An Act to repeal Section 518 of and to add a new section 518.1 to the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quas-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" by eliminating all the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of the taxes pending appeals from assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. MORAN. HOUSE BILL No. 115.

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," further defining "unemployes" as to members of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 116.

A Joint Resolution making application to the Congress of the United States to call a Convention for proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States by a national primary election.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. MORAN. HOUSE BILL No. 117.

An Act authorizing cities, boroughs, towns and townships to construct, acquire, own, operate, control, sell and lease facilities for the production, generation, transmission, distribution or furnishing of natural or artificial gas, electricity, steam or water or the collection, disposition or treatment of sewage and to furnish or render such services to the public within or beyond their corporate limits or both; conferring the power of eminent domain; conferring certain powers and imposing certain duties on such municipalities and the controller or auditors thereof; providing for and authorizing the incorporation and election of a board of directors to operate and manage such works and defining its powers and duties; conferring certain powers and imposing certain duties on the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY, PACCHIOLI and STECKEL and Mrs. MARKLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 118.

An Act to define, license and regulate, resident and nonresident auctioneers and apprentice auctioneers in certain political subdivisions, and revising, consolidating and making the law uniform relative thereto; creating the State Auctioneers Commission; conferring certain powers and duties on the commission and on certain departments and officers of the State and local governments; providing for the keeping of records and the inspection thereof; repealing certain inconsistent laws, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY, PACCHIOLI and STECKEL and Mrs. MARKLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 119.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," establishing the State Auctioneers' Commission as a departmental administrative commission in the Department of Public Instruction; fixing the qualifications and compensation of members, and imposing certain duties on the commission.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. VAUGHAN, RIGBY and WILT.

RESOLUTION No. 8.

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1955.

Whereas, The Westinghouse Electric Company has long been a leader in the field of electrical research to such an extent that it has achieved world-wide renown for its activities in this and related fields; and

Whereas, The Westinghouse Electric Company established radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh as the world's

first commercial radio station, and has maintained high standards of quality in presenting fine entertainment to the homes and families within the large area receiving the programs transmitted by radio station KDKA; and

Whereas, At noon today television station WDTV becomes known as station KDKA-TV, thereby opening the field of television transmission to the ever growing field of fine services rendered by the Westinghouse Electric Company to the greater Pittsburgh area and to this entire Commonwealth; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its hearty congratulations to Westinghouse Electric Company, and its officers and employes, for the long years of service to the citizens of this Commonwealth, and to the residents of Pittsburgh and surrounding areas in particular and for its entrance into the field of television transmission as another field of public endeavor in which it will now be of great service to an appreciative public.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORT OF DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

The SPEAKER laid before the House the 199th Semi-Annual Statement, December 1, 1954, of The Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

(For report see Appendix.)

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER. The Chair laid before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, Honorable George M. Leader, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

February 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly:

It is now accepted generally that society has an obligation to provide an economy that aims at full employment of all persons able and willing to work, and that society owes a measure of protection to those among us who are out of work through no fault of their own.

The Congress of the United States has by law declared that full employment is the national policy of the United States, and provided that the vast influence of the Federal government on our economic affairs should be so directed as to promote the full employment of our working force.

As long ago as 1936, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted legislation establishing a system of unemployment compensation under which payments are made to men and women who are out of work. The theory of this system was analogous to the Biblical story of the seven fat and seven lean years—in effect, it provided that in times of prosperity, sufficient funds would be collected, as a percentage of total wages paid, to provide for a reserve against demands for unemployment compensation in times of distress.

Unfortunately, we have not achieved full employment in the national economy. Pennsylvania in particular has all too many areas in which employment declined drastically in 1954.

At the same time, we have failed to protect adequately our funds for the payment of unemployment compensation claims.

As a result, we are close to what is aptly described as a point of peril.

I most earnestly request the General Assembly to act promptly to remove from our system of compensation the "peril point" provisions which are now both a threat to the unemployed who so desperately need their unemplyment compensation payments and a threat to employers who are faced with a sudden and very heavy increase in their payments to the fund.

It is idle now to lament the past, except that our memories of error may insure better future performance. Successive acts of the Legislature reduced contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund to a point where in 1953, a year of high employment, only $84,400,000 was collected in contributions against $102,400,000 paid out in claims.

As a result, in 1954—a year of difficulty—only $87,900,000 was paid into the fund in employer contributions while $260,800,000 was paid out of it in claims.

I am sure we are now convinced that we should never again be so improvident.

Prompt action is now necessary to prevent the weekly unemployment compensation payment from falling from $30.00 to $20.00. That is what existing law will soon require. All of us are aware that $20.00 weekly does not put much food on the table in these times.

Prompt action is equally necessary to prevent the payments by employers from rising to a flat 2.7 per cent of the taxable wages of their employes. This too is what existing law will soon require. I believe we are agreed that it is presently too heavy a burden for industry in this state to absorb, without jeopardizing our common efforts to add to employment opportunities in Pennsylvania.

Amendments to the law have been prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry and the Attorney General, approved by me, and will be introduced in the Legislature. The analysis of these amendments prepared by Secretary of Labor and Industry Torquato is appended to this message.

They will have the full support of this Administration, and I trust, the hearty acceptance of both parties in the General Assembly.

Their primary purpose is to wipe out the "peril point" provision of the existing law, and thereby protect the persons drawing unemployment compensation from a hardship reduction in their weekly payments while they likewise protect the employer from a hardship increase in his payments to the fund.

They also will include some other changes in the law which we regard as necessary and proper. The principal changes to be suggested are:

1. The present maximum unemployment compensation payment will be increased from the present $30 weekly to $35.00 weekly.

2. The benefit duration period will be extended from the present 26 weeks to 30 weeks.

3. All claimants, once declared eligible for benefits, will be entitled to the maximum benefit period of 30 weeks.

4. A contribution table for employers will be provided that will, according to present estimates, bring to the fund a contribution of $140,000,000 during 1955. The average rate of contribution will be 1.65 per cent of payroll, as against the 2.7 per cent which would be enforced under the provisions of the present law.

5. A provision for assistance to new employers in Pennsylvania by permitting them eligibility for lower contribution rates, based on experience, in one year plus, instead of the present four years.

There are other amendments, more specialized and technical in nature, that will liberalize certain benefit aspects of the law, and tighten it in regard to fraudulent claims.

In my judgment, the increase in benefits and the extension of the time period on which they are paid is necessary in order to recognize today's living costs and to restore a reasonable ratio between earnings and benefits.

The increase in employer payments is as moderate as it can be under our circumstances, in which we are forced to make amends for the errors of past years. It does not fully put the fund on a basis where the annual contributions will balance expected benefit payments during 1955. Admittedly, we are taking some degree of calculated risk against the future, so that we may avoid an increase in the rate of contribution which might prove of diminishing return when the whole economy of Pennsylvania is considered.

It is my belief that the proposed amendments will give Pennsylvania a revised system of unemployment compensation which will compare favorably with that of any progressive state. It is my hope that the members of the Legislature will consider them fully, approve them in substance, and send them to me for my approval and enactment into law.

In a sense, of course, it is tragic in terms of human lives, of homes and families, and in terms of our society, that unemployment compensation should be a major issue.

We should be acting to reduce unemployment itself; to stop this wastage of our best resource, human energy and skill.

I am sure that each of you will join with this Administration to use all of the powers of State Government to expand job opportunities in our Commonwealth. The success of our effort will determine the stress that the future will put upon our system of unemployment compensation.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

ELIMINATING THE "PERIL POINT" FOR CLAIMANT BENEFITS—(Section 404 (d) and (e)

Under the present Statute, as of April 1, 1955, the maximum weekly benefit rate will be reduced from $30 to $20. The maximum duration of benefit payments will be cut from 26 weeks to 20 weeks, and the total amount of compensation payable to an unemployed worker will be reduced from $780.00 to $400.00. Apart from the great unfairness of this measure from the viewpoint of the unemployed and their families, the imposition of these cuts in benefit disbursements will adversely affect the State's economy and blunt the recovery objectives of the whole wage insurance program. No other State has a similar provision of equal harshness. The bill submitted eliminates this unrealistic standard.

ELIMINATING THE "PERIL POINT" FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS—(Section 301 (c))

Under the present Statute, employer contribution rates will be increased slightly for the first calendar quarter (January, February and March, 1955), but commencing with the second quarter, will all be raised to a flat 2.7%. The 2.7% rate would bring in an estimated $230,000,000 for 1955, less several millions of dollars for the lower rate during the first quarter. To avoid inflicting this heavy burden on Pennsylvania industry, this bill contains a contribution table which, it is estimated, will provide $140,000,000 for 1955. The average contribution rate for 1955 would thus be 1.65% a rate which despite the rise over last year, still compares favorably with those in other nearby and similar industrial States.

During the prosperous post-war years, when the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund should have been built up for possible periods of protracted unemployment, the policy instead was to keep the contribution rate low and even to reduce it to a point that has proved to be unsafe and unsound. The attached tables, marked "Exhibit A" and "Exhibit B" reflect the story and the developing predicament of Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation Fund during the Postwar years. The tables show that other States, through action taken, have maintained a sounder financial status for their funds, despite the stress of the last sixteen months of unemployment.

It is not possible, nevertheless, to repair the damage of these years in one year. Therefore, the Administration is requesting the enactment of a contribution table which, while it will bring an estimated $140,000,000, will still be substantially less than estimated expenditures for the year. This is being done in the belief and hope that 1955 and 1956 will show improvement in employment, raise a larger sum of money in contributions and, more important, decrease in unemployment, thus reducing the drain on the Fund. It is felt, too, that a higher contribution rate might discourage expansion of long-established Pennsylvania industries and tend to deter new industries from locating in the Commonwealth. For all of these reasons, therefore, the submitted contribution table is presented to the Legislature for approval and enactment.

There is provision also for placing the computation of contribution rates on an annual,, instead of quarterly, basis. Quarterly redeterminations are not feasible administratively and unsettling to employers planning annual expenditures.

RAISING BENEFIT MAXIMUM TO $35 PER WEEK—(Section 404)

It is recommended that the present maximum of $30 per week be raised to $35 per week (a) to keep pace with the increased cost-of-living which unemployment benefits are intended to meet and

(b) to restore a proper ratio between average earnings and benefit rates. There have been no increase in benefits in this area in Pennsylvania since 1951. Recent developments in these fields have left the Pennsylvania Law behind in this matter.

EXTENSION OF DURATION OF BENEFITS TO A UNIFORM 30 WEEKS—(Section 404)

The Pennsylvania Law presently provides for a minimum of 13 weeks and a maximum of 26 weeks. The recommendation of the Administation is that this be changed to uniform duration of 30 weeks for all eligible claimants. Many of the States have enacted uniform duration of benefits provisions and Pennsylvania has been lagging behind in this particular. The extension to 30 weeks will affect a minority of claimants but benefit those hardest hit. Throughout large areas of Pennsylvania, we now see claimants who have exhausted their benefit rights and are turning to the Department of Public Assistance. Covered workers should be able to obtain more help from the insurance fund and the program which is designed to protect them.

FULL-TIME WEEKLY WAGE—(Section 404)

During the recent spells of short-time employment, a small but increasingly substantial number of claimants have found themselves measured for unemployment benefits in accordance with their short-time earnings. The Bill proposes that the weekly benefits rate for such claimants be measured instead by their full-time weekly wage or earnings in high quarter, whichever is the greater. In effect, this will place the Unemployment Compensation Law within the purview of the Romig decision, well known in Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Law and characteristic of the early years of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

PROVISIONS REGARDING ELIGIBILITY OF PREGNANT CLAIMANTS—(Section 401 (d))

Until the last Session of the Legislature, female claimants who were pregnant remained eligible so long as they established their ability to work in their usual or similar occupations. In 1953, the Legislature established an arbitrary rule denying benefits to claimants after the sixth month of pregnancy and for 30 days after confinement, irrespective of ability to work. This provision will eliminate the 1953 enactment inequity and return such claimants to eligibility if they are able and available to work.

PERSONAL GOOD CAUSE—(Section 402 (b))

For many years the Pennsylvania Law allowed benefits to be paid to claimants who found it necessary to leave employment voluntarily for reasons of good personal cause.. These usually involved health or family circumstances. Several years ago, the Legislature changed this provision by limiting personal good cause to that good cause which was attributable to employment. The mother with children to care for who had been able to work but due to a family problem now needed to suspend employment was indefinitely disqualified. This type of harshness is eliminated in the draft Bill and allows such a person to become eligible for benefits so long as she is able and available for work and can meet the other tests of eligibility. No cost will accrue to her employer for benefits paid to her since the Act provides for relief of charges to an employer for workers who voluntarily leave employment for personal cause.

VACATION SHUT-DOWNS—(Section 4 (u))

Under the present Law and judicial opinions, claimants who are unemployed by reason of a plant shut down, and who did not receive vacation money from their employers because of lack of seniority, are nevertheless denied benefits if such plant's shut-down was pursuant to a union-management agreement. This is an inequity which is not logical. The submitted Bill proposes the restoration of eligibility to such claimants who meet the other tests of the Law provided they are uncompensated by their employer. This amendment will bring Pennsylvania's Law into line with judicial opinions set forth in other industrial States.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4 (w) OF THE LAW TO INCLUDE THE $6 EXEMPTION ON EARNINGS

This provision is necessary to correct a typographical error in the 1953 amendments.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF COVERED WAGES IN COMPUTING ELIGIBILITY—(Section 4 (x))

Under the present provisions of the law, claimants' wages, as soon as earned, are credited to applicable quarter. This has created many situations wherein a claimant who earned $5,000 in a base year was nevertheless credited only with $3,000 during the first 6 or 9 months of that base year. In a succeeding benefit year, the inability to consider wages earned in the latter part of the year deprived many such claimants of eligibility status or reduced their benefits substantially. This provision of the Act will eliminate that inequity.

STRENGTHENING FRAUD PROVISIONS—(Sections 201, 801 and 804)

The penal provisions for fraudulent claims against the Unemployment Compensation Fund are both extended and increased in severity as part of the Administration's program to keep the Fund available only for those truly eligible. Stepped-up action against fraudulent claimants is being initiated by the Administration and these provisions will assist in that objective.

REDUCED PERIOD REQUIRED FOR NEW EMPLOYERS IN DETERMINING ELIGIBLITY FOR REDUCED RATES—(Section 301)

Under the present Law it is legally impossible for a new employer to receive a reduced rate during the first four years of his operations. This requirement is unnecessarily harsh and tends to discourage the starting of new enterprises. In recognition of this fact, the 83rd Congress modified the Federal requirement of three years employment experience by authorizing the States to extend experience rating tax reductions to new employers after they have had at least one year of such experience under the State Law.

It should be noted that the new Federal Law does not oblige but merely permits a State to lower its rate eligibility requirements. We would be remiss in discharging our responsibilities to the employers in the Commonwealth if we failed to take advantage of this Federal Amendment. Accordingly, we recommend the easing of time requirements which a new employer must meet to establish an employment experience entitling him to a reduced contribution rate commensurate with the risk incident to his operations.

Proposed liberalization of eligibility require-

ments in our present Law would result in the following advantages:

1. Encourage new industry by reducing contribution rates after one year of employment experience.
2. Place Pennsylvania employers in a more favorable competitive situation with employers in other States, and
3. Promote fuller employment for the citizens of the Commonwealth.

EXHIBIT A

KEY FACTS as to UNEMPLOYMENT FUND EXPERIENCE under the law of PENNSYLVANIA
1946-1954

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
					Basic Dollar Data—in millions				
1. Taxable wages	$5,748.5	6,645.7	7,172.0	6,882.0	7,268.3	7,953.6	8,180.2	8,481.2	8,100.0[1]
2. Year-end fund	$ 587.0	607.6	635.5	571.0	534.6	607.2	557.9	552.6	391.7
3. Contributions paid in year	$ 62.6	66.4	61.2	62.5	62.1	127.0	47.7	84.4	87.9
4. Benefits	$ 94.5	57.3	46.0	140.5	110.2	66.3	109.9	102.4	260.8
					Ratios to (% of) Year's Taxable Wages				
5. Year-end fund (2÷1) ...	% 10.2	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.6	6.8	6.5	4.8
6. Contributions (3÷1)	% 1.09	1.00	.85	.91	.85	1.60	.58	1.00	1.09
7. Benefit Cost Rate (4÷1)	% 1.6	.9	.6	2.0	1.5	.8	1.3	1.2	3.2
					Covered Workers—monthly averages—in thousands				
8. Covered Workers	2,827.5	3,032.7	3,102.9	2,958.9	3,026.9	3,160.2	3,161.8	3,218.4	3,011.6[1]
					Dollars Per Covered Worker				
9. Benefits in year (4÷8) .	$ 33.42	18.89	14.82	47.48	36.41	20.98	34.76	31.82	86.60
10. Year-end fund (2÷8) ...	$ 207,60	200.35	204.81	192.98	176.62	192.14	176.45	171.70	130.06

[1] Estimated by Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security

EXHIBIT B

KEY FACTS AS TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUND EXPERIENCE—1954
Selected States

	Penna. 1951	Penna. 1954	Calif.	Ill.	Ind.	Mass.	Mich.	N. J.	N. Y.	W. Va.
					Basic Dollar Data—in millions					
1. Taxable wages	7,953.6	8,100.0	9,050.0	7,70.0	2,920.0	3,710.0	4,950.0	4,100.0	12,840.0	880.0
2. Year-end fund	607.2	391.7	816.0	456.0	197.0	257.0	369.0	471.0	1,267.0	63.0
3. Contributions paid in year	127.0	87.9	124.0	47.0	21.0	77.0	69.0	75.0	213.0	7.0
4. Benefits	66.3	261.3	144.0	134.0	62.0	75.0	147.0	117.0	290.0	35.0
					Ratios to (% of) Year's Taxable Wages					
5. Year-end fund (2÷1)[1]	7.6	4.8	9.02	6.45	6.75	6.93	7.45	11.49	9.87	7.16
6. Contributions (3÷1)[2]	1.60	1.1	1.37	0.66	0.72	2.08	1.39	1.82	1.66	0.80
7. Benefit Cost Rate (4÷1)[3] ..	.8	3.2	1.59	1.90	2.12	2.02	2.97	2.85	2.26	3.98

[1] At year-end, Fund Balance was this percentage of taxable wages (estimated).
[2] Contributions as a percentage of (estimated) taxable wages.
[3] Benefits paid as a percentage of (estimated) taxable wages.

Note: Table wages for States other than Pennsylvania estimated by Actuarial and Financial Services Division, U. S. Bureau of Employment Security.
1954 taxable wages for Pennsylvania estimated by Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

The SPEAKER. The communication from His Excellency the Governor will be printed in the Journal.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. LOPRESTI. HOUSE BILL No. 120.

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal

Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligiblity for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. KENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to bills to be introduced by him.

Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to bills to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to bring to the attention of the Members of this House that today, I think I am correct in my statement, we are in session for five weeks. At least, in my experience in this House, and I probably would have to check this with more experienced hands, such as the Speaker, and some of the gentlemen on the Minority side, I would like to ask them if they would go back in their distant memories and find out if ever they had sat in this House after five weeks of session and not had a calendar on their desks.

We have seen a lot of unusual things this year. We have seen tax programs brought in without budgets. We have seen the cart before the horse. Now we see all of the Members of this House being brought in, costing them money, and being asked to sit here for a Governor's message without even a calendar.

I think it is rather unusual. I do not say that the Governor's message was not worth listening to. We are going to read it later on and find out if any more bloopers have been made, because he is surely making them.

I think it is rather unusual to be brought in five weeks after a session has started and not have a calendar. I am very serious about that. I do not think it is quite proper. I understand we are to be here for three days this week. I understand that there is to be an important piece of legislation brought out today for first reading, which is the Unemployment Compensation bill.

But I do believe the Governor, according to his statements, made mention of unemployment compensation probably months and months ago. At least he mentioned a program months and months ago.

I would like to know when we are going to get around to seeing his program as a whole. I mean that in this way, certainly not one on this side of the House is going to shirk his duties or shirk his work. We want some work. We would like a calendar. The sooner we accomplish it the better.

I would just like to call to the attention of the majority if they continue to bring us in, I do think they should have some bills on the calendar so that we men and women of the House could go to work.

I do not think anybody even on the majority side enjoys coming in here and spending three days in Harrisburg, driving through bad weather, to sit here without a calendar.

I just call it to the attention of the majority at this time and would suggest that in the future they either have a program, or have some bills on our desks, or a calendar on our desks, so that we can accomplish some of the work that the people of Pennsylvaia have elected us to do and that we come here every week to do.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. READINGER. I can remember when the present majority Members of this House sat here, and sat here, and sat here, waiting and hoping that the now Minority could make up its mind what program it wanted to follow so that we could vote for or against it and go home.

My memory is long enough to remember a Session when we were here until December 23rd. I do not know whether the gentleman is suffering from a lapse of memory, he has been here quite a few years, but I am quite sure that many of us on this side can remember doing a lot of dilly-dallying around waiting for bills to be presented to us for our consideration.

I am sure the gentleman who spoke a moment ago for the minority is enjoying the great privilege of sitting on the sideline and critcizing and filing complaints. Probably he feels that if he files enough complaints perhaps it will become a theme song and everybody will start to complain.

But I assure him, as well as the rest of the Members on the minority and the majority side, that before long you will be crying that you have too much work to do. We will expedite things all we can. but we intend to proceed carefully and cautiously and with due deliberation, and we hope that you will have the patience to wait until we fill up the calendars.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to remind the Majority Leader that I am quite willing to agree with him that probably we did dilly-dally in some cases. But while we were dilly-dallying, as the gentleman states, we were working on Members' bills.

I do not think even the Majority Leader's memory even goes back so far as to remember a fifth week of the session without a calendar, without a single bill.

That was our only statement, that we do think we should have a calendar. We would even like to go so far as to ask the majority to release some of their Members' bills. I am sure they must have some bills that are in Committee that are worthwhile. We have not seen them as yet. But I am sure they must have some that they would like to bring out on the floor of this House and discuss.

While we are wasting time or waiting for His Excellency the Governor's program, bring out some of your Members' bills and let us look them over and give those fellows a chance to put some legislation through. We are perfectly willing to support some of them. But cer-

tainly, again let me reiterate it has never been my experience that we have ever had the fifth week of a session without a calendar.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. LOVETT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I just wanted to ask the Minority Leader to please be fair; it has been sixteen years since we had a change of administration. I think at least the gentleman should be fair and give us a chance. We will try to do our best.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. BELL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WORLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Tonight we are sponsoring a bill in this House to let the farmers of Pennsylvania fish in their dug farm ponds without paying a fee, where such farmers furnish the fish for the pond.

Last Monday night this House should have adopted my amendments for a full refund for a gas tax for agricultural purposes, together with my request to abolish the $1.50 filing fee contained in the same amendments. But since that was refused adoption let us now bring this bill on to the floor and pass it.

In order to take all partisanship controversy out of this agriculture bill we have both a Democratic and a Republican sponsor.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. MUSTO asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. CAPANO asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Workmen's Compensation to meet during the session of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. JOHN J. MURRAY asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

Mr. JUMP. I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JUMP. Mr. Speaker, during the 1953 Session of this House I introduced a joint resolution amending the Constitution. From the information that I have received this particular resolution must pass two Sessions of the Legislature and must go to the people for a vote.

That joint resolution passed this House and passed the Senate of 1953. Would I be in order if I were to introduce now that same Joint Resolution for the second time?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman restate his question—he wishes to introduce a constitutional amendment for the second time?

Mr. JUMP. Mr. Speaker, that is correct. It passed the House in 1953 and passed the Senate in 1953.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order to introduce his resolution at this time.

Mr. JUMP. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the newer Members may I read the amendment which is only three lines?

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

Mr. JUMP. ". . . and may exempt all persons on relief, all persons over sixty years of age receiving social security or pension benefits, and all persons over sixty-five years of age, from per capita taxes and any taxes on persons or occupations."

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not desire to create a precedent of introducing bills from the floor. We have made an exception in permitting the gentleman from Luzerne to do so at this time.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. BOWER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. OGILVIE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. ZIEGLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. CAPANO from the Committee on Workmen's Compensation, reported as committed, House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. CAPANO asked and obtained unanimous consent for House Bill No. 120 to be read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 120 entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administred by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORT OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

PENNSYLVANIA MINERALS

Mr. BRETH presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

February 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Pennsylvania Minerals.

Copies of this report were mailed to the members of the House of Representatives February 2, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. TOMPKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 7.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

AERONAUTICS—Mr. Pettigrew, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, February 8, at 11:00 a. m.

CITIES-COUNTIES 2ND and 2ND CLASS A—Mr. Mihm, Chairman, Tuesday, February 8, at 12:30 p. m.

CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE—Mr. Breth, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, February 8, at 12:45 p. m.

LABOR RELATIONS—Mr. Moran, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, February 8, at 1:30 p. m.

LIQUOR CONTROL—Mr. Stank, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday, February 8, at 1:30 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE—Mr. Boies, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday, February 8, at 1:00 p. m.

RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS—Mr. Taylor, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, February 8, at 11:00 a. m.

There will be a Breakfast Meeting of the Service Clubs on Tuesday, February 8, at 8:30 a. m. in the Dining Room of the Cafeteria.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GELFAND. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 8, 1955 at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:43 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1955. No. 10.

SENATE

TUESDAY, February 8, 1955

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM A. BAYLE, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kittanning, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Governor, Whose glory is in all the world, we commend this State to Thy merciful care, that being guided by Thy Providence, we may dwell secure in Thy peace. Grant to these persons, now assembled, and to all others in authority, wisdom and strength to know and to do Thy will. Fill them with the love of truth and righteousness, and make them ever mindful of their calling to serve Thy people in Thy fear, And, finally, may Thy saving health and grace dwell among them in all their strivings. In the name of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. SCHMIDT, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 8, 1955

To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The ideal of our country, throughout its period of independence, has been equality of opportunity. The Declaration of Independence, written and adopted here in Pennsylvania, states that "all men are created equal" and that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."

As imperfect human beings, we have not always been able to realize our ideal. It has been a long and almost ageless struggle to bring into our daily lives the concept which was put before us at our nation's founding. Sometimes that struggle has gone well for the cause of freedom and opportunity; sometimes there have been setbacks.

But, over the years, the net gain has been great.

In recent years, those gains have come at an accelerated pace and in mounting volume. Racial and religious intolerance are on the wane in our national and community life. More and more, we are learning to accept each other as human beings and fellow Americans; to judge each other only on the basis of ability, of decency, of our adherence to the codes of good conduct and good citizenship.

We cannot depend, however, purely upon the increasing level of public understanding and upon the principles taught by all of our great religious faiths, to insure equality of opportunity in every instance—powerful as those influences are. They are at work in every field of human conduct, to our great good, but we still must have laws to state public policy and provide penalties for wrongdoing.

To insure equality of opportunity in our State, the time has certainly come when we should enact appropriate legislation which will declare it to be the public policy of this Commonwealth that individual competence and not race religion or national origin shall be the prerequisite for employment in Pennsylvania.

The Legislature is thoroughly familiar with the type of legislation that has been accepted as a standard for such assurance of equal opportunity.

The platforms of both political parties have repeatedly called for enactment of such Fair Employment legislation.

It is now my hope, and I strongly recommend, that the 1955 session of the Legislature will be remembered as the session in which this promise of equal opportunity was kept. I would like to see this issue taken out of politics, and passed with the sponsorship of members of both parties.

An outline of such effective legislation for equal opportunity would include the statement of public policy; prohibit both employers and labor organizations from discriminating because of race, religion, or national origin; create a Fair Employment Practices Commission as an independent administrative board to administer the act; and endow that Commission with sufficient powers while controlling those powers with sufficient safeguards against abuse.

The legislation should recognize that there are some positions of employment that require particular nationality or religious qualifications, and make reasonable provision for their exclusion from the general terms of the Act.

Persuasion is, of course, the basic instrument in such a program to encourage equal opportunity; education is its

foundation. But in rare instances, it must be recognized, the power of compulsion that lies in the State must be used. The law should so provide.

Such legislation has been adopted by municipal ordinance in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and, from all reports, has been generally accepted and has worked well. Many states have adopted it while we still debated and hesitated, including the neighboring State of New York.

Pennsylvania is the Commonwealth of William Penn, of the Declaration of Independence, of the Battle of Gettysburg. Surely, no American state has so many great associations with the cause of human freedom and of equal opportunity.

It is high time that we wrote into Pennsylvania law a new expression of the American ideal which our history so richly expresses.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

The PRESIDENT. The Communication from the Governor will be spread upon the Journal.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. BLASS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add the following additional sponsors to Senate Bill No. 15, Senator Pechan and Senator Whalley.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town, and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," further regulating notice of appeals from assessments.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government. reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947, (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court, and Superior Court," exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 69, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying assesment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," by further providing for the imposition of taxes under the provisions of said act.

Mr. BLASS, from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

He also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 814), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a

further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing for the composition of the registration commission; imposing duties on the county commissioners; and ending the terms of the present commissioners.

He also, from the Committee on Insurance reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and interinsurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," prescribing prerequisites to the effectiveness of statements in applications for health and accident policies and for reinstatements and renewals of such policies.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. WATKINS and WATSON read in place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 90, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which latches have not been removed.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. SCHMIDT and SCOTT read in place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 91, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1340), entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles; and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility; providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases; regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility; imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue, the State Treasurer and prothonotaries; and prescribing penalties," providing that certain appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, the bill I am about to present is a referendum for horse racing in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, just a "yes" or "no" in this coming election would signify the approval of the people of Pennsylvania for a race track. I really do not know how to put this. Rarely do I rise to make any statement or take any position. I would not want this to sound like a threat, but God help those who use subterfuge methods or act in a fashion that is not in accordance with the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, in presenting this bill, I assure those people who may oppose it that this will be a crusade, because I am sick and tired of listening to people who speak and discuss the problem of racing when they tell us that in the State of New Jersey and in the States of Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia and all the surrounding territories, they have grown and we are still a backward State.

Mr. President, the State of New Jersey last year netted $21,871,000 in taxes and breakage from Garden State, Camden, Atlantic City, Monmouth and also Freehold, a harness track. About $12,000,000 of that tax money probably came from Philadelphians. Pennsylvania and Philadelphia would well profit from a pari-mutual track in the city.

Mr. President, we are now in a period of time when the atomic age has done so much toward the advancement of different things, and we should not be considered a backward State any longer. It is about time that it stopped. It is about time that those who do not like race tracks affix their approval or disapproval at the polls, and give the other people of Pennsylvania an opportunity who believe that Pennsylvania should have a source of revenue as other States have by reason of a race track.

Therefore, Mr. President,—and I say again—in making this statement, I shall keep my word that whoever they are and whoever it is who may try to block this measure, we will meet it head-on.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. DiSILVESTRO, WATSON, WATKINS and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 92, entitled:

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate in regard to horse racing with legal wagering within the State.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

Messrs. DERK, STEVENSON, BLASS, HALUSKA, TOOLE, MALLERY, WADE, WOLFE, MAHANY, PECHAN, SCOTT PEELOR, YOSKO, CHAPMAN, FLACK, McMENAMIN and HAYS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 93, entitled:

An Act to facilitate traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania, at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg, in Monroe County; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of such turnpike and to issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other evidences of

indebtedness and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. McCREESH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 94, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting publication devoted to fictional deeds of crimes, bloodshed, inhumanity, lust or immorality which tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime or violent or depraved acts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. MALLERY read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act repealing section 3, act of May 27, 1841 (P. L. 400), entitled "An act relating to the Election of County Treasurers, and for other purposes."

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. DENT, HOLLAND, LANE, HALUSKA, BANE, WEINER, SCHMIDT, YOSKO, MULLIN, DONOLOW and KOPRIVER, JR. read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 96, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," by redefining certain terms, increasing minimum contributions, providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined, and redetermined, shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate, providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined, increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments, removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation, and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act to amend section two thousand three hundred eighteen of the act approved the ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined," by limiting the powers of the Boards of Trustees of State Institutions within the Department of Welfare.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. LANE and BANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act requiring the construction of safety barriers on the medial strips separating the opposite traffic lanes of the Pennsylvania Turnpike and its extensions, and imposing duties on the Department of Highways and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. HALUSKA and SCHMIDT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 99, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1919 (P. L. 579), entitled "An act to fix the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and to provide for the furnishing of such postage, stationery, and supplies, as may be necessary for the conduct of their offices, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," increasing the expense and clerical allowance of members of the General Assembly; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 100, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office, or of service, removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," increasing compensation and period of service of Senate stenographers.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. YOSKO and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 101, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including

general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," by further regulating the date of the primary election, the duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and nominations to fill certain vacancies.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

DEALING WITH "LIVESTOCK MARKETING IN PENNSYLVANIA"

Mr. MADIGAN, on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following report which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
P. O. BOX 61
ROOM 450—CAPITOL BUILDING
HARRISBURG

February 8, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Livestock Marketing in Pennsylvania.

Copies of this report for members of the Senate have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) BAKER ROYER, Chairman

The PRESIDENT. The Report will be noted in the Journal.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, for the last couple of weeks, I have noticed various newspaper accounts in which they accused the Republican side of this Senate of attempting to obstruct Governor Leader in his plan for reshuffling the various departments of State Government and stymying, as it were, House Bill No. 1. Now, all of you know that House Bill No. 1 did not reach the Senate until yesterday. Previous to that time, it was being considered by the House. So how we, in the Senate, we Republicans, would be obstructing the Governor in his attempt to get House Bill No. 1 through in the Senate, I do not know and cannot understand.

Mr. President, House Bill No. 1 reached the Senate, as of yesterday, and I had thought that I would urge Senator Diehm, the Chairman of the State Government Committee, to which the bill was referred, to have an early meeting, perhaps this week, and consider the bill. If it had any merit to it, then we should get the bill out of committee. If it needed amendments, then prepare amendments and have the bill reported out as amended.

Now, Mr. President, I find that there is no necessity to do that speedy work this week because a supplemental bill has been introduced in the House, at the insistence of the Governor, to do certain things to carry out the intentions, evidently, of House Bill No. 1; that is, to have a certain committee appointed to make recommendations to the Legislature on various specific plans.

Evidently, Mr. President, the Governor, contrary to my thinking and the thinking of a great many other people in Pennsylvania, and especially the newspaper editors, does not have any plan to submit to the Legislature. Therefore, he needs some kind of a committee or commission set up to prepare certain plans and recommendations. In other words, this would be somewhat on the order of the Chesterman Committee.

I do not know what various plans this committee would consider that were not considered by the Chesterman Committee. The Chesterman Committee studied for a long while and finally brought out various plans that they thought might save the Commonwealth some money. As you know, they did not come to back up their findings or give us any evidence of how they were going to save this money, but the bills, however, were presented at that time to carry out the recommendations of the Chesterman Committee and were sponsored by my good friend, Senator Dent, and myself. The thing was done according to law and the Constitution of Pennsylvania by the presentation of bills, and not according to some unconstitutional method. Then, we went over them. All of those bills, as you will remember, were referred to the Rules Committee, of which I was the Chairman. They were no sooner referred to the Rules Committee when they were reported out, and we voted on them in the Senate. Some of them passed; most of them were defeated. As a remember at the time, the whole thing was characterized by my good friend, Senator Dent, as a ghastly joke.

Mr. President, I do not know how this committee is going to come up with anything else. However, we do not have to decide that now. What I am trying to make crystal clear to all the Senators and all the newspapers, and especially the newspaper editors, is that there is no necessity right now for us to consider House Bill No. 1 until this supplemental bill gets over to us. It is only for that reason, I understand, that the State Government Committee is not considering House Bill No. 1 this week.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I can appreciate the position of the Majority. However, to clarify the situation so that there are no misunderstandings, it must be realized that in order to have any duties for a commission to perform, we must first enact legislation creating the reorganization plan, or, rather, set up the reorganization right under the law.

Mr. President, the Governor intended from the very beginning, as you will note from the contents of House Bill No. 1, that it follow very closely, almost word for word, the reorganization plan of the Federal Government, known as the Hoover Commission. In that plan, you will note, the first thing the Federal Government did was to pass a reorganization law. That is exactly what House Bill No. 1 does. They followed through after that, naming a commission made up of twelve members; four members named by the President pro tempore, four members named by the Speaker of the House and four members named by the President of the United States.

Now, Mr. President, you cannot name a commission until you have a job for them to do. That is why the reorganization commission followed about a week later, a week or so after the plan had passed the House. However, if the Majority wishes to wait until that legislation is introduced in the Senate, we shall be glad to submit the commission legislation Monday, or tomorrow, if we meet tomorrow, and then the committee can study both bills.

Mr. President, in order to further clarify the situation, I might state that the Governor would not be in a position— it would be presumptuous for the Governor of Pennsylvania to say that he, after such a short time of being the Governor, already has evolved a plan for the reorganization of the various boards and commissions and departments of the Commonwealth. It would be equally presumptuous on his part to assume that he could represent to this Senate again the so-called Chesterman Reports which were rejected by the Members of the General Assembly just a short space of time ago.

Now, Mr. President, I assume that this commission, which will be made up of legislators, with the various men whom the Governor will name who are learned in the matter of administrative reorganization, I presume that they will, and I assume that they will and I could vouch that they would take up the reports of the Chesterman Committee and see whether or not in these reports which have had so much detail work done prior to now, we may find that the detail work has already been performed for us by the Chesterman Committee. However, in so far as the actual recommendations, perhaps this committee, made up of trained and experienced legislators, working with the Governor's appointees, may come to different conclusions than the Chesterman Committee came to from the very same work sheets that they worked from. I mean, and I say this sincerely, that the Governor of Pennsylvania is not interested in a partisan approach to this problem. I have talked with him and I know that if ever there was a sincere effort on the part of a Chief Administrator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to do a job for the people of this Commonwealth in so far as the reorganization of its governmental functions are concerned, that the present Governor of this State, George M. Leader, a former Member of this Senate, is genuinely and sincerely interested in trying to achieve this goal of an economic readjustment of the various offices.

We all know that over the years, through no fault of any partciular administration, we have added patch upon patch and patch upon patch and we have now before us a conglomerate form of government that is made up of various boards and commissions, many of which have duties that directly conflict with duties in other commissions and boards that have been named. If we can perform this single duty with representatives of both political parties on an equal basis from the halls of the General Assembly serving upon the committee, there is a chance that this Legislature would be able to take pride in its part in doing a job for the people of Pennsylvania in regard to the economic reconstruction and reorganization of our various boards, commissions and departments.

Mr. President, I do not believe that the Governor at any time intended—and I know that there has been no direct quote from the Governor of Pennsylvania, no quote, of condemnation of the procedure in the Senate in regard to any delays that may have been caused by a bill arriving in the Senate and a mere week passing without consideration. There has not been one word of criticism on the part of the Democratic Members of the Senate against the Republican Majority because of delay. In fact, I have had one conversation with the Chairman of that committee, a man who has grown old in the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and in the service of the peoples of this State, and he said to me, "We will definitely take the bill up," and he gave me a date and I was perfectly satisfied with the date. I am sure that my Democratic colleagues and the Governor of Pennsylvania, too, are satisfied with the date which has been set for consideration by that committee. What the committee does is entirely out of his hands, and entirely out of mine or anybody else's. The committee is made up of reasonable Members of this Senate and I am sure that when they act upon this legislation, they will realize the full import of the action they are taking.

I think that they can rest assured that there is not any hope on the part of the Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, or the Democratic Minority in the Senate, or the Majority in the House of attempting to make political capital out of the reorganization plan any more than the Members of the Democratic Party, who are in control of the Federal Government, are hoping to make any political capital or accusing the Eisenhower Administration of making political capital. I would like to read this short notice that appeared on an Associated Press wire out of Washington, D. C., and I quote:

"The House yesterday passed a bill to extend for three years the President's powers to reorganize the government. This would continue the authority through the Eisenhower Administration and one year beyond."

Mr. President, I think this little article shows that we, of the Democratic Party, want the Republican Members to join with us in achieving a reorganization for the benefit of the people of Pennsylvania and not for the benefit of any political party.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I do not know too much above the operations of the Federal Government, but it has been my understanding that specific recommendations were made by the Hoover Commission. I recall that I took a course in Roman Law in college, and about the only thing I remember of that course is a maxim of the Roman Law, that in the known certainty of the law is the safety of all.

I admit, Mr. President, in the bill which has been introduced to reorganize the State government, that I just do not know what is intended by the Governor, but I want to state on my own account that I have always been interested in economy in our government.

I think everyone will admit, Mr. President, that there can be economies effected, and I would sincerely recommend that the Governor submit in bills, so that we may all know, so that it will be plain, what he proposes to do. I am inclined right now to state that I believe that if he should do so, and that if he should state that it is his opinion that dollars can be saved by Bill No. 1 and Bill No. 2, that he will have the wholehearted support of this Senate.

Mr. President, I believe it is terrifically important that we know what we are doing, but adhere to that principle

of the law that in the known certainty of the law is the safety of all.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I think you will agree with me that the Hoxsey so-called cancer cure should have a hearing from the other side.

Mr. President, I want to make several statements about this cure, with no personal allusion to Senator Haluska. I wish to read into the Journal the decision of the United States Court of Appeals, which decision has been verified three times by the United States Supreme Court. I will just read in part, one paragraph. I quote:

"The representation that the Hoxsey liquid medicines are efficacious in the cure of cancer is likewise false and misleading."

Mr. President, I have witnessed these various exhibits before. I have been asked why these people had been cured, and there is nothing to it. I do not witness one instance where a biopsy, which is a scientific method of determining whether they really had cancer or not, was taken. My opinion is that none of these patients had cancer in the beginning.

I, therefore, Mr. President, present to the Legislature the decision of the Eastern Federal Court of Appeal, which has been substantiated three times by the United States Supreme Court.

The PRESIDENT. The court decision presented to us by Dr. Chapman will be spread upon the Journal.

"IN THE
"UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
"FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

"No. 13645

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
"Appellant

"vs.

"HOXSEY CANCER CLINIC, a Partnership, and
"HARRY M. HOXSEY, an Individual
"Appellees.

"Appeal from the United States District Court
"for the
"Northern District of Texas

"(July 31, 1952).

"Before HUTCHESON, Chief Judge, and RUSSELL, and RIVES, Circuit Judges.

"Russell, Circuit Judge: Proceeding under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act,[1] and relying particularly upon its provisions defining labeling,[2] prohibiting introduction into interstate commerce of any drug that is misbranded,[3] and deeming a drug misbranded 'If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular',[4] the United States sought in the trial Court the injunctive relief provided by the Act[5] to prevent the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic, and Harry M. Hoxsey, from introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce bottles of brownish-black, and pink, colored liquids intended for use in the treatment and cure of cancer in man. It is alleged that the drugs, which are distributed and dispatched to physicians, practitioners, and other persons, by defendants are misbranded, because their labeling specifically a booklet accompanying them, contains 'general and specific statements which represent and suggest that said drugs are efficacious in the treatment, mitigation and cure of cancer in man, which statements are false and misleading since said drugs are not efficacious in the treatment, mitigation and cure of cancer in man.' Two substantially similar booklets are involved, though it appears that one is no longer used.

"For the establishment of its claims of general false and misleading statements, the Government relies upon the import and effect of statements made in an address, captioned: "Theory and Application of the Hoxsey Method of Treating Cancer,' by 'J. B. Durkee, D. O., Medical Director of the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic, Dallas, Texas, before the Second Annual Convention of the National Medical Society October 17, 1947 held at Royal Palms Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.', reprinted in the booklets, as well as other statements and representations of the booklets which represent that the Hoxsey medicines are effective in the cure, mitigation, or treatment of internal cancer.

"The claim of specific misrepresentations is predicated upon the contention that a division of the contents of the booklet, which includes the listing of individuals with their post office address and statement of the portion of the body on which the cancer appeared, reprint of proceedings and testimony of patients thereupon given, 'before and after' treatment photographs and comment thereon, and the invitation to write to the individuals listed 'requesting first hand testimony regarding our treatment' when read in conjunction with the statement '"we wish only to present the facts and records of results and benefits received by those who have taken our treatment" . . . leaves the clear representation that the persons named were cured of cancer by the Hoxsey drugs.' The truth is said to be that 'any of these specific representations are downright falsehoods.'

"The defense, in the trial Court by pleading and testimony, and renewed here by argument and brief, challenges each and all of the Government's contentions. The position of the defendants is that, as to the claim of general representations, the contents and statements of the booklets, considered as a whole, expressly deny that the medicines will cure all cases, but only that they cure some, do not cure some, and 'relieve some somewhat.' As to the specific charges of misbranding the defendants' argument is mainly that by use of the word 'patients' in reference to the individuals listed in the booklet there is removed any idea that such persons have been cured. However, it is further contended that the testimony does show that many of the listed individuals were successfully treated and, in some instances, cured. Underlying the entire argument is the fundamental contention that the medicines in question are efficacious in some instances in the cure and alleviation of cancer, and that they represent a 'revolutionary treatment,' which is, in many cases, successful. Running through the entire defense is the claim that the medicines and supportive treatments produce a higher percentage of more satisfactory results in the treatment of cancer than is secured by the other methods of treatment more generally employed of either x-ray, surgery, radium, or, in some instances, use of some of the by-products of atomic bomb production. These so-called orthodox methods are criticised as ineffective and in some cases positively harmful, whereas defendants contend their treatment does not have such harmful results and yet secures a higher percentage of cures.

"The issues thus arising are still present here and require for their solution determination of what representations, general or specific, the booklets may fairly and reasonably be determined to make in the circumstances to which they relate and to the persons to whom they were made, and whether, as so construed and found, the representations are false and misleading within the terms of the statute. Implicit in the latter, and actually controlling here, is whether the Government maintained

[1] 21 U. S. C. 301, et seq.
[2] 21 U. S. C. 321 (m)
[3] 21 U. S. C. 331 (a).
[4] 21 U. S. C. 352 (a).
[5] 21 U. S. C. 332.

either or both of its positions that the medicines in question were not efficacious in the cure of cancer in man, and that, in any event, assuming that its claim of specific representation had been established, it had proved such representation to be false.

"The trial Court made findings of fact and entered conclusions of law,[6] and, upon the ultimate ground that under the testimony as a whole the Government had failed to show the correctness of its charges, concluded that the injunctive relief sought should be denied.

"The Government, as appellant here, strenuously insists that the trial Court's findings and conclusions evidence misapprehension of the legal effect of the competent evidence, as well as failure to apply the controlling law. It is urged that the competent evidence in the case presents undisputed proof of the Government's specific charges of misbranding which entitled the Government to a decree in its favor; that the Court's findings were erroneously induced by consideration of, and reliance upon, incompetent testimony from laymen that they had cancer; and that they were cured; and that the controlling finding by the trial Court that the Hoxsey drugs are not falsely represented as cancer cures and that they do cure cancer are clearly erroneous, should be set aside, and the issuance of an injunction directed by this Court, Appellees relying upon the Court's finding that the treatment 'cures some, and some it does not cure, and some it relieves somewhat. That respondents do not guarantee to cure,' cite it as confirmation of the finding that the representations of the booklet are neither false nor misleading.

"Our consideration of the booklets, which concededly constitute the labeling referred to be the statute,[7] leaves us in no doubt that as concerns the nature and extent of general representation the content and statements of the booklet are intended to, and do, convey the claim that the Hoxsey medicines present a successful cure for cancer in only some cases, but the recitation of their virtues is so emphasized and reiterated as to induce in the mind of one thinking he suffer from cancer a belief that he had an excellent chance to be one of those cases in which the medicine would be successful. The language and entire contents are so hedged about with denials that the treatment is a 'cure-all,' or effective in all cases, that its true import is only that the medicines are effective in a substantial number of cases. For the purpose of this decision, and in determining the truth of such representations, we will accept the more restricted position, to which the Government is driven, that the precise extent of successful cures is immaterial since, it is contended, that the representation that any cure can be effected by use of the medicines is false and misleading. We think the claim of specific representation that the parties listed and given as references for testimonials is sustained to the extent claimed by the Government. It is difficult to imagine that one thinking himself inflicted with the dire disease of cancer and reading and considering the references to these listed patients, and the testimony there set forth, and which is prefaced as this is[8] and reiterated by the conclusion,[9] would reach any other conclusion than that the persons listed were cured of cancer by the Hoxsey drugs. It is common knowledge that such is the representation of 'testimonial letters as is the usual custom.' It is clear that the general representation is that at least the Hoxsey medicines will cure some cancer, and the specific representation is that it has cured the persons listed as patients, and who have testified as to cure, and to whom it is suggested letters be addressed to obtain testimonials to the efficacy of such medicines. The question of whether these representations are false and misleading remains.

"In approaching this question we are guided by some well recognized beliefs and experience so universally entertained and accepted by the practically unanimous aggregate of medical science as that contradiction thereof does not raise a substantial issue of fact. Thus, with practical unanimity, those informed and in position to know are of the firm belief that there is only one reliable and accurate means of determining whether what is thought to be cancer is, in truth and fact, actually cancer. This requires a biopsy, a miscropic examination of a piece of tissue removed from the infected and question diseased region. From this it follows that the opinion of a layman as to whether he has, or had, cancer, or a like opinion as to whether he has been cured and no longer bears the

"[6] 'FINDINGS OF FACT

"1.

" 'The respondent did forward in interstate commerce to physicians in other states who had been present at the Hoxsey Clinic and studied its methods and efficacy for a considerable time, and were using such medicines and prescriptions in their similar treatment.

"2.

" 'That accompanying such shipments were booklets containing the statements and illustrations quoted in the pleadings of both complainant and respondents

"3.

" 'That the respondents: treatment is not injurious. Some it cures, and some it does not cure, and, some it relieves somewhat. That respondents do not guarantee to cure.

"4.

" 'That the statements contained in said labels so pleaded, are neither false nor misleading. That if in doubt as to the effectuality of the treatment, they take the patient on trial, and frequently, without charge to the patient.

"5.

" 'That the percentage of efficient and beneficial treatments by respondents is reasonably comparable to the efficiency and success of surgery and radium, and without the physical suffering and dire consequences of radium, if improperly administered, and surgery, if not successful in completely removing the entire malignant portion.

"6.

" 'That cancer is an aggregation of outlaw cells with the propensity to migrate and grow in size and in the territory covered and the definite destruction of the body, or, a serious portion thereof.

"7.

" 'That the respondents do have two basic medicines to which are added, if and when the examination of the patient calls for such additions, a large number of drugs and mitigations in separate a room at the clinic. (sic) That it also subtracts and changes the basic elements of the two medicines as indicated, in the judgment of the Medical Director of the clinic when indicated by the examination of the patient, but that no such prescription accompanies shipments made in interstate commerce to the doctors in other states who are using the Hoxsey method, nor does the same appear upon the bottles or receptacles of the medicine.

"8.

" 'That the Food and Drug Inspectors seized medicines and pamphlets and booklets such as are pleaded from the doctors in other states who have been using the Hoxsey method, and which came interstate commerce. That such seizures were prior to the institution of this suit, since which time the respondents have made no interstate shipments of either pamphlets, or, medicines.

" 'CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

" 'It is not necessary that mislabeling, or, misbrandings within the meaning of the Act shall actually be on the container, but they may accompany it, or reach the user in some other manner. There is some authority to the contrary, but I think the case of Kordel v. United States, 335 U. S. 345, and the case of United States v. Urbuteit, 335 U. S. 355, are controlling.

" 'The exemptions provided for in the Act with reference to physicians' prescriptions, and the placing of the contents on the bottle, or, container, are not applicable, nor can they be of any use to the respondents here, because the respondents' method in forwarding articles and pamphlets to the physicians in other states who were using the method and treatments were not so displayed. Nor can the plea of good faith, or, the charitable inclinations of the respondents save them from the rigors of the Act. Nor can the discontinuance of the practice of shipments to physicians in other states, save the respondents from the injunctive features of the Act, even though the Chancellor, speaking in equity, will not require that which is useless.

" 'Nevertheless, the facts disclosed by the testimony and found as above, as well as the failure of the government to successfully carry the burden and show a preponderance of the testimony, the correctness of its charges, merits, and must have, a refusal of the injunctive relief sought, and a dismissal of the bill, and such order and decree is, accordingly, announced.'

"[7] Kordel v. United States, 335 U. S. 345; United States v. Urbuteit, 335 U. S. 355.

"[8] 'We are not going to use printed space for testimonial letters as is the usual custom, however, you will find a list of patients following, with cases no doubt paralleling your own. We are giving you their names and addresses. If you write, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope we feel you will receive a testimonial first-hand.'

"[9] 'Space does not permit us to give a complete list of all our patients, therefore, we have selected the above cases for the reason that they represent a cross section of the various types of patients treated at this institution.

'You will no doubt find in this list a condition similar to that with which you or some member of the family are afflicted. We would suggest that you correspond with some of these patients, enclosing a self-addressed envelope, requesting first-hand testimony regarding our treatment.'

disease, if, in fact, it ever actually existed, is entitled to little, if any, weight. It is further true that despite the vast and continuous research which has been conducted into the cause of, and possible cure for, cancer the aggregate of medical experience and qualified experts recognize in the treatment of internal cancer only the methods of surgery, x-ray, radium and some of the radioactive by-products of atomic bomb production. This is so even though the ghastly truth is that these methods frequently fail and are, in many cases, themselves unsatisfactory. But it is true, nevertheless, that with present enlightment they are our sole defense against the source of cancer. We think this statement evidences no acceptation of any particular school or segment of qualified expert medical opinion and belief, though it is not to say that persons activated by self-interest or ignorance may be found to express a contrary opinion. It is to say, however, that upon such subjects a Court should not be so blind and deaf as to fail to see, hear and understand the import and effect of such matters of general public knowledge and acceptance, especially where they are established by the overwhelming weight of disinterested testimony as appears in the record now before us.

"Two liquid medicines which are shown to have been distributed by the defendants in interstate commerce for use in treatment of cancer are involved in this action.[10] One is a black, or brownish-black mixture; the other a pink medicine. Their respective formulae are neither secret nor contested. The analysis of samples of the drugs showed that the proportion of ingredients of the black medicine varied, but contained potassium iodide and extracts, (omitting the scientific names), from prickly ash bark, buckthorn, red clover blossom, alfalfa, and cascara sagrada The pink medicine contained potassium iodide and lactate of pepsin These drugs are shipped in 16 ounce bottles, to patients in diluted form, and to osteopaths in concentrated form with direction to add enough water (in case of the black), or elixir of pepsin (in case of the pink), to make a gallon. Illustrative analyses of the dilution are: water, 62 per cent, potassium iodide, 26.4 per cent, plant extractives, 7.9 per cent, mineral matter other than potassium iodide, 6/10ths of 1 per cent, and licorice flavoring; another, water 53.2 per cent, alcohol, 5.1 per cent, sugars, 12/6 per cent, potassium iodide, 29½ per cent, and the presence of pepsin; another, water 94½ per cent, potassium iodide, 4½ per cent, plant extractives, 9/10ths of 1 per cent, and the presence of a licorice like flavoring; another, water, 76 per cent, alcohol, 7.2 per cent, sugars, 15 per cent, potassium iodide, 1.3 per cent and the presence of pepsin, and this was a 'slightly acid preparation.' The source of supply is the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Dallas, Texas. The defendant, Harry M. Hoxsey, is not a doctor, but a layman. It is his claim that the Hoxsey cancer drugs were originated by his grandfather about 1840 in Kentucky; were later used by his son, the defendant's father, and, after the defendant's father's death in 1919 the present Mr. Hoxsey carried on the treatment and preparation of the drugs at the clinic, which was in charge of a doctor. The present director is Dr. J. B. Durkee, a doctor of osteopathy. The clinic operates through osteopaths and the drugs may be obtained from the clinic in Dallas, or from osteopaths in other states who have obtained the medicines by shipments from the clinic. The clinic does not maintain hospital facilities and patients who go there for treatment take the medicines away with them for self-administration. Supplies are replenished by shipments of the medicines to them.

"Upon the trial the Government, after establishing the interstate shipments of drugs and booklets, and testimony as to the formulae and analyses of the drugs in question, introduced the testimony of highly qualified and experienced experts as to the pharmacological and pathological reaction and effect of the drugs in the Hoxsey medicines. Dr. David I. Macht, a physician specializing in pharmacological and experimental therapeutics, with impressive qualifications, who has done work on potassium iodide and emodin bearing drugs such as cascara-sagrada and buckthorn, testified that potassium iodide could cause untoward reactions in most people. The amount received from the black medicine, when taken as recommended, could cause damage in some people. There is no basis for therapeutic use of the drugs found in the medicines, or any combination of them in the treatment and experienced in his speciality, had conducted extensive research in cancer and in connection with his research had studied and experimented in the use of potassium in cancer in affiicted animals and also upon a group of 27 volunteer patients, all of whom were 'very far gone, inopertable and obviously incurable cases of cancer.' From these studies and experiments, he concluded that potassium increases the rate of growth in cancer and is not advisable in cancerous patients. It was his opinion, based upon such experiments, that the result of a patient with a malignant growth taking a daily dose as prescribed of the Hoxsey medicine would be to speed the growth of the cancer. Testimony was also presented of a controlled labortary experiment carried out at the Jackson Memorial Laboratories, Bar Harbor, Maine, an institution engaged in the fundamental research of the biology of cancer, to show the effects of both types of Hoxsey medicine in treating cancerous mice. The physicians and scientists participating in the test possessed superior qualifications and extensive experience in such matters. It is shown that the manner and method of such experiments was in accordance with the best known and accepted practice and was applicable to the treatment of cancer in humans to the extent that 'those agents which have been shown to produce beneficial effects against cancer in man, in general have been—they produce definite beneficial effects in some cancer on experimental animals.' The Hoxsey medication had no beneficial therapeutic effect on the cancer of the affiicted mice. It was testified by Dr. R. L. Clark, an expert of superior qualification and experience, that the recognized and only accurate method of diagnosing cancer is by a biopsy examination of the tissue, made by someone who has made a special study of the process. He stated that he knew of no medicine taken orally that would cure cancer, and he considers that there are two different methods of curing cancer known today, 'one of them is by removing the tumor by surgery, generally, and the other one is by using radiation therapy, which constitutes x-ray, radium, and more recently some of the products, by-products, of the atomic bomb production.' This witness was one of five directors and medical consultants at the Atomic Energy Plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

"Against this background the Government developed its case by presenting testimony in the form of case histories of sixteen persons who had taken the Hoxsey medicine for treatment of internal cancer. Nine of these persons are among those listed in that part of the booklet which we have held to constitute specific representations of cure. We shall not undertake to lengthily detail the voluminous evidence. It followed the general pattern of showing physical examination, the making of the biopsy and pathological examination of the tissue, and dependent upon the facts in the particular case, that, where actual malignancy was present it was neither retarded nor cured by the use of the Hoxsey medicines; or there was in fact no malignancy; and that certain of the persons who had cancer were operated on for cancer, or died, while taking the Hoxsey treatment; that one patient with cancer declined surgery, used the Hoxsey medicine, but died of cancer; and one regressed while taking the medicine but improved with subsequent x-ray therapy. Each of these critical circumstances was shown by the testimony of examinations, diagnoses and result by medical doctors, pathologists, and scientific examination, all had and done in accordance with

[10] Throughout the booklets referred to, and in the testimony, there are references to external, or skin cancers also. The defendants, in addition to the liquid medicines for the tratment of internal cancer, also have an escharotic treatment for external, or skin, cancer. This consists of a corrosive or caustic substance the basic ingredient of which is arsenic. The Government makes no contention as to this medicine, or with reference to external cancer, and consequently this medicine and the question of its use and efficacy in the treatment and cure of external cancers, and, in fact, the entire subject of external cancers is not here involved.

the generally accepted and approved methods and means of ascertaining and determining the facts in such instances. If such testimony be accepted as credible, it clearly establishes the Government's contention that the Hoxsey drugs in question are not efficacious in the treatment, mitigation and cure of cancer in man, contrary to the general representation of the booklet, and that the specific representation as to nine of those persons listed by name in the booklet are not true in that such persons were not cured of cancer by the use of such drugs.

"The defendants countered the case of the Government with testimony as to twenty-two cases of claimed cancer cure, as well as the testimony of three osteopaths, Dr. Durkee, the director of the clinic, Dr. Macauley, a general practitioner of Jefferson City, Missouri, and Dr. Downs of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Hoxsey did not testify. Eleven of the twenty-two cases concerned alleged cancer of the skin and the result of the use of the Hoxsey powder and salve. Some of these also took the internal medicine, though it is not shown that this had any effect upon the alleged cancer and the testimony is to the effect that the powders and salves were escharotics which destroyed the cancer tissue, as well as the normal tissue. In any event, the Government made no charge with reference to the powder or salve or to external or skin cancer, and contends here, correctly we think, that these eleven cases were irrelevant to the question in issue, which dealt solely with the efficacy of the black and pink drugs taken orally for the cure of internal cancer. In three of the remaining eleven cases of alleged cancer cure the only evidence that the patient actually had cancer when he went to the clinic was the testimony of the witness. Each of these was a patient at the clinic prior to the beginning of Dr. Durkee's employment there in 1946. Over the objection of the Government, they were permitted to testify that they had cancer. In the cases of four of the eight remaining alleged cancer cures the Government introduced medical testimony of doctor's who had treated and operated on the patients to show that the cancerous condition had been successfully treated before the patient went to the Hoxsey Clinic. In three of these cases the absence of malignancy was shown by pathological examination. After apparent cure, these patients went to the Hoxsey Clinic and took the liquid medicine. In one of the cases within fifteen days after the negative result of the biopsy examination had been ascertained, Dr. Durkee, without a biopsy, stated he found cancer. In the four remaining cases the patients were likewise permitted to testify that they had cancer, or had been told that they had cancer, but there is no evidence of biopsy, and any proof of the nature of the disease these patients suffered is dependent upon the diagnosis and testimony of Dr. Durkee. Under these circumstances, the Government contends that in no instance is there reliable scientifically acceptable evidence that the patient had a cancer when the Hoxsey medication was instituted. Dr. Macauley had practiced his profession since 1941 and had spent approximately a year at the Hoxsey Clinic. He admitted that he is not a cancer expert. He conceded that the only proper method of diagnosing a cancer is to make a biopsy and pathological examination of the tissue. Dr. Downs testified to the same effect. Dr. Durkee testified that he did not 'need a biopsy to make a diagnosis of cancer.' Substantially his entire experience and practice with cancer has been at the Hoxsey Clinic where during the past five or six years he has personally examined or treated five or six thousand patients. He personally examines all of the patients, seeing thirty-five to fifty a day, and spending between five and ten minutes with each on the average, though with some longer than others. Of this number, he estimates he has taken between three and four hundred biopsies. Not many were made of patients by other people at his request.

"The above restricted summaries are not stated in an attempt to review in detail a voluminous record, but to show the general nature of the case put forward by the plaintiff and the defendant and to point up the difference in the type of proof presented by the Government to establish the allegations of the complaint, and the type of proof relied upon by the defendant to cast doubt upon the Government's case as thus presented.

"Based upon the claim of supremacy of scientific testimony and pathological examination over the opinions of lay witnesses that they had cancer and were cured, or their hearsay testimony of what doctors had told them of their condition, and likewise over the testimony of Dr. Durkee, who, it is contended, was not only a vitally interested witness, but also without sufficient qualifications as an expert, the Government contends that as to the nine instances of specific misrepresentations its evidence is actually undisputed and requires a decree in its favor. It is also contended that it was prejudicial error for the trial Court to permit laymen to testify that they had, or were cured of, cancer, or as to what a physician had told them as to their condition. The third major contention of the Government is that the trial Court's findings that the Hoxsey drugs are not falsely represented as cancer cures and that they do cure cancer are clearly erroneous.

"We have already stated the effect we think proper to give to the general and specific representation set forth in the booklets, the labeling of the drugs. Our consideration of the record and the nature of the issue involved has led to the firm conclusion that the trial Court's findings of fact that the representations in the labeling were neither false nor misleading, and that the brownish-black and pink colored medicines were efficacious in the cure of cancer in man are clearly erroneous. Thus, even if it be assumed, arguendo, that there is some measure of conflict in the evidence relating to the falsity of the specific representations referred to above, still, it is clear that a finding that such representations are true is not supported by substantial evidence. It is equally clear that, without regard to any general rule of admissibility of the testimony of laymen as to the existence of disease or physical injury or as to the curative effect of drugs, [11] when the subject of investigation is the existence of cancer, the personal testimony of the lay sufferer is entitled to no weight, since the overwhelming preponderance of qualified opinion recognizes that not even the experts can assuredly diagnose this condition without the aid of biopsy and pathological examination. Hearsay testimony of what such a person has been told by a physician is entitled to no greater weight. Except for such testimony and the testimony of the three osteopaths, two of whom did not claim to be experts on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and the third of whom is a definitely interested witness who testified as to ability to diagnose contrary to all accepted scientific knowledge, the testimony on behalf of the Government in the full and complete establishment of its case of misbranding is not substantially disputed. We think this so-denominated conflicting evidence is wholly insufficient to cast such doubt upon the testimony adduced in behalf of the Government as to authorize the trial Court to find that the Government had failed to carry the burden of establishing the truth of the allegations of its complaint. To the contrary, we think that the evidence in this case, considered as a whole, should, and must, induce a conviction that the finding of the trial Court that the representations were neither false nor misleading is so 'against the great preponderance of the credible testimony that it does not reflect or represent the truth and right of the case.' [12] On the entire evidence we are 'left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.' United States v. Gypsum Co., 333 U. S. 364, 395. We recognize, as we must, that the cause, effect and cure of cancer are so obscure and indefinite that there obtains in the entire subject an area of the unknown. It is never-

"[11] Cf. United States v. 141 Bottles of Drug Products, S. D. Texas, not reported; affirmed in Hall v. United States 5 Cir., 267 Fed. 795; Federal Trade Commission v. Kay, 35 F. 2d, 160, 162.

"[12] Sanders v. Leech, 158 F. 2d. 486."

theless the duty of a Court in making determination of questions of such great public moment as those which now confront us to give weighty consideration to the experience of the past and the accepted views and findings of science as held and confirmed by such experience and as likewise shown by the weight of the testimony to be applicable to the specific facts of this case. In this, as in other similar matters, that not all, or even little, is known about the subject does not require us to disregard that which is known and established. We do not have for consideration the merits even of any claimed newly discovered, or secret, drug or cure. The case involves the efficacy of only well known drugs. As a cure for cancer these have been weighed and found wanting.

"It was not necessary for the Government to prove that each and every representation in the booklet was false or misleading. The statute seeks to prevent labeling which is false or misleading in any particular. Proof that such representation in the case of at least nine of the persons represented as cured was false establishes the falsity of such representation in a most significant particular. Furthermore, as we have held, the overwhelming weight of the credible evidence requires a conclusion that (the representation that the Hoxsey liquid medicines are efficacious in the cure of cancer is likewise false and misleading). The evidence as a whole does not support the finding of the trial Court that 'some it cures, and some it does not cure, and some it relieves somewhat.'

"We do not attempt to set ourselves up as arbiters of what method of treatment the Hoxsey Clinic shall employ. We are not authorized by law to do so. It is our duty to adjudge the merits of the case in the light of the provisions and intent of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, supra, which close the channels of interstate commerce against drugs which are misbranded. There is no question in this case but that the drugs, with the accompanying labels, were distributed by the defendants in interstate commerce to patients, as well as to Dr. Downs. It is stipulated that one such shipment was made to a patient only a few days before the beginning of the trial. We find these shipments and the accompanying labels to come within the prohibition of the statute and the finding of the trial Court to the contrary to be clearly erroneous.

"The facts of the case require the issuance of an injunction, and the Court's failure to do so evidences an abuse of discretion. The judgment of the trial Court is reversed, and the cause remanded with direction that the trial Court order an injunction to issue as prayed.

"REVERSED, AND REMANDED, with direction.

"A true copy:
"Teste:

.....

"Clerk of the United States Court of
"Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I would like to make a brief statement.

Mr. President, I appreciate the kind remarks made by the good doctor from Warren. Certainly he owes it to his great profession to defend them as weakly as he did.

I want to go on record, Mr. President, as stating, despite any remarks made by newspapers or by any person in this great land of ours, that, with the exception of the ten M. D.'s that I mentioned in my discourse yesterday afternoon, never has there been an investigation made by anybody, government, Damon Runyon Fund, A.M.A. or any group, of the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic. I will stake my future and my life on that statement.

Mr. President, as late as 1954, Dr. Hoxsey sent a letter to Dr. G. A. Granger, "Mr. Government" himself, M. D.—the Pure Food and Drug Administrator of this great Nation of ours, Washington, D. C. Permit me to read the letter that Dr. Hoxsey sent him. It is not long:

"Dear Dr. Granger:

"I wrote the letter to the Committee on Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy as you suggested. I trust by this time you have taken the matter up with them and I want to assure you that I am willing to cooperate in any way.

"Also, I want to call to your attention, that on Friday, March 5, 1954"—incidentally, less than one year ago—"at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Curry of The Food and Drug Administration, 1222 Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois, called on Mrs. Suzanne Pieri of 1260 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois and during his conversation with her, and I quote from her letter, 'Before leaving, Mr. Curry said, "Hoxsey is liquidating." I said, "What do you mean, Dr. Hoxsey is liquidating," Then I added, "liquidating what " He looked at me, shrugged his shoulders and repeated, "he's liquidating." ' "

Here, Mr. President, is a governmental official calling upon an individual patient in Chicago.

The letter states further:

"This has upset this patient no end.

"Dr. Granger, as I explained to you when you were here, all of our medicine is sent under the Doctor's prescription and as you know, we are now appealing this case,"—this is the case Dr. Chapman spoke about, incidentally—"in which we are citing the 5th, 6th and 10th Articles of the Constitution. I feel and know that it is the Constitutional Right of any American citizen to select the doctor of their choice and I would like for you to ask Mr. Curry what he meant by advising this patient that 'Hoxsey was liquidating.'

"The fact that I am working on a plan to turn this institution into a non-profit corporation, does not mean that I am liquidating and the fact that we now have over 4,000 patients under treatment and observation, makes this a serious matter. I do not believe until I have had a fair and thorough investigation by some Government Agency, that the Constitutional Rights of these patients should be threatened or violated. I also have a number of letters and telephone calls from Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere that Inspectors are calling on the patients of Dr. Randall, Dr. Watt and Dr. Staffa.

"When you were here I cooperated with you 100 per cent and gave you everything you asked for and I will continue to do the same for you and Mr. Prillmayer and I do not see any reason why the sanctum of the homes of these patients are being entered and the patients being upset as well as their peace of mind.

"Doctor, I trust you will take this letter in the spirit in which it is written and that you and the Committee on Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy will go forward and make our cause a proper investigation along the lines we talked of while you were here in my office, as I received a letter from Isabel M. Wason, M. D. that your communication would receive the attention of that Committee.

"Yesterday, March 8th we had between 30 and 40 new patients from all over the United States. I think the time has come to have this matter settled for once and for all, one way or the other, and give the cancer suf-

ferers throughout the world the truth just as it is, good or bad. This can only be done by a scientific investigation and the study of records of hundreds of patients who have been given up to die before coming to the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic who had had radium, x-ray, surgery, cobalt, isotopes, radioactivated gold and many other treatments in experimental stages.

"In closing, Dr. Granger, I want to say again that I am willing"—now get this, Mr. President—"to cooperate with the Federal Government, the Surgeon General, the National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society or any recognized scientific organization and let the facts of their findings be known. I am also sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Curry in Chicago.

"Yours very truly,
"Hoxsey Cancer Clinic
"Harry M. Hoxsey"

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, with all the rebuttals you may make, the fact remains that they have yet to investigate the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic. I wonder just what they fear.

Mr. President, it does not mean that much to me for me to spill my blood. What does the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic mean to me? If John Jones came out tomorrow with a cure that I thought was better, believe me I would be for John Jones. However, down in my heart I know, and I believe, that this is the most advanced treatment in the entire universe.

I do not want to stand here and say, Mr. President, that Doctor Hoxsey will cure every patient of cancer. He is not the Lord Almighty, but scientific pathological proven records show that our medical science has given up on such cases as that little angel I had here yesterday. The record shows that medical science said she was dying with a sarcoma. That is the pathology on it, and not just my say so. It is an account. Mr. President, they then have the audacity to say, "Oh, sure, Hoxsey cured them, but they had no cancer."

I would like to refer back, Mr. President, to a neighbor again of my good friend Senator Mallery. This neighbor is a lady who lives less than three blocks away from him, by the name of Mrs. Feathers, who runs a store on Allegheny Street in Hollidaysburg, and anyone may check. In 1949, the Mercy Hospital diagnosed her case by doctors and pathologists in Altoona, and they said she had cancer of the left leg and it had to be removed within a week's time. Mr. Feathers did not believe the doctors, and so he took his wife to the Cleveland Clinic where they made the same diagnosis, that the cancer had to be removed.

This incident took place on August 11, 1949, and, again, before she would have her leg removed up to her hip, she took that last chance and went down to the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic. Today, she is operating a store of her own. She went back to the same doctor and the same hospital, Mr. President, and they said, "If Hoxsey cured you, we must have made a mistake. You did not have cancer. Mr. Feathers said to these doctors, "Would you have taken off my wife's left leg on that mistake?" The doctor replied, "Well, we are human and we make mistakes, because"—I say again—"if Hoxsey cured your wife, and she is cured, we can say she had no cancer." That was the case in Hollidaysburg.

Mr. President, I think the issue is so important—not to favor me. This is not for Republicans or Democrats, and what I told you yesterday came from the tip of my heart. I believe in what I said because I have seen people cured.

Mr. President, I am asking that somebody—I have taken the last resort of coming before this honorable body here and asking them to go down to the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic and read the pathologies. We are intelligent enough to read them. We could take somebody with us, newspaper reporters, doctors, and then come back and tell the American people what is going on. Really and truly, why should the A.M.A. say, "this fellow has nothing, let's put him out of business?" Why should we throw one individual out of business?" Why should anyone say, "We will go down there and put him out and close up his workshop?" I say they are afraid to go down. I challenge the American Medical Association, the American Cancer Society—I lay it on their doorsteps. Let them tell the American people that Hoxsey has it or he does not have it. They fear it, because they know they will lose millions while you and I suffer and die.

Again, Mr. President, I shall keep pressing, but I shall not talk about this issue on this floor only if some colleague makes a rebuttal, and certainly he has a right to. I am prepared to answer any qquestion any time without preparation. My whole life and my whole heart are in this. I close in saying that they have not made an investigation, a thorough investigation, because they fear the truth.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO SENATOR EUSTACE H. BANE UPON BECOMING A GRANDFATHER

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, when I entered the Chamber this morning, I met my very distinguished colleague, Senator Bane, and he said to me, "Boy, oh, boy, did I have a tough night last night." I said to him. "Why, what happened?" He said, "Boy, did I sweat it out last night." Again, I said, "Why, what happened?" He said, "I am a grandfather, Deborah Bane Carney was born at 1:20 a. m. this morning and weighs 7 pounds and 20 ounces."

Mr. President, I want to for myself, and on behalf of my colleagues in the Senate, wish Deborah a long life, health and happiness, and I wish the mother of Deborah well and extend congratulations to Senator Bane on becoming a grandfather.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair received that same information from Senator Dent and Senator Bane, who is passing out good cigars. The Chair invites the Senator to the rostrum of his office after the Session.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. DENT. First, Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator from Fayette, Senator Bane, that I know what a terrible night he had for I have gone through it three times and it nearly killed me. However, I never was able to give cigars encased in glass tubes, and you will not either when the third one gets around.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, to get back to a more serious note, you know the changing times disallow the constancy of any event. Therefore,

as we move along up the ladder of civilization we sometimes have to make decisions which are not the type of decisions we like to make.

This Country, Mr. President, early in its beginnings, developed a foreign policy which was commonly known to all of the school children and to the orators of this Nation as the Monroe Doctrine. That doctrine was based upon a principle that this Nation would not, and could not, interfere in any activities outside of its borders that might, in any way, bring American troops to fight on foreign shores. By the same token, in reverse, this doctrine said that if any foreign nation ever interfered in any of the affairs of an American nation, that this Nation would go to the defense of that hemisphere.

Mr. President, as we moved along conditions changed. The big, wide ocean became nothing but a mere trickle of a stream down the mountainsides of time, and the airplanes, submarines and all the various modes of transportation have narrowed that stream down to where it is no longer a protective barrier. Many, many hours of debate are being consumed, and have been consumed, in the halls of the Congress of these United States as for and against the change of this great Monroe Doctrine, behind which we had hidden for so many generations.

Now, Mr. President, up until yesterday, this State of ours had no problem with the so-called argument or difference of opinion, may be say, between the Medical Association and the clinic known as the Hoxsey Clinic. Up until yesterday, it was a thing far away from the shores of Pennsylvania and we were smug in our complacency and only knew what we read in the newspapers. It was not a problem of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and it was not a problem of the people of Pennsylvania. That, Mr. President, was the day before yesterday. As of today, however, we find ourselves with a problem, and as I see the problem, it is one of serious note. It is one that demands the attention of this State Senate and it demands it quickly. I will tell you why I believe that.

Mr President, we were notified here on the Senate floor yesterday by a member of this body that on the 7th day of March, this year, there will be a clinic opened within the confines of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The purpose of this clinic is to promote, as the sponsor says, the general health and welfare of the people of this great State and Nation.

Now, Mr President, we have heard this morning from the distinguished medical doctor in our midst, Doctor Chapman, a very learned man and one whom we all revere and respect, that this is not a cure, that this is not an assistance to those who are distressed by the agonies of the disease known as cancer. The Members of this Senate can no longer close their eyes to the situation that if we allow this hoax—as the words were placed in my mouth this morning by my distinguished colleague—that the medical profession says will be played upon the people of this Commonwealth, innocent persons who are in the last stages, as it were, of life's ebbing flow and find themselves faced with a decision to make, will hear that over here in a little town in Cambria County, known as Portage, there is a place that can cure them, and they will flock to this place and they will spend millions of dollars trying to get this so-called relief and cure. If they get this relief and get this cure, then we ought to help them get it. However, if it is a hoax, if it is a false thing, if it is going to prey upon the fragility of peoples in their last dire and distress of the dying days of their lives, then we ought to stop it before it gets started. We ought not to allow it to become a menace or a cancer itself upon the body politic of this State.

Mr. President, I do not know whether it is good and I do not know whether it is bad. But I do know this, that as a Member of this Senate I cannot sit idly by and watch something, if it is a hoax, being perpetrated upon the people of Pennsylvania without saying something about it. The time is now to do something about it. If it is good, we should announce that it is good. If it is bad, we must stop it, because once it is started, it will cause more trouble and create more trouble than any other single issue in the past generation in Pennsylvania. Believe me when I say that to you. We do not want Pennsylvania picked out as a guinea pig without the Members of this Senate, at least with their eyes open, allowing it to become a guinea pig.

Mr. President, I say to Senator Haluska and to Senator Chapman, I do not know which one of you is right. I have never, and I hope the Lord spares me the agony, had cancer in my family that I know of, and I do not want it, and neither do any of you, to strike your family. I can say as of this moment that on the basis of the testimony which we have here, I would be tempted, if I were told that I had it, to take the Hoxsey cure. I would be tempted because of the evidence that was produced here, and, yet, I would fearful of taking it because an eminent physician on the Senate floor, whom I respect and whose judgment I respect and admire, has said that it cannot do me any good and in all possibility would do me harm.

Mr. President, can we, as Members of this Senate, allow 10,000,000 souls in Pennsylvania to be tempted by this lure which will be placed in Portage, Pennsylvania? Can we allow the sick and desperate peoples of Pennsylvania to cause themselves further expense and further agony, if this thing is a hoax and if it is a fraud? Therefor, Mr. President, I call upon the Members of this Senate to immediately, under the leadership of the President pro tempore of the Senate, name a committee consisting of members of whatever side he thinks is right, which committee shall immediately make a preliminary investigation, to call in the Department of Health and the Department of Welfare, in order to find out whether this clinic should be allowed to be opened within our confines or whether it should be stopped.

I, for one, cannot honestly sit in this Senate and listen to two sincere men talk about a subject that is closer to the Members of this Senate and the people of Pennsylvania than any other subject on the agenda today. I do not think that we want to listen for the rest of this Session to the pros and cons on the question of Hoxsey, and in the many sessions which will come after this as to the pros and cons of the Hoxsey treatment without now, at the beginning, making a survey and a quick study to determine whether or not Dr. Hoxsey would even be allowed to open it and if he is allowed to open it shall it be opened under the supervision and under the guiding eye of the departments of Pennsylvania that have, within their duties, the prescribed duty of looking after the health and welfare of the peoples of this Comonwealth.

Mr. President, I, therefore, call upon the President pro tempore to take under advisement the proposition that we immediately name a committee to go into this matter and discover whether or not, to the best of our knowledge and from the best advice we can get, this institution ought to be allowed to operate or whether it ought not be allowed to open its doors.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SCHMIDT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President, the bill that I am about to introduce is of great importance to a few of the members of this body, not only of the Senate but of the House. It has only my sponsorship. I had desired to secure a sponsor from the Republican side of the Senate, but I do appreciate the fact that the contents of this bill is such that those on the other side, and even my colleagues on this side, might hesitate to join me in this bill.

Mr. President, this bill is of nonpolitical significance, and I might say that although it applies to certain Members of this Senate, there are no personalities involved. It is a firm conviction, on my part, that there is a situation which must be cured.

Mr. President, if you gentlemen will recall that in the 1951 Session of the House, the bill which I am about to introduce stated that it was incompatible for one to be a member of the Legislature and also occupy a position as an elective official of a county or city. That bill passed the House in the 1951 Session. It arrived in the Senate, and there it remained.

As I say, Mr President, I am firmly convinced that such offices are incompatible and should be so declared, and for that reason I now at this time am presenting this bill.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SCHMIDT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 102 entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 15, 1874 (P. L. 186), entitled "An act declaring what offices are incompatible," making elective county and city offices and members of the legislature incompatible.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT, Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. Wolfe, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to read into the record a couple of letters; one from our new Secretary of Commerce Mr. Robin, and the other the answer to it from a publisher by the name of John McDowell. There is a certain amount of humor in this, and I think you folks will enjoy listening to it again.

Mr. President, this letter is addressed to The Gazette at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania:

"Dear Sir:

"Please accept this as your authority to cancel subscription of the Department of Commerce with your Newspaper effective 2-1-55.

"The subscription having been prepaid to 5-1-55 please forward your check for refund at your earliest convenience payable to the Department of Commerce.

"Cancellation of subscription has been found necessary for economy reasons.

"May I take this opportunity to thank you for your past fine services.

"Very truly yours

"John P. Robin
"Secretary'

Mr. President, the following is the answer to that letter and it was written by John McDowell:

"My Dear Secretary:

"Your cancellation of your subscription which is to expire 5-31-55 has been received and its contents noted.

"I appreciate the hell-of-a-mess John S. Fine left your boys and I am deeply sympathetic with both you and Governor Leader's efforts to tuck in the sheets wherever you are able but this letter presents a problem.

"This cancellation date, if it were carried out would mean that I would refund to the Commowealth of Pennsylvania the cost of thirteen weeks' Gazettes which would amount to sixty-five cents. Now, Mr. Secretary, I do not want any rumors circulating around Harrisburg that I ain't got sixty-five cents because I have it—I have it in my pants right now.

"But the problem is that this subscription was ordered by the late Governor Gifford Pinchot when you were still in grade school and despite the fact that I receive fifteen or twenty pounds of mail each week from the Commonwealth, in almost thirty years I have patiently opened thousands of letters from Harrisburg with absolutely no luck at all for about thirty years in so far as receiving a check for your subscription.

"That means you owe me enough money that if I sue you, which I won't, George would be totally unable to build that super highway from York to the New York border as I am taking his own word for the fact that John left George holding the bag.

"Now I insist that I am a Pennsylvania patriot and I am for Pennsylvania and I am going to leave the Gazette go down to Harrisburg for the benefit of you and George and Senator Haluska, (if he can read) on the theory that the way to run Wilkinsburg is the way to run Pennsylvania. Our boys here, John, are fantastic.

Why you take our schoolboard alone. Those fellows are so good that they will wind up this fiscal year with more loose dought laying in the bank and it has them about nuts trying to figure out a way to spend it. The fastest thought was a kind of a super-duper doughnut kettle about the size of Forbes Field so the kids won't even have to go home for lunch. Tell George that a doughnut is what they refer to as 'fastnuts' "—I imagine that is f-a-s-n-a-u-g-h-t-s—" in York.

"Whether you like it or not you are going to get the Gazette and I have plunked two bucks and a half in the till of my own money.

"Hope you appreciate it.

"Respectfully
"John McDowell

"P.S. Give my love to George and tell him that his license to lay eggs in York is not extendable to Harrisburg."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, of all the men in the Senate, I do not know why this gentleman picks on me when he says, "If he can read."

I only want to say this, Mr. President, that a gentleman will never insult me and others cannot.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I would like to say to Senator Haluska that I would have preferred leaving that out, but I read it into the record as it was, as I had to. I am sure that we all appreciate your learned intelligence, and I want to compliment you on the fine presentation you made of your case yesterday. After listening to that, anyone who underrates you in any way whatsoever certainly does not know you very well.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

CONDOLENCE OF SENATE EXTENDED TO FAMILY OF THE LATE FORMER SENATOR PATRICK J. HENNEY

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, February 8, 1955.

Dr. Patrick J. Henney, former State Senator and Allegheny County Coroner has suddenly passed away on his sixty-ninth birthday.

Dr. Henney was born in Carnegie, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the University of Louisville, and later attended the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, with post-graduate work in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Henney began practicing medicine in McKees Rocks in 1917 and faithfully served the sick and afflicted of that community until the day of his death.

Dr. P. J. Henney served with distinction in the Army Medical Corps in World War I. Soon after his return, he became active in McKees Rocks political circles, and was elected as burgess of that community in 1933. In 1936 the Doctor reached the height of his political career by being elected to the State Senate, and supported many worth-while projects in his capacity as a Senator. Dr. Henney was elected Allegheny County Coroner in 1938 and when the Supreme Court ruled that the offices of Senator and Coroner were incompatible, the Doctor chose the office of Coroner. While serving as Coroner, Dr. Henney established procedures which have since become the accepted practice throughout the country.

The Commonwealth has truly suffered a great loss in the fields of medicine and human relationship by the death of Dr. Patrick J. Henney; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Senate extend their deepest sympathy to the surviving members of Dr. Henney's family, and that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to Dr. Henney's widow, Mrs. Helen Connors Henney.

CONDOLENCE OF SENATE EXTENDED TO FAMILY OF THE LATE FORMER SENATOR WILLIAM DOUGLASS MANSFIELD

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, February 8, 1955.

William Douglass Mansfield, well-known McKeesport publisher, banker and former State Senator, died on October 6, 1952 at McKeesport Hospital.

Senator Mansfield was born on March 6, 1878, on a farm near McKeesport. He attended public school in Boston, Pennsylvania and later in Coulter, South Versailles Township. He entered business school at the McKeesport Military Academy in 1894 and a year later was graduated with first honors, thus winning a scholarship to the Douglas Business College in McKeesport, which he attended the next year.

Virtually from the time William D. Mansfield came as a farm boy to make his way in the city he took an active part in civic and business affairs. A partial statement of Senator Mansfield's many active and honorable achievements will recall the high qualities of his citizenship and the devotion of his services.

Senator Mansfield served thirty-four years as a public official, holding elective State, county and municipal positions and served by appointment on several public boards and commissions. He represented the 44th District in the State Senate for three consecutive terms from 1923 through 1935. He served as a county commissioner from 1932 through 1936. He was treasurer for the City of McKeesport for the years 1916 and 1917. He was alderman of McKeesport's Fourth Ward from 1902 to 1923, when he resigned to enter the State Senate.

Senator Mansfield was president and editor of the McKeesport Daily News and president of the First National Bank of McKeesport. His services with other public and semi-public institutions were manifold.

William D. Mansfield was a member of the First Methodist Church of McKeesport and regularly attended its services. He was affiliated with many civic, social and fraternal organizations and was one of the few men ever to hold simultaneous honorary memberships in both the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. He was a life member and second president of the McKeesport Caraan No. 4 of Syria Temple of the Shrine. He was chairman of the advisory committee to the Department of Journalism at Penn State University. He held memberships in the following other organizations: Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity; National Small Businessmen's Association; Pennsylvania Society of New York Youghiogheny Lodge 583, F. and A. M.; McKeesport Royal Arch Chapter 282; McKeesport Commandery 86; Syria Temple of Pittsburgh; Grandview Lodge 303; Knights of Pythias; Junior Order of United American Mechanics No. 109; McKeesport Lodge 136, B. P. O. E.; McKeesport Auto Club; Young Men's Christian Association; Banker's Club of Pittsburgh; Amen Corner of Pittsburgh; Youghiogheny Country Club; Department of Pennsylvania News Service of the American Legion;

Supreme Forest of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon and first member on sight of the organization in Allegheny County; honorary member of the Veteran Firemen's Association of Pittsburgh.

In recognition of William Douglass Mansfield's long and useful life as a public officer of great trust, as an energetic lodge man, as a loyal churchman and a devoted family man, and in recollection of our pleasant personal and official association with him as a Senator; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania offer their sincere condolences to his family; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to his son, William D. Mansfield, Jr., Daily News, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, as we read the headlines in the Philadelphia Inquirer this morning where it says that more warships were sent to Formosa as evacuation of the Tachen Islands is speeded up under guard of the guns of our 7th Fleet, I am thinking that, possibly, all public officials should be conscious of the fact that we are on the brink of a terrible war, and most of us will agree, too, that our foreign policy for a long, long time has been subject to considerable debate. I, for one, do not pretend to know the answers, but I do say this to you here today, that when the guns start to fire and when American blood is again spilled upon foreign soil, I just wonder how some of those recipients of American funds are going to react.

Mr. President, I am wondering in my mind about Franco of Spain, about Tito of Yugoslavia, about France, Italy and Great Britain itself, if you please. I am wondering if we are going to do the job ourselves with American money and American blood.

I believe, Mr. President, that maybe it is a little old-fashioned, but I feel that possibly the United States State Department should adopt a policy that I can explain with an old proverb that goes something like this: "Old shoes to wear, old wood to burn, old friends to trust." I think that if our State Department, and I do not pretend to know all the answers, would judge the activities in the past with what could happen in the future, they would be conscious of the fact that possibly they are doing an injustice to a little country overseas, a little country called Israel which is a true friend of democracy.

I feel that, possibly, Mr. President, we in this great United States of ours could depend upon Israel. But, how many more of those foreign countries are going to stand up and be counted and put their soldiers in the fields with our United States boys when we go out there to keep our promise of defending Formosa?

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish to present to the Chair the following resolution. I do not ask for its immediate adoption but I say, Mr. President, that although we are representatives here in the State we, too, have a great responsibility as public officials to try to advise and try to inform our National Government as to just how Pennsylvania is thinking.

SENATE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO PREVAIL UPON THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO ALTER ITS POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST

Mr. LANE offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations:

In the Senate, February 8, 1955.

WHEREAS, Israel is a bastion of true Democracy and a true and faithful ally of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world in their fight against communism and totalitarianism; and

WHEREAS, The State Department of the United States Government seems to have instituted a new policy whereby the Government of the United States is now supplying armaments to the several Arab countries who apparently have maintained and still maintain a policy of neutralism in our Government's fight against communistic aggressors; and

WHEREAS, The armaments so supplied by the Government of the United States to the said Arab countries are very apt to be used by them in a renewal of aggression against the State of Israel; and

WHEREAS, The citizens of Pennsylvania view with disfavor any policy which supplies arms to the Arab countries and at the same time deprives the State of Israel of similar aid, thereby disturbing the balance of power and the peace of the Near East; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to prevail upon the State Department of our Government to discontinue or refrain from such dangerous policy which it appears to have initiated whereby the peace and tranquility of the Near East is endangered; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to United States Senator James H. Duff; United States Senator Edward Martin; the Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles; the Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Charles Wilson; and members of Congress from Pennsylvania.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nomination, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

MEMBER OF SNYDER COUNTY BOARD OF ASSISTANCE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 7, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Sara E. Bolig (Democrat), 7 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Snyder County, for appointment as a member of the Snyder County Board of Assistance, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. William J. Cott, Selinsgrove, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATION

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nomination read by the Clerk

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. TAYLOR,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nomination reported at today's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. TAYLOR,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nomination reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS— 0

Two-thirds, of all of the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, as follows:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the General Assembly for the payment of the expenses of its Inaugural Committee in making and carrying out the arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect on January eighteenth one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS— 0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 814), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county control-

lers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing for the composition of the registration commission; imposing duties on the county commissioners; and ending the terms of the present commissioners.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," prescribing prerequisites to the effectiveness of statements in applications for health and accident policies and for reinstatements and renewals of such policies.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town, and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," further regulating notice of appeals from assessments.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947, (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court, and Superior Court," exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 69, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, town, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," by further providing for the imposition of taxes under the provisions of said act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 9, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:49 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Wednesday, February 9, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 8, 1955

The House met at 2:00 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thine is the power and the glory; Thine is the beauty and splendor of the world. Yea, Thou art the one certainty amid all uncertainties. It is now to Thee we come in this moment of prayer. How terrible are Thy ways, and yet how wise; making men to know that only as nations are built in liberty and justice can they long endure in a world where Thou reignest.

God of our Fathers make us worthy of our glorious heritage. Let us not forget our past. We thank Thee for the inspiration that breathes in the memory of Abraham Lincoln and we pray that this spirit may be ours. Appoint us anew for the protection of the weak and the leadership of right. Cast out all pride and prejudice and make a highway where Thy people may walk together in liberty and freedom. Thus wilt Thou establish our nation and men and leaders of other days will see the work of their hands made strong. This all to the glory of God the Father world without end. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Without objection, approval of the Journal for Monday, February 7, will be postponed until the Journal is in print. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MURPHY and MULDOWNEY

HOUSE BILL No. 121

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing the use of leased athletic facilities when schools are not open in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and CAPANO

HOUSE BILL No. 122

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended, "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay for damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," designating time of payment of permanent injury compensation, and prohibiting reduction thereof in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. RIGBY HOUSE BILL No. 123

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination by employers, employment agencies, labor organizations and others as herein defined, because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry, national origin or age; creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission; defining its functions, powers and duties; providing for the procedure and enforcement; providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice; providing for judicial review and enforcement; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY HOUSE BILL No. 124

An Act regulating the payment of wages or compensation for labor or service in certain private employments; establishing regular paydays; imposing duties upon employers; conferring powers and duties upon the Secretary of Labor and Industry for the civil collection of wages; and imposing civil and criminal penalties, and providing for their collection and disposition.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Mr. ESHLEMAN HOUSE BILL No. 125

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make return or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. ESHLEMAN HOUSE BILL No. 126

An Act amending the act of July 15, 1897 (P. L. 292) entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation," extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and KENT
HOUSE BILL No. 127

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521) entitled as amended "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing, in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," exempting from such taxes bequests and devises to charitable institutions and organizations.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and KENT
HOUSE BILL No. 128

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," permitting electors who have changed their residence from one election district to another during a certain period to vote in the election district in which they are registered with certain exceptions.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. GOLDSTEIN and MIHM
HOUSE BILL No. 129

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947, (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying assessment, and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," further providing for the assessment of taxes on personal property and penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD, HOUK and KENT
HOUSE BILL NO. 130

An Act providing group hospitalization contracts and benefits for State employes, the cost thereof to be divided between the Commonwealth and such employes; and requiring the Executive Board to enter into the necessary contracts for such purpose.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD, HOUK and KENT
HOUSE BILL No. 131

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships, who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, WESCOTT and POLEN
HOUSE BILL No. 132

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof, requiring the receivers and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district, and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," making an editorial correction.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs WOOD, WHEELER, WESCOTT and POLEN
HOUSE BILL No. 133

An Act to further amend Section 1 of the act, approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 594) entitled "An act providing for the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures collected in summary proceedings; and imposing penalties," by imposing penalties for violations of the act and in certain cases removing from office magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace failing to make monthly settlements with certain political subdivisions.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs WOOD, WHEELER, WESCOTT and POLEN
HOUSE BILL No. 134

An Act to amend section six of the act, approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 376) entitled "An act providing for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace" by further providing for the giving of bonds by justices of the peace and aldermen and regulating the amount of money to be handled by such officials.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs WOOD, WHEELER, WESCOTT and POLEN
HOUSE BILL No. 135

An Act to further amend Section 602 of the act, approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-three (Pamphlet Laws 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessor and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," by imposing certain temporary restrictions on the taxing authorities of political subdivisions affected by the provisions of said act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs WOOD, WHEELER, WESCOTT and POLEN
HOUSE BILL No. 136

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof; requiring the receivers, and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs WOOD, WHEELER, WESCOTT and POLEN
HOUSE BILL No. 137

An Act to further amend the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by further regulating the placing of traffic signals and signs on highways.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. VARNER HOUSE BILL No. 138

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing master degrees in education by State Teachers colleges.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. BELL, CONNELLY and MURPHY
HOUSE BILL No. 139

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," exempting transfers to charitable organizations and for charitable purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK and WORLEY
HOUSE BILL No. 140

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," providing for farm fish ponds and their use and repealing existing law relative thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. CAPANO HOUSE BILL No. 141

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," granting burgess power to appoint a police chief and officers; and granting authority to control them.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs

By Messrs. WALLACE, CURWOOD, MUSTO and MEHOLCHICK HOUSE BILL No. 142

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," authorizing appeals to the Superior Court in certain cases of fraud or error.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WALLACE, CURWOOD, MUSTO and MEHOLCHICK HOUSE BILL No. 143

An Act amending the act of June 8, 1893 (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus" further regulating the issuance and prosecution of writs of Mandamus.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WALLACE, CURWOOD, MUSTO and MEHOLCHICK HOUSE BILL No. 144

An Act amending the act of June 8, 1893 (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus," further regulating the issuance and prosecution of writs of Mandamus.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL No. 145

An Act prohibiting the sale, transfer, purchase, ownership, possession and use of tear and noxious gas and tear gas guns; providing for certain exemptions; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL No. 146

An Act requiring congressional candidates to reside in district in which they seek election.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN HOUSE BILL No. 147

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for increasing the membership of county boards of school directors in certain counties.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN HOUSE BILL No. 148

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for full payment by the Commonwealth to school district of rentals due the State Public School Building Authority and municipality authorities under certain conditions; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN HOUSE BILL No. 149

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing county boards of school directors to provide for transportation of orthopedically handicapped children.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN HOUSE BILL No. 150

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payments by the Commonwealth to school districts on account of sinking fund charges for school buildings or educational equipment.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN HOUSE BILL No. 151

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance of directors, and mileage rate of members of joint school boards and of joint school committees.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. COMER HOUSE BILL No. 152

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1951 (P. L. 317), entitled "An act relating to the practice of professional nursing; providing for the licensing of nurses and for the revocation and suspension of such licenses, subject to appeal, and for their reinstatement; providing for the annual renewal of such licenses; regulating nursing in general; prescribing penalties and repealing certain laws," extending the date for licensing of certain persons without examination.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. JUMP HOUSE BILL No. 153.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine, section one of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by authorizing certain tax exemptions for persons on relief and certain aged persons.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. ZIEGLER, OGILVIE, HOCKER, STONER, GEORGE and MOODY HOUSE BILL No. 154.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929, (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the closing of court houses and other county offices on Saturdays.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. ZIEGLER and OGILVIE

HOUSE BILL No. 155.

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," authorizing the closing of city hall and other city offices on Saturdays.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. AGNEW HOUSE BILL No. 156.

An Act relating to the appointment of counsel for certain defendants in criminal cases; providing for their compensation and imposing duties on the courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. TOOMEY HOUSE BILL No. 157.

A Supplement to the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled as amended, "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," providing for compensation to civil defense workers and their dependents.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. MUSTO, MEHOLCHICK, CURWOOD and WALLACE HOUSE BILL No. 158.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals up the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring the secretary to revoke operating privileges of persons who have requested or received assistance in voting, making books and records of county boards of election and county boards of registration commissions available for such purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. MUSTO, MEHOLSHICK, CURWOOD and WALLACE HOUSE BILL No. 159.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of election; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections, providing for counting of votes on voting machine by the county board and comparison thereof with district returns and correction of district returns.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. McCANN and POLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 160.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the area in which school directors may attend out of State meetings and increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. McCANN and POLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 161.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further providing for payments to districts on account of real property acquired by the State.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. McCANN and POLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 162.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing rental charge allowed for use of receiving district's school plant in calculating tuition charge per high school pupil to be paid by sending district.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. McGEE. HOUSE BILL No. 163.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," designating the days on which State employes shall be paid."

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. PATRICK A. BRENNAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 164.

An Act amending the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inpector of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election board, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing for registration of persons in growth of development areas.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. BOWER, PURSLEY and HARVEY P. MURRAY. HOUSE BILL No. 165.

An Act amending the act of April 22, 1949 (P. L. 715), entitled "An act empowering, authorizing and directing the Secretary of Highways to acquire toll bridges located wholly within Pennsylvania; providing the procedure therefor, and prescribing certain duties of the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer to be exercised in connection therewith; conferring jurisdiction in condemnation proceedings on certain courts of common pleas; authorizing the Secretary of Highways to enter into agreements with a State authority or agency for the acquisition of such toll bridges; providing for the operation of such bridges as toll bridges after acquisition, providing a plan for making such bridges free bridges under certain terms and conditions, and for their control and maintenance after acquisition; and making an appropriation," prohibiting collection of tolls to pay for other bridges.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 166.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school district of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employees to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," temporarily excluding, under certain conditions, taxes imposed on real property transfers in certain school districts in determining tax limitations.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 167.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing subletting of school buildings leased from the State Public School Building Authority or municipality authorities; and defining the respective rights and obligations with reference thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GOLDSTEIN. HOUSE BILL No. 168.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizinf or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providnig for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," requiring the Auditor General to publish a monthly report of persons employed by the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. OGILVIE, ZIEGLER, HOCKER and MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 169.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, permitting citizens eighteen years years of age or over to vote.

Referred to the Committee on Elections & Apportionment.

By Mr. ZIEGLER. HOUSE BILL No. 170.

An Act making certain contracts of minors with court approval enforceable; and authorizing setting up and regulation of trust funds and other savings plans in connection therewith.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. PASSHIOLI and Mrs. REIBMAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 171.

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1879 (P. L. 194), entitled "An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of peace, and regulating the fees of constables making sales under this act," enlarging the jurisdiction of aldermen, magistrates and justices of the peace.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS, RENWICK and DAVIS.
HOUSE BILL No. 172.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating,

and changing the law relating thereto," requiring the Pennsylvania Game Commission to pay unrecovered costs of suit.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY, EWING, HELM and CURWOOD. HOUSE BILL No. 173.

An Act providing for the establishment of police pension funds or pension annuities in boroughs, towns and townships, and the regulation and maintenace thereof; providing for continuance of existing funds or transfer thereof to funds herein established; prescribing rights of beneficiaries; and repealing certain acts.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. SWARTZ and Mrs. REIBMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 174.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," providing for bi-partisan election of all elected school directors.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. MILLS and MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 175.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," further defining real estate to be valued and assessed for taxation.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. MILLS and MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 176.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assesor in townhips of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes providing for their compenation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," further defining real estate to be valued and assessed for taxation.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. MUSTO. HOUSE BILL No. 177.

An Act amending the act of June 19, 1931 (P. L. 589), enttled as amended, "An act to promote the public health and safety, by providing for the examination and licensure of those who desire to engage in the occupation of barbering; regulating barber shops and barber schools, and apprentices and students therein; regulating compensation for service rendered; conferring certain powers and duties on the Department of Public Instruction; and providing penalties," altering the requirement for licensure; increasing penalties for unlicensed barbering or teaching; regulating hours for barber schools; permitting further regulation by health authorities; and reenacting the provisions relating to health, sanitation and management of barber shops.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. COCHRAN. HOUSE BILL No. 178.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 1005), entitled, as amended "An act relating to and regulating tractors and their operation; providing for their registration by the Department of Revenue upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of tractors; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, and townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of tractors; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation; and providing for refunds," providing for the titling of including liens, encumbrances and legal claims against tractors and self-propelled agricultural machinery; regulating the possession, operation and sale of tractors and any agricultural machines having defaced manufacturers serial number, and authorizing the seizure and sale thereof in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. SARRAF and JOHN J. MURRAY. HOUSE BILL No. 179.

An Act to provide economical and efficient mass transportation in counties of the second class by the incorporation of bodies corporate and politic to be known as Transportation Authorities; granting them the exclusive right to engage in and conduct a transportation system for the transportation of persons as defined herein in such counties as set forth in a plan of integrated operation; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such Transportation Authorities hereafter incorporated; authorizing such Transportation Authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate a transportation system; providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property and existing transportation systems by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of prpoerty, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations and giving security therefor, providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of holders thereof; restricting the interest of members and employees of such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from Federal, state and local governments or agencies thereof; authorizing municipalities to make loans and grants, and to transfer existing facilities;

exempting the property and securities of such Transportation Authorities from taxation; providing when necessary for extension of transportation systems into adjoining counties and limiting the time to commence civil action against said Authorities.

Referred to the Committeee Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. STEPHENS. RESOLUTION No. 9.

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1955.

The rates charged by utilities supplying gas and electricity have been increasing very rapidly in the past few years.

The increases in rates are causing great hardship to the citizenry of this Commonwealth; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission is directed to make a study of the increases in gas and eletcricity rates in the past four years. After completing its study it shall make a report as to the number and percentages of increases of rates of each utility company supplying gas and electricity and shall submit its report to the General Assembly on the first Monday in June, 1955.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 7, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 14, 1955, at four o'clock P. M., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 14, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock P. M.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. STONER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. MUSTO asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. PACCHIOLI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, as most of the members know from the newspapers and it has been announced by the Majority an FEPC bill will be dropped into the House today.

The majority party is going to caucus on other matters and I see no necessity at this time unless some of our Members so designate to hold a Republican caucus.

I would suggest if any members on our side of the House, the minority, desire to have their names added as co-sponsors of this FEPC bill, the majority has consented to permit some of our Members do so. If they will come down to see me during the recess, while the majority is in caucus, and give me their names, we will see to it that their names as co-sponsors are put on the FEPC bill.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. WATERHOUSE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. The Majority Leader requests a recess of one hour for the purpose of holding a Democratic Caucus.

Immediately upon the return of the Members from the Caucus the photographers will take a panoramic picture.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair now declares a recess of one hour and we hope it will not be more than one hour. The Chair hears no objection, and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MAGEE and STRAUSSER.

HOUSE BILL No. 180.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the willful obstruction of emergency telephone calls, and requiring notice of the offense to be printed in telephone directories.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 181.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," limiting quail season to every three years.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mr. MUSTO. HOUSE BILL No. 182.

An Act amending the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and

duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inpectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," requiring street lists to contain certain information concerning registered electors entitled to assistance in voting.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. MUSTO. HOUSE BILL No. 183.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto, requiring the court to remove any township officer who fails to perform his duties.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Mr. MUSTO. HOUSE BILL No. 184.

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 849), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the third class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments, and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; imposing penalties; and repealing existing legislation," requiring street lists to contain certain information concerning registered electors entitled to assistance in voting.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Third Class.

By Mr. JOHN F. STANK. HOUSE BILL No. 185.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," by further regulating the date of the primary election, the duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and nominations to fill certain vacancies.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. HOCKER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to bills to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. HOCKER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, this package of bills is the Republican party's answer to the veteran groups in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

During our campaign we made certain pledges and had in our platform things that we were going to do on our side of the House for the veteran groups.

Thinking that we were going to be in the majority, we wind up in the minority, but we still think they are good bills, that they will help the veterans' groups. They are what we promised them. We ask for the wholehearted support of both sides of the House for these bills.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. FLOYD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. GELFAND asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. POLASKI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

REPORT FROM JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

LIVESTOCK MARKETING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. BUCCHIN presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

February 8, 1955

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Livestock Marketing in Pennsylvania.

Copies of this report for members of the House of Representatives have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

Baker Royer
Chairman

The SPEAKER. Copies of the report have been distributed to the Members.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor, Honorable George M. Leader, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

February 8, 1955.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The ideal of our country, throughout its period of independence, has been equality of opportunity. The Declaration of Independence, written and adopted here in Pennsylvania, states that "all men are created equal" and that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."

As imperfect human beings, we have not always been able to realize our ideal. It has been a long and almost ageless struggle to bring into our daily lives the concept which was put before us at our nation's founding. Sometimes that struggle has gone well for the cause of freedom and opportunity; sometimes there have been setbacks.

But, over the years, the net gain has been great.

In recent years, those gains have come at an accelerated pace and in mounting volume. Racial and religious intolerance are on the wane in our national and community life. More and more, we are learning to accept each other as human beings and fellow Americans; to judge each other only on the basis of ability, of decency, of our adherence to the codes of good conduct and good citizenship.

We cannot depend, however, purely upon the increasing level of public understanding and upon the principles taught by all of our great religious faiths, to insure equality of opportunity in every instance—powerful as those influences are. They are at work in every field of human conduct, to our great good, but we still must have laws to state public policy and provide penalties for wrongdoing.

To insure equality of opportunity in our State, appropriate legislation which will declare it to the time has certainly come when we should enact be the public policy of this Commonwealth that individual competence, and not race, religion, or national origin, shall be the prerequisite for employment in Pennsylvania.

The Legislature is thoroughly familiar with the type of legislation that has been accepted as a standard for such assurance of equal opportunity.

The platforms of both political parties have repeatedly called for enactment of such Fair Employment legislation.

It is now my hope, and I strongly recommend, that the 1955 session of the Legislature will be remembered as the session in which this promise of equal opportunity was kept. I would like to see this issue taken out of politics, and passed with the sponsorship of members of both parties.

An outline of such effective legislation for equal opportunity would include the statement of public policy; prohibit both employers and labor organizations from discriminating because of race, religion, or national origin; create a Fair Employment Practices Commission as an independent administrative board to administer the act; and endow that Commission with sufficient powers while controlling those powers with sufficient safeguards against abuse.

The legislation should recognize that there are some positions of employment that require nationality or religious qualifications, and make reasonable provision for their exclusion from the general terms of the Act.

Persuasion is, of course, the basic instrument in such a program to encourage equal opportunity; education is its foundation. But in rare instances, it must be recognized, the power of compulsion that lies in the State must be used. The law should so provide.

Such legislation has been adopted by municipal ordinance in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and, from all reports, has been generally accepted and has worked well. Many states have adopted it while we still debated and hesitated, including the neighboring State of New York.

Pennsylvania is the Commonwealth of William Penn, of the Declaration of Independence, of the Battle of Gettysburg. Surely, no American state has so many great associations with the cause of human freedom and of equal opportunity.

It is high time that we wrote into Pennsylvania law a new expression of the American ideal which our history so richly expresses.

George M. Leader

The SPEAKER. The communication will be printed in the Legislative Journal.

(A panoramic photograph of the House was taken.)

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. LOPRESTI offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 3, line 5, by striking out "meaning" and inserting in lieu thereof: meanings

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The third section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. LOPRESTI offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 11, line 2, by striking out 'interest" and inserting in lieu thereof: interest

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 11, line 17, by striking out "(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof: (A)

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 4, by inserting after "foregoing": (table)

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 9, by striking out "(b)" and inserting in lieu thereof: (B)

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 13, by striking out "(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof (A)

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 17, by striking out "(b)" and inserting in lieu thereof: (B)
Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 1, by striking out "(c)" and inserting in lieu thereof: (C)
Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 10, by striking out "than" and inserting in lieu thereof: then
Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 12, by striking out "(:)."
Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 15, by striking out "than" and inserting in lieu thereof: then
Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 19, by striking out "(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof: (A)

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fourth and fifth sections were separately read and agreed to.

The sixth section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. LOPRESTI offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 6, page 19, lines 3 to 8, by striking out all of lines 3 to 7 and "(1186)" in line 8, and inserting in lieu thereof

Section 6. The fiirst paragraph and subsections (a), (d), (e) and the Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits of section 404 of the act; the first paragraph amended August twenty-four, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Pamphlet Laws 1397); subsection (a) amended May twenty-seven, one thousand nine hundred forty-three (Pamphlet Laws 717);

Amend Se. 6, page 19, line 12, by inserting after "amended" and a new subsection (c) is added,
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 20, line 5, by striking out " "Part b" " and inserting in lieu thereof: "PART B"
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 20, line 6, by striking out " "Part a" and inserting in lieu thereof: PART B
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 20, line 13, by striking out "Part c" and inserting in lieu thereof: PART C
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 20, line 17, by striking out "(c)" and inserting in lieu thereof: (c)
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 20, line 18, by striking out "Part d" and inserting in lieu thereof: PART D
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 21, line 1, by striking out "Part b" and inserting in lieu thereof: PART B
Amend Sec. 6, (Sec. 404), page 21, line 2, by striking out "Part c" and inserting in lieu thereof: PART C
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 22, line 5, by striking out " "Part c" " and inserting in lieu thereof: "PART C"
Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 404), page 22, line 13, by inserting after "the": next
Amend Bill, page 25, line 1 and 2, by removing the underscoring in said lines.
Amend Bill, page 25, line 11, by striking out "578" and inserting in lieu thereof: 478
Amend Bill, page 27, lines 1 and 2, by removing the underscoring in said lines.
Amend Bill, page 28, line 10, by striking out "2128" and inserting in lieu thereof: 2129

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The seventh section was read.

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. LOPRESTI offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 801), page 29, line 17, by striking out "nondisclosure" and inserting in lieu thereof: non-disclosure

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading as amended?

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for House Bill No. 120, the unemployment compensation bill. There are some provisions in it which I think are necessary and required at this time. I am in agreement with them.

However, there are some additions, some new matters, in the bill which I cannot agree with, but I am going to swallow my objection to those features and vote for the bill.

However, I do want to take srious exception to statements of the Governor in his message to this House yesterday, when he stated that the Legislature had been in past years inprovident and in error in some of the amendments that were made to the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation law.

I know we have been faced with the problem every Session since I have been here in 1947 of trying to determine just what the level of the fund should be, what should be maintained. Unfortunately, ever since we have had the Unemployment Compensation law in Pennsylvania we have been handicapped by the fact that we have not had the experience upon which to base a good judgment as to what the level of that fund should be.

If you will refer to Exhibit A, which was attached to the Governor's statement, you will see that the fund through the years since 1946, at least, has been at what I call a high level, or a high reserve, so far as unemployment in Pennsylvania is concerned in those years.

In 1951 when the Legislature did see fit to give some relief to industry in Pennsylvania from the burden they have under the unemployment compensation law there was beter than $600 million in that fund. That was not the highest that it had reached. In 1948 it was as high as $635 million.

It seems inconsistent to me for His Excellency to accuse this Legislature, or the past administration of putting the fund in a position of danger at this time, because His Excellency sat in the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1951 and is recorded as having voted in favor of the unemployment compensation bill during that session. He was in the Senate also in 1953 and apparently did not see fit to offer any amendments to the provisions so far as contributions were concerned at that time. So I do not believe he was any more alarmed than any of the rest of us in 1953 when the fund was about $550 million.

Of course, it was a very bad experience we did have in 1954, which I do not believe is blamable on anybody. Nobody likes unemployment. I don't, and we certainly do not like it on this side of the House any more than the Democrats, or the present administration, likes unemployment.

However, if you will examine the bill and the new schedule of rates which are included in the administration's bill now, you will find that when the fund reaches $450 million that the contribution rates in many cases for many employers are actually less than they are under the present law which was adopted in 1951 and will bring in no more money than will be brought in under the present law when the fund reaches that point.

So it would seem to me, and I certainly feel, that the Governor has gone a long way in accusing the Republicans, at least, and I think even the Democrats in this

House in 1951 and in 1953, for voting and passing that law.

However, the emergency that exists now does have to be taken care of, and for that reason I am going to vote for this bill.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I would like to make a brief statement, unless the majority at this time would like to answer with a rebuttal.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, if the Republican party had been in power, we in all probability at this time would have presented a similar bill with increased benefits for the working man and woman as this bill provides.

I say that for the reason that our platform in its labor plank carried this tatement,

> "We pledge increases in Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation benefits in line with the increases in the cost of living and the lengthening of the period of payment for unemployment compensation."

This bill, as far as the benefits, as far the lengthening of the service is consumed, practically would be a bill similar to what we, if we had been in power, would have introduced. And I want to bring that out and to put that part of our platform in as a matter of record.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, I am glad of one thing, that in the future should this bill which we are going to act upon today, or rather tomorrow, be passed, there will be no opportunity for any hassel between the majority and the minority, because as I understand it, Mr. Smith thinks it is a pretty good bill too.

Getting back to the former question as to whether or not there were some correct things done in 1951, we need to look at the record to find out just what took place.

In 1951, in October of that year, we passed legislation which was retroactive in character, and as a result of that legislation $55 million was returned in the form of credits to employers who had already paid in that money. In the year of 1951 there were $127 million contributed by the employers to the fund. In the following year of 1952 the contributions went away down to $47.7 million, a terrific decline in contributions, $55 million of that decline, at least, was due to the legislation which passed a retroactive—or, rather, gave a retroactive credit, so that in 1952 employers were turning in credit slips to the fund rather than cash. I think that, perhaps, was unwise, and while we Democrats, perhaps, may have to take part of the blame, I insist that the movement was initiated by the then majority—the bill was prepared under the supervision of the then majority. And, of course, we had no opportunity to go back into the fund and have the assistance that was necessary to bring about the study and to fight it at that particular time.

I think that regardless of where the blame lie it was unwise. I think it should be a lesson for us in the future that in times of high employment we should allow this fund to accumulate sufficient funds so that when we have times of distress we will be able to use the fund for the purpose for which it was originally created, to help the workers and to help our economic conditions.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading as amended.

It was agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

RESOLUTION NO. 7

Mr. POLASKI. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 7, Printer's No. 18.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 31, 1955.

Resolved that the House of Representatives hereby requests the Governor to make available to it within thirty (30) days a report covering all purchases made by agencies of the Commonwealth under his jurisdiction said report to cover the period from October two one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four to January eighteen one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five specifying the nature amount and cost of such purchases.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. WALLACE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

RESOLUTION

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. EILBERG, Mrs. ANDERSON, Mrs. MONROE, Mrs. REIBMAN, Mrs. PASHLEY, Miss LEIBY, Mrs. MUNLEY and Mrs. VARALLO offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1955.

February 12, ninety years ago, was a day of gloom. Upon that day the entire nation mourned the loss of a man who will forever stand immortal in American History, Abraham Lincoln. Let us pause briefly and pay homage to the wonderous attributes of this great patriot.

Abraham Lincoln: A man who attained the pinnacle of success and yet never abandoned his humble spirit and freedom from arrogance: A man who so well proved the American tradition that a boy born into any station of life may overcome his surroundings and someday become President of the United States: A man who, by devoting his entire life to the well-being of his fellow men, has given us a rich heritage: A man who saved our country when it was torn assunder by civil strife, and held it together for the greatness it has attained today: A man who looked to God when he neded strength, and never found it wanting: A man who set the ideal example of what a man chosen as a spokesman of the people should be, an example which we would all do well to set as our model; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of this House, shall strive to follow the course that he blazed; that we forget position, power and preference; that we cast aside envy, jealousy and pettiness, and that we emulate the courage, the rectitude, the tolerance, the honesty and the equity of Abraham Lincoln.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. LOPRESTI asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Elections and Apportionment to meet during the session of the House.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mrs. DONAHUE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The lady will state it.

Mrs. DONAHUE. On Tuesday, February 1st, I was in the House, in fact, in my chair, and voted on Bills Nos. 31 and 32 "no." I am recorded as "not voting." On Bills Nos. 33, 34 and 35 I am recorded as voting "no." I voted "yes." On Bills Nos. 36, 37 and 38 I am recorded as "not voting." I also voted "no."

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the lady and her remarks will be noted upon the record.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. BELL. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, in the Legislative Journal of February 1st on page 230 on House Bill No. 32 I was recorded as not voting. I was present in the Chamber and I voted "nay."

Also, on page 234 of the same day of the Legislative Journal on House Bill No. 32 I was recorded as not voting. I was in the Chamber and voted "aye."

On page 236 of the Journal of the same day on House Bill No. 33, I was in the Chamber and voted "aye," but I was recorded as not voting.

On page 237 of the same Journal on House Bill No. 34 I was recorded as not voting. I was in the Chamber and voted "aye."

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman will be spread upon the record. The Chair commends the Member's diligence. He has read the Legislative Journal—a practice I commend to the other Members.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. BELL. I again rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, to further correct the Legislative Journal, I have had some very expert advice, and I find there were two other bills where I was recorded as not present. I was present and I did note. These bills are Bills No. 34 on Page 237, where I voted "aye," and Bill No. 35 on page 238 where I was present and voted "aye." In both cases I was recorded as not voting, sir.

And here is another one—Bill on page 240 where I was registered as not voting. I was in the Chamber and voted "nay."

House Bill 37 page 242 the Journal registers me as not voting. I voted "nay." House Bill 38, page 342, I was registered as not voting. I voted "nay." I was on the floor at this time, sir.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman will be noted upon the record.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. DONALDSON from the Committee on Cities-Counties Second and Second Class A, reported as committed, House Bill No. 78, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 27, 1929 (P. L. 84), entitled "An act to fix the fees to be charged by coroners in counties of the second class," increasing fees to be charged.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN from the Committee on Cities-Counties Second and Second Class A, reported as committed, House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

Mr. FLINT from the Committee on Elections and Apportionment, reported as committed, House Bill No. 185, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," by further regulating the date of the primary election, the duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and nominations to fill certain vacancies.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. FLINT asked and obtained unanimous consent for House Bill No. 185 to be read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 185, entitled

An Act to further amend the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," by further regulating the date of the primary election, the duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and nominations to fill certain vacancies.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. LOPRESTI asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that there will be a meeting of the Elections Committee on Tuesday of next week at ten o'clock a. m. in Room 329.

At that meeting the participants, or the contestants

and their counsel, are invited to attend for the purpose of setting up the procedure for final determination of the election contests, that is, with reference to the Philadelphia County contest.

INTERROGATION

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask a question of the Chairman of the Elections Committee or the Speaker, whoever desires to answer it.

The SPEAKER. Will the Chairman of the Elections Committee permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. LOPRESTI. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if it might be advisable for the Chairman of the Committee to personally notify the counsel on both sides, of this meeting rather than do it by word of mouth as far as the individual Members here are concerned. I think it might be advantageous for the Committee itself to officially notify counsel on both sides. Does that meet with the approval of the Chairman?

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, it was the intention of the Chairman to notify them in writing immediately following the session.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 9, 1955 at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:47 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1955. No. 11.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY. February 9, 1955.

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

In the absence of the Chaplain, the prayer was offered by the gentleman from Berks, Mr. RUTH.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, this beautiful morning we come to Thy presence with thanksgiving and praise for the many things which Thou hast given to us.

This morning we pray especially that Thou will give wisdom and understanding to the leaders of our Nations in these hours of crises, that they may be guided to shape the things of the world under Divine guidance and that peace and brotherhood may really be established.

We pray this morning for those of our Members who are sick and indisposed. We pray that Thou will speedily restore them again to health and strength, to their useful place here in our midst. Keep us all loyal and true in Thy service. Use us wherever Thou canst to build Thy Kingdom and to have Thy will done here on earth as it is in heaven. We ask it in the Master's Name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. SEYLER, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, February 7, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), that when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 14, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 14, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. DENT and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 103, entitled:

An Act creating a temporary advisory commission to examine, report upon and recommend reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State government; prescribing its powers and duties; directing cooperation of governmental agencies; and authorizing the issuance of subpoenas.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. LANE and HOLLAND read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 104, entitled:

An Act encouraging the location of new and the expansion of existing industries in the Commonwealth, through the granting of State-aid to municipality authorities for the construction of industrial plants; placing certain limitations and restrictions on such loans; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 105, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," directing the issuance of special registration plates to war am-

putees and paralytics and exempting such persons from the payment of certain fees in connection with motor vehicles.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. RUTH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 106, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 25, article 5, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, establishing a method for the selection of judges of the appellate courts and the courts of record of First and Fifth Judicial Districts and the adoption of the same method for other courts of record upon approval of the electors.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

Mr. BARR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of certain moral claims; providing for the hearing, adjustment and payment of moral claims of persons injured by reason of falling down the main staircase of the Capitol Building as a result of negligence of the Commonwealth in maintaining the same.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I have noticed again that certain newspaper accounts say that the Republicans over here are trying to obstruct certain bills of the Governor's and I, again, want to make it crystal clear to everyone that we do not intend to do that.

Mr. President, I want to say for the benefit of the press and the Members here that we are going to try to cooperate to the best of our ability with the Governor and with the Democratic Senators, in connection with any bill that is for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, so far there have been two bills that I have seen come over here which we might call administration bills that have passed the House. One is House Bill No. 1. So that nobody may be misled or fooled in connection with our stand on House Bill No. 1, we feel that the bill in its present form is unconstitutional. We feel that certainly if the newspaper editors would present this bill to their lawyers, they also would feel that in its present form it is unconstitutional because it violates, very definitely, Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Our position is this, Mr. President, in connection with House Bill No. 1, that we will consider it in committee, and I understand it will be considered very shortly in our committee. If it can be put into a form where we think it will be constitutional, I have no doubt that the committee will act favorably upon it.

In connection with the tax package, Mr. President, we do not want it understood that we are holding that up for no good reason at all. We feel that the proper procedure, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is for the Governor to present a budget so that we will know how much money he figures he will need to run the Commonwealth for the next biennium. Then, when we see that, we will be in shape to act upon his tax program. Until that is done, we cannot very well act on any taxes until we know what kind of a budget this is.

For that reason, Mr. President, we feel that we should hold this tax package, with the exception of the gasoline tax bill which is not a general fund revenue raiser. Perhaps next week that can be brought out, and we can then show the Department of Highways about how much money they can expect in connection with the gasoline tax receipts.

Mr. President, I do not think that anyone, the Governor or any Democratic Senator, can accuse us of undue delay. In fact, yesterday, Senator Dent said that they were not. So, why some reporters say that we are obstructing the Governor and obstructing legislation is more than I can say. Certainly, that is not the feeling and not the thought of the Democratic Senators nor the Democratic Governor.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I might say that we are happy to see the Majority Leader reaffirming his position of being a non-obstructionist. However, Mr. President, in so far as the argument that the organization bill is unconstitutional, I would suggest that that matter had better be decided by the proper tribunal of government, the courts of this State. The Senate could very easily become an obstructionist body by taking a position similar to that which appears to have been taken by the Majority committee on the reorganization bill. That would be to broadly state that we are for this bill, but it is unconstitutional and, therefore, we will not consider it.

I believe, Mr. President, that the Majority Leader is sincere. However, it does not ring with conviction when he bluntly states that the Majority has taken the position that the bill is unconstitutional, when it may be that he should say that it is the opinion of the Republican Majority that it is unconstitutional. Speaking for the Democrats, I would just as bluntly state that the Democrats believe it to be constitutional.

Mr. President, we are not discussing the bill on its constitutionality nor are we discussing the bill, itself, at this moment. However, I do believe that consideration of the bill ought to depend entirely upon the merits of the bill itself and the intent of the legislation itself. I would recommend to the Majority Leader that the bill be considered from the viewpoint of what it does and what it does not do, and no other. It should not be considered on its ability to stand on its constitutionality. Secondly, I might suggest also to the Majority Leader that the so-called tax package is also the victim of the same type of thinking.

An analysis of the tax legislation that has been sent to the Senate by the House will clearly show that this legislation may be considered what we might call the permanent tax base of the Commonwealth, and the revenue measures upon which the good faith and credit of this Commonwealth stand. It is a good general who anticipates the battle lines and, therefore, deploys his troops in such a manner as to be able to meet any eventuality in tomorrow's battle. So it is at this time that we presented to the Senate, through the House, approximately 400 odd millions of dollars of so-called temporary taxes. If you will take those taxes and take the taxes that are already spread upon the statute books, you will find that we will have in our till, counting the

Federal contributions and grants-in-aid, approximately 900 million dollars. This Senate will be in a much better position to discuss new and additional revenues if we already have in the cash box 900 odd millions of dollars with which to run the State's business.

Mr. President, there isn't anything that you can do to keep from passing this legislation that is now in the Committee on Finance, eventually. It is the base of your State's revenue. We do not want to get into a debate that may loggerhead this General Assembly into a long Session of a year or more duration, but a good general anticipates the enemy and the enemy's battle plan. We do not know what the attitude of the Republican Majority is going to be on new tax legislation. Therefore, in trying to maintain the stability of Pennsylvania's good faith and credit in the bond markets of the world and to give to the schools, to education, to the hospitals, to the persons on relief and to the various functions of government, we are endeavoring to guarantee that there is money in the till to carry on your functions and your departments for a period of approximately a year and a half, during which time if we do happen to get into a loggerhead deal, we will find that the functions of government will carry on in their normal courses.

Mr. President, I have just been reminded by Senator Barr of an incident that occurred here in 1951 because of the lack of generalship at that time. You will all recall that at a great cost to this Commonwealth, we passed the appropriation bills. However, we did not have the money in the till for the appropriation bills. We had to re-enact the same appropriation bill at the same Session of the Legislature.

Mr. President, as you will note, on today's Calendar we find Senate Bill No. 15, which carries an appropriation of approximately 150 odd thousands of dollars to meet the—I believe it is the Hall-Burton Act of the Federal Government, which matches funds for our survey of medical needs in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, we cannot honestly pass this legislation until we have money against the account. For too long we have operated this State on an unsound basis. It is not any trick or political scheme or any deep thinking on the part of some planner that has given us the tax bills. As a matter of fact, I feel that I probably am more responsible than any other person for the plan to put into the Legislature these tax bills at this time, because over the years you develop a sense of what is right and what is wrong in government. I believe it is wrong to pass legislation making appropriations for specific purposes without having the money in the till.

Mr. President, we are spending now, today, on the Calendar money that should be provided for by legislation. If we pass this so-called temporary tax measure, we know how far we can go in appropriating for specific purposes in Pennsylvania. Therefore, I beseech the Majority Leader and the Members of the Majority to reconsider their thinking in the matter of the tax measures now in the Finance Committee. I assure you there is no political trickery in it. It is an honest effort to put this Senate and this Legislature on a pay-as-you-appropriate basis. I believe that we will be doing something which will establish a precedent for the future, and the General Assembly will not be faced each year with a situation of passing legislation calling for the expenditure of funds while holding until the last minute the legislation to create the funds. I earnestly beseech you to reconsider your action.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, you say that the passage of these bills will put us on a pay-as-you-appropriate basis. Would any of these bills, if we pass them, bring in current revenue?

Mr. DENT. Yes.

Mr. MAHANY. Which ones would bring in current revenue?

Mr. DENT. The capital stock bill.

Mr. MAHANY. Is it not true that if we pass this bill, it will be retroactive from January 1, so that we can bring in this money?

Mr. DENT. Well, if it becomes retroactive, Mr. Leader, evidently it would become effective upon passage, would it not?

Mr. MAHANY. That is right.

Senator Dent, how much would that bill bring in? Do you know?

Mr. DENT. I think it would bring in around $42,000,000 or some such figure.

Mr. MAHANY. Is the capital stock bill the only one that would bring in current revenue at the present time?

Mr. DENT. As of today?

Mr. MAHANY. Yes.

Mr. DENT. Yes, that is the only one that I know will bring in current revenue.

Mr. MAHANY. Do you know of any instance when the Legislature has passed tax bills before they have seen the Governor's Budget?

Mr. DENT. No, I do not know of any instance, and that is why I have called upon you to reconsider your action because this is one of the bold, new moves that we are trying to make in establishing a new type of legislative government here. We are going to raise the money first, so that we will know how much to spend.

Mr. MAHANY. Do you remember Senator Holland's statement on the floor of this Senate during, I believe, the 1951 Session, when he said that he did not want to vote for any emergency taxes because he thought there was some Fat in the Governor's Budget or words to that effect? Do you remember that statement, Senator?

Mr. DENT. I certainly do, Mr. Mahany.

Mr. MAHANY. Would you now ask us to vote for taxes before we saw the budget, and before we know whether it has any fat in it or whether it is lean or indifferent?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, it all depends upon what you call fat. If we raise about $900,000,000, counting Federal grants-in-aid, with the present taxes that are on the books, plus the $400,000,000 if we pass all of these so-called temporary measures, we will still be approximately $350,000,000 under the current biennium spending.

Mr. President, if we came before you and said that if you will pass one bill for $400,000,000 and we will give you a budget later, you would then be in a position to

repeat the words of Senator Holland because you would be buying, as it were, a pig in a poke. However, all that we are asking you to do is to pass legislation guaranteeing an amount of money which will carry the present government for a period of approximately sixteen months. There cannot be any fat there under any conditions.

Mr. President, now when the Governor proceeds to give us the Budget Message with the fiscal message attached, any moneys that will be spent over and above the present tax revenues of the Commonwealth will properly be a subject of debate, discussion and opinion at that time.

Mr. President, unless these taxes which are in the Committee on Finance are not the proper taxes, then they should be passed. If your opposition to them is based upon the nature of the tax itself, then you are properly standing upon sound legislative ground. However, if you admit that these taxes which have been on the books for approximately twenty years are going to be re-enacted, then you cannot possibly dodge the issue of obstructionism by quietly saying that we want to see the budget before we pass the taxes. These are not taxes for increased costs in government. These are revenues for the present costs of government, Mr. President, below the present cost, incidentally, of your government.

Therefore, Mr. President, if Senator Holland made the statement that he wanted to look at the horse's teeth before he guessed at its age, he was talking soundly, because you, too, will want to look at the budgetary requirements of Pennsylvania before you give this administration a blank check on revenues. However, this is not the revenue program to finance the Commonwealth for two years. This is the revenue plan to finance the government for the next sixteen or seventeen months. In order, therefore, to establish a base from which this Legislature can work, I recommend to the Majority to reconsider its position.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator, are these taxes, which you are asking us to vote for, not the ones that Senator Holland had in mind when he made this statement, and which, I believe, Senator Leader, who is now Governor, voted against even when they came up for a vote at a later time in the year, after he had seen the budget?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, you will remember that all of the taxes were tied into one bundle at that time, which included amongst them some brand new taxes. They were not the old, established taxes such as these. If you will remember, Mr. President, at the time that Senator Holland made his remark, we were asked to increase the revenue in Pennsylvania by approximately, if I am not mistaken, $35,000,000 worth, because it was late in the year, of taxes on the transfer of real estate which was not an old measure but a brand new one.

Mr. President, we are not asking you to consider the financing program of the Governor's. We do not know it yet and, I say this honestly, I have no knowledge of what the new anticipated taxes may be, nor do I have an exact picture of what the anticipated needs are. However, this is not that type of tax.

Mr. President, it does not matter whether you pass them or not, in a sense, except to establish good, sound government. Supposing this Legislature had to recess if we cannot get the fiscal problem of the Commonwealth in shape to present within the two weeks or so, and we have cleared all of the Calendars in the House and Senate on important legislation. Supposing it would be proper, and I say that it may be proper, for this Legislature to recess for a month, or six weeks, or two months or for whatever period it may be necessary in order to provide an answer to the fiscal problem. I do not believe that we should rush into the fiscal problem of this Commonwealth if we are not ready for it. I believe that it would pay to take time to get it ready and have it be proper and right when we present it to the General Assembly.

Mr. President, if we recess for a couple of months, what will be the reaction in all of these agencies I spoke about earlier, if we do not have the money in the till to carry on after June 1?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. Dent, do you have any idea when the Governor is going to present his budget?

Mr. DENT. I would say that if I were preparing the budget, it would take at least four to six weeks for me to do it. The Governor may do it faster.

Mr. MAHANY. Now, about two weeks ago, I believe you said on a television program that we could figure on having it in about four or five weeks.

Mr. DENT. As far as what I said on the television program goes, the witnesses are here, and I believe I said at that time that it would be about six weeks.

Mr. MAHANY. Now do you want to revise that and say that it will probably be another four or five weeks?

Mr. DENT. I do not think that the question of how long I think it might be before the budget is ready has any bearing at all upon the subject, because my guess would only be the same as yous. I have no knowledge of when the budget will be presented.

Mr. MAHANY. Well, Senator Dent, can you find out from the Governor between now and next Monday as to when he might be in shape to give us his budget?

Mr. DENT. I will attempt to do that, yes.

Mr. President, may I now interrogate the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany?

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAHANY. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Would you then, Senator Mahany, ask the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who happens to be present, to allow me as a non-member of that committee the privilege of attending that committee meeting, so that I may make a plea for the bills as I understand them?

Mr. MAHANY. I certainly will, and I do not think that you would be thrown out of any committee meeting, Senator Dent, if you choose to attend one.

Mr. President, may I further interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent?

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be further interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President, but I might say that the gentleman on the other side must have gone to bed early last night.

Mr. MAHANY. I just have one question, Mr. President, that I would like to ask Senator Dent, in connection with this reorganization. As you know, the Governor, in his Inaugural Speech, said that we have been surveyed and re-surveyed and now it is time for action.

While you are over there finding out about when the Governor intends to present his message to us, would you

also ask him if he has any plan of any kind whatsoever in mind to reshuffle or do anything in connection with the State government which will save this money he refers to?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I will take that matter up with the Governor next week.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to direct one statement to the Majority Floor Leader which will not be taken in in this reorganization act, but, in my opinion, I think you fellows on the other side should give it some definite thought, because it will have to be covered by specific legislation inasmuch as under the reorganization bill you cannot change a department or change the name, only bureaus, etc.

I, Mr. President, for one, thing the Department of Mines is a misnomer in our State, and some of their work is done in the Department of Forests and Waters. I feel that the Department of Forests and Waters and the Department of Mines should be put into one department, the Department of Natural Resources.

In our State, as you know, we are very much in the gas business now. I think some legislation will be passed later in the Session, and the State will be back in the oil business. We are not going to keep the oil people from coming into Pennsylvania, because they have been kept out by an act which is on our books as of now.

There is one place where I think we can save a lot of money, and that is by transferring the duties of the Secretary of Mines to the Department of Forests and Waters and putting them all into one. I think that will save us a lot of money and give us a better hold on the things that are being done.

Mr. President, while I am on my feet I would like to say to Senator Mahany that he and I are not responsible for anything that anyone says in the House. However when I picked up the morning paper I read where your Floor Leader was on the Bowers Battery program last night, on Channel 71, WTPA, I think they call it, and he said that we were fumblers and that we just did not quite understand. Just tell the gentleman, if you happen to see him, that we have been here longer than he has and we know a little bit more about government. Because we are moving a little faster than they did, I do not think that is a reason for us to be criticized.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I do not want to prolong this debate, but I do want to make a few observations.

Mr. President, the distinguished Majority Leader has asked several times this morning when the Governor is going to present his budget. Frankly, I do not know at this time what work is being done on the budget. However, if I were the Governor, considering the fact that there has been a change in control of the State Government from one party to another, I would perhaps take longer than six weeks or two months to attempt to present a budget to this Legislature; that is if it were to be a true budget, based on the bare needs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, the gentlemen on the other side must realize that we just went through a campaign, and one of the issues in that campaign was the mess in Harrisburg and the hodgepodge in the State Government. I do not think there is any question that it exists. However, after all, Governor Leader assumed office on January 18. This is February 9 and I am sure the distinguished Majority Leader does not expect the new Governor, in this short space of time, to do all of the things that are necessary to clean up that mess and to ask his new Cabinet Members who just recently assumed office to prepare the kind of a budget that should be prepared for submission to this Legislature. You must give these Cabinet Members a chance to get their feet on the ground. You must give these Cabinet Members a chance to find out where economies can be effected. You must give these Cabinet Members a chance to join in the reorganization of the State Government so that the economies that we said were possible to effect, and others who made surveys of the State Government said were possible to effect, may be brought to light.

Mr. President, Governor Leader wants to reorganize the State Government in this legislation here that passed the House and is now before the Senate. The Majority Leader said that we cannot act on it, or will not act on it, because it is unconstitutional. I do not agree with that theory at all. I am assuming that the Governor of Pennsylvania, when the bill was drafted, submitted this legislation to the Attorney General and the Attorney General came to the conclusion that it was constitutional and, for that reason, submitted it to the Legislature for approval. The least the other side could do is to give the new Governor a chance to carry out his policies and give him a chance to carry out the provisions of the Democratic platform.

Mr. President, I, for one, am in agreement with what was said, that sufficient surveys were made around here and now it is time for action. We certainly cannot get that action in toto, at least, in a period of three weeks. That is something which is impossible.

Mr. President, in so far as the budget is concerned, I said during the campaign, and I say here, that I defy anyone in the Commonwealth, or outside the Commonwealth, on this side or on the other side, to present to this General Assembly or to the people of Pennsylvania a statement indicating the true financial condition of the Commonwealth as of January 18, when Governor Fine left office. Until such time as you know the true financial condition of the Commonwealth, I do not understand how you can prepare a budget that you can call an honest budget for the consideration of this Legislature. Governor Leader cannot prepare such a statement in a three week period. Frankly, if there is any attempt to present a budget here, without having a statement of the true financial condition of the Commonwealth, I will probably have something to say about that because I have griped about it here for the last three Sessions that I have had the privilege of serving here.

So, Mr. President, I say that the other side ought to be a little considerate and give the Governor the cooperation that he is asking for, because that is part of the mandate of the people.

As Senator Dent so ably said a short time ago, the other side must realize that we had an election last year and that in spite of a one million registered Republican majority, this State went Democratic by 280,000 votes. That in itself, I repeat, was a mandate upon Governor Leader and the Democratic Party to revise methods and practices and procedures in the State Government, and in the preparation of budgets which we are called upon to pass upon here in this Legislature.

Mr. President, I say that with proper cooperation from both sides, in due course we will get the budget that the other side is asking for and we will get it in true form, with the elimination of the fat that we complained about that existed in previous budgets.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I want to assure Senator Yosko that we are not being critical of the Governor or anybody relative to the preparation of the budget. I merely wanted to ask the question about when we might expect it, so that we may be guided here in what we are going to do between now and then.

Certainly, Mr. President, over the period of years it has been found that the legislative thing to do is to have a budget, and find out how much money is going to be needed by the administration and then go out and try to raise that money by a suitable tax program. We should not do the reverse of that, to put the cart before the horse, as it were, and raise tax money before we know how much money is going to be needed. That is the thing that we object to.

Mr. President, next Monday will be St. Valentine's Day, and I hope we will all be in a good mood and at that time Senator Dent is going to convey this message to us from the Governor on these questions that I have been asking.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I just want to say in answer to the distinguished Majority Leader that I do not think it would be wise for anyone to give a specific date when the budget will be presented unless someone can make that determination, and I do not think there is anyone who can do that right now. If that is going to depend on how long it is going to take to bring about a reorganization of the State Government to effect the economies that we promised the people we were going to effect, that, of course, will reflect on the budget in the last analysis. I see nothing wrong with the enactment of temporary taxes, such as have been presented to this Legislature. I see nothing wrong with approving those taxes until such time as we do know what the budget is going to be and what the bare needs of the Commonwealth will be, so that we can function properly between now and that time.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, did I understand Senator Yosko to say that we are not going to get the budget until such time as we go over the various plans that may be submitted to reshuffle the State Government?

Mr. President, if that is true, then we probably will not be able to look for the budget much before June or July because even if we passed House Bill No. 1 and we took the supplemenetal bill which provides for the setting up of this committee of twelve and then they met, I have no doubt that it would take several weeks before they would be able to come up with the plans, because other committees, for instance the Cherterman Committee took, I think, a year or so before it came up with all its recommendations. After that we would then have to wait for another thirty days because, under the provisions of House Bill No. 1, after the plan is submitted to us, we have a period of thirty days in which if we do not do anything, then at the end of that time the plan becomes effective.

Certainly, Mr. President, if that is Senator Yosko's thinking, then we surely are not going to look for a budget here much before May or June. All I asked for was to have the Governor tell us if he can about when we may expect to get this budget. I do not know whether Senator Yosko is now speaking for the Governor, but I would like to have some direct response from the Governor in reply to my question so that we may be guided in our thinking here in the Senate in relation to our future course.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I am not speaking for the Governor. I do want to say this, however, that if it is for the best interest of the taxpayers of this State and the people of this state to wait until June or July to submit a budget based on the bare needs of the Commonwealth, after all possible economies have been effected, then I say that is good government and good policy.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 9, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Victor A. Avellino, 816 Chestnut Street, Kulpmont, Northumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Kulpmont, Northumberland County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice James Avellino, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bill of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of

compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 28, as follows:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of fifteen million six hundred forty-four thousand dollars ($15,644,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Public Assistance for the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of assistance and administrative expenses as provided by the Public Assistance Law and for the payment of attorneys' fees and court costs necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Department of Public Assistance for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and administrative expenses attorneys' fees and court costs accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

Section 2 Out of the moneys appropriated by section one of this act the Department of Public Assistance shall allocate funds from time to time for the several assistance programs (old age assistance aid to dependent children pensions for the blind general assistance and other programs provided by the Public Assistance Law) for administrative expenses of the several county boards of assistance for such administrative expenses incurred by the department which are chargeable to such boards and for the payment of attorneys' fees and court costs necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the department

Section 3 Out of the moneys appropriated by section one of this act quarterly allocations shall be made to the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department respectively in such amounts as may be deemed necessary to pay the administrative expenses of such departments in auditing and disbursing appropriations for or relating to public assistance including any Federal sums supplementing such appropriations. In the case of the Department of the Auditor General said allocation shall be made by the Governor President pro tempore of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Auditor General or a majority therof and in the case of allocations made to the Treasury Department such allocations shall be made by the Governor President pro tempore of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives and the State Treasurer or a majority thereof

Section 4 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Represntatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 814) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" providing for the composition of the registration commission imposing duties on the county commissioners and ending the terms of the present commissioners.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 13, Printer's No. 4, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RE-REFERRED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 15, the bill just read, be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" further regulating the rates of pilotage.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 66, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessor and other employe providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" further regulating notice of appeals from assessments.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate" by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 69, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the

establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" by further providing for the imposition of taxes under the provisions of said act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes" exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, February 14, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:12 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, February 14, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Blessed be Thou, most gracious God, that again Thou hast brought light out of darkness, and caused the morning to appear. Again Thou dost send us forth in health and vigour, to the duties and doings of another day. Go with us we beseech Thee, through all the sunlit hours, and so protect us from every evil way, so that when evening comes we need not hide our heads in shame.

Bless the members of this body as they think together in this Chamber, in committee rooms, and in their offices. Help them to stand up under the strains and the tensions of problems and decisions, of meetings and conferences, and the endless demands made upon them. Teach them to turn to Thee for the secret of power and strength.

Let Thy blessing rest upon all the employees of this House of Representatives as they diligently and faithfully serve and bear their due share of the burdens of good government. Grant, O Father, that all of us may go about this day's business with an ever-present remembrance of the great traditions wherein we stand, that, thereby, we may be kept from evil ways and inspired to high endeavor. So keep us till evening in the might of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Lovett, to preside throughout the session.

Mr. LOVETT IN THE CHAIR

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the approval of the Journal of February 8th will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears no objection.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MUSTO, MEHOLCHICK, Mrs. MUNLEY, CURWOOD, WALLACE, WARGO, and NEEDHAM HOUSE BILL No. 186.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1947 (P. L. 1095) entitled as amended "An act providing for the regulation of mining of anthracite coal by the open pit or strip mining method and for the conservation and improvement of lands affected directly or indirectly by such mining; requiring operators to register, pay a license fee and secure a permit to engage in strip mining and file a bond conditioned for compliance with this act; requiring backfilling of stripping pits and leveling and planting lands affected to prevent erosion and the pollution of waters and to protect public health, safety and welfare; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Mines; providing for appeals, and imposing penalties, and making appropriations," changing security requirements and adding penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. PACCHIOLI, Mrs. REIBMAN and GAFFNEY HOUSE BILL No. 187.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring the erection of signs indicating speed limitations of commercial motor vehicles and truck tractors on all highways leading into the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. WALLACE HOUSE BILL No. 188.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating

and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the waiving of hearings for alleged summary violations for trial in quarter sessions court, prohibiting the acknowledgement of guilt to game protectors and the satisfaction of penalties pursuant to such acknowledgements.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. WILBUR H. HAMILTON and POMEROY and Mrs. KOOKER HOUSE BILL No. 189.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1933 (P. L. 1433), entitled "An act defining the powers of the courts of quarter sessions, the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and the County or Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, with respect to the care, guidance, control, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, dependent and neglected children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging the delinquency, neglect and dependency of children; and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," imposing responsibility upon parents for the theft, destruction or loss of property of another by a delinquent child.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Messrs. HORST, GEORGE and STONER HOUSE BILL No. 190.

An Act requiring the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission to change the name of the Blue Mountain Interchange to Chambersburg-Shippensburg Interchange.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. WATERHOUSE, SPENCER, MAHAN, JUMP and ERB HOUSE BILL No. 191.

An Act regulating the expenditure of moneys for State highway purposes; appropriating certain moneys to cities, boroughs, towns and townships for road purposes: conferring powers and imposing duties on the officials of political subdivisions and on the Department of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. GIBB and RIGBY HOUSE BILL No. 192.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article five, section eleven of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing the General Assembly to fix the number of justices of the peace and aldermen.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WILBUR H. HAMILTON and ROBERT K. HAMILTON HOUSE BILL No. 193.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," providing for policies issued to associations of employers on behalf of its members.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Mr. JUMP HOUSE BILL No. 194.

An Act requiring the Department of Public Assistance to increase maximum amounts in allowance schedules in making assistance grants to needy persons.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. CIANFRANI HOUSE BILL No. 195.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," providing sale of liquor and malt and brewed beverages on Good Friday and Christmas eve and day.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Messrs. GIBB and RIGBY HOUSE BILL No. 196.

An Act repealing the act of April 24, 1913 (P. L. 114), entitled "An act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings, and providing a penalty for violation hereof."

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mrs. HENZEL and Mrs. MARKLEY HOUSE BILL No. 197

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1401), entitled "An act prohibiting discrimination in rate of pay because of sex; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry; and prescribing penalties," including the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and political subdivisions within the term employer, and providing for collection of liquidated damages for violations.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. HOCKER, PRICE, MOODY and OGILVIE HOUSE BILL No. 198

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," further regulating contributions made by county commissioners towards funeral expenses of deceased service persons and their widows.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, OGILVIE, ZIEGLER, BELL and MOODY HOUSE BILL No. 199

An Act amending the act of June 14, 1935 (P. L. 341), entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax upon sales or gifts of cigarettes by dealers as herein defined; requiring persons engaged in the sale of cigarettes at wholesale and retail to secure permits; prescribing the method and manner of collecting such tax; making it unlawful to possess cigarettes upon which the tax has not been paid; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Revenue, and persons, as herein defined, engaged in the sale of cigarettes at retail or wholesale; and providing penalties," excepting from tax sales of cigarettes in case lots for free distribution in any veterans hospital.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affaris.

By Messrs. OGILVIE, PRICE and HOCKER
HOUSE BILL No. 200

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for the purchase of fire fighting equipment for the Scotland School for Veteran's Children.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. HOCKER, BELL, PRICE, OGILVIE, MOODY and ZIEGLER HOUSE BILL NO. 201

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandoning, discarding, storing or keeping of refrigerators and similar containers without first removing the doors or hinges.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. OGILVIE, BELL, PRICE, HOCKER, MOODY and ZIEGLER HOUSE BILL NO. 202

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 302), entitled, as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to, and their education and maintenance in, and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school, or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; and prescribing penalties," extending its provisions to children of veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, PRICE, MOODY, ZIEGLER and OGILVIE HOUSE BILL No. 203

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1919 (P. L. 366), entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police, creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties," giving additional credit in examinations to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. BELL, HOCKER, OGILVIE, ZIEGLER and MOODY HOUSE BILL No. 204

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1949 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act granting credit toward pension or retirement benefits of certain members of the police force employed by political subdivisions for time spent in the military service of the United States." granting credit for military service during armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, OGILVIE, ZIEGLER, MOODY, PRICE and STRAUSSER HOUSE BILL No. 205

An Act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during the police action conducted in Korea under United Nations authority, providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who, because of death or incapacity, cannot personally receive compensation; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; making an appropriation, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, BELL, PRICE, STRAUSSER, OGILVIE, MOODY, and ZIEGLER
HOUSE BILL No. 206

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by adding a new section authorizing the creation of an additional debt by the Commonwealth for the payment of compensation to certain veterans.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, OGILVIE, MOODY, and ZIEGLER
HOUSE BILL No. 207

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, PRICE, MOODY and OGILVIE
HOUSE BILL No. 208

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane, and patriotic purposes," exempting armed conflict veterans' organizations from the provisions of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, BELL AND MOODY
HOUSE BILL No. 209

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed theren; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," removing certain restrictions for a limited period of time as to the licensing of nationally chartered organizations.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. HOCKER, BELL, PRICE, MOODY, ZIEGLER, and OGILVIE. HOUSE BILL No. 210.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Depart-

ment of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund; and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," exempting from attachment, encumbrance or liens, certain funds received by veterans from Federal government.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. OGILVIE, BELL, PRICE and MOODY.
HOUSE BILL No. 211

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing collection of data concerning deceased veterans of armed conflicts; authorizing the erection of monuments for and giving retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, BELL, PRICE, MOODY and OGILVIE. HOUSE BILL No. 212

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Messrs. PRICE, MOODY, BELL and HOCKER.
HOUSE BILL No. 213.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 322), entitled "An act providing for the issuance of certified copies of death, birth and marriage certificates, and divorce decrees, by county officers, free of charge, to disabled war veterans and their dependents in death and compensation cases; and prescribing penalties," extending its provisions to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. PRICE, MOODY, ZIEGLER, OGILVIE and HOCKER. HOUSE BILL No. 214

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. ZIEGLER, MOODY, PRICE, BELL and OGILVIE. HOUSE BILL No. 215

An Act providing for forfeiture of State and local public offices, trusts or employment and ineligibility to hold the same by persons refusing to testify on matters relating to the office, trust or employment on the ground of self incrimination.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. PRICE, MOODY, ZIEGLER and OGILVIE.
HOUSE BILL No. 216

An Act amending the act of August 16, 1951 (P. L. 1240), entitled "A supplement to the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting certain members to obtain credit for military service who were not eligible members at time of entry into military service," permitting additional members to obtain credit for military service.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. McCORMACK. HOUSE BILL No. 217.

An Act amending the act of April 14, 1868 (P. L. 1083), entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An Act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia,' approved the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven," permitting sale of liquor at tables in Fairmount Park.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties First Class.

By Messrs. STONE, WM. B. SMITH and ROBERT K. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 218.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations; requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of such special registrations; and requiring sheriffs to maintain such list.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. READINGER and CHARLES C. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 219.

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officer and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office,

or of service, removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," changing the compensation of certain officers and employes; and making appropriations.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. STEPHENS. HOUSE BILL No. 220.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring officers to give weight memoranda to operators of vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. CURWOOD, WALLACE, MEHOLCHICK and STEPHENS. HOUSE BILL No. 221.

An Act providing for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Luzerne County; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Messers. ROBERT K. HAMILTON, WM. B. SMITH and STONE. HOUSE BILL No. 222.

An Act requiring the consent of the electors of a township of the second class in annexation proceedings.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. FLOYD, Mrs. VARALLO, Messrs. GRANVILLE E. JONES and HOLT and Mrs. ANDERSON and Mrs. MONROE. HOUSE BILL No. 223.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," renumbering the second section 1372.1; and providing for transportation of mentally handicapped children to and from day care training centers provided by the Department of Public Instruction.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. FLOYD, GRANVILLE E. JONES, PETTIGREW, HOLT, Mrs. ANDERSON and Mrs. MONROE. HOUSE BILL No. 224.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1937 (P. L. 1168), entitled "An act to protect the rights of employes to organize and bargain collectively; creating the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board; officers of the State government, and courts; providing for the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively; declaring certain labor practices by employers to be unfair; further providing that representatives of a majority of the employes be the exclusive representatives of all the employes; authorizing the board to conduct hearings and elections, and certify as to representatives of employes for purposes of collective bargaining; empowering the board to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice, and providing a procedure for such cases, including the issuance of a complaint, the conducting of a hearing, and the making of an order; empowering the board to petition a court of common pleas for the enforcement of its order, and providing a procedure for such cases; providing for the review of an order of the board a court of common pleas on petition of any person aggrieved by such order, and establishing a procedure for such cases; providing for an appeal from the common pleas court to the Supreme Court; providing the board with investigatory powers, including the power to issue subpoenas and the compelling of obedience to them through application to the proper court; providing for service of papers and process of the board; prescribing certain penalties," including the Commonwealth, any political subdivision and any municipality authority within the definition of employer.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. GELFAND, McGEE, GRANVILLE E. JONES and SHERMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 225.

An Act imposing duties on builders of dwelling and housing units; prohibiting the issuance of building permits by local governments in certain cases and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. POLASKI, Mrs. MONROE, Messrs. TOLL, BOORY, JOSEPH J. BRENNAN and KOLANKIEWICZ. HOUSE BILL No. 226.

An Act creating a temporary advisory commission to examine, report upon and recommend reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State government; prescribing its powers and duties; directing cooperation of governmental agencies; and authorizing the issuance of subpoenas.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. JUMP, PARRY, MUSTO, CURWOOD, WALLACE, MIKULA, MEHOLCHICK, SPENCER, REIDENBACH and BONNER. HOUSE BILL No. 227.

An Act amending the act of September 27, 1951 (P. L. 1430), entitled, as amended, "An act to facilitate vehicular traffic across the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System, at such point east of the Susquehanna River as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, to a point on or near the boundary line between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New York, between the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, including a central connection extension from a point on the Northeastern Extension westwardly to a point at or near the Susquehanna River and a central connection extension from a point on the Northeastern Extension eastwardly to a point at or near the Delaware River, and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commismission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth, payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be availabe to the

Commission for that purpose, to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations, and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restorations and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agecies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds," designating a part of the turnpike "The Anthracite Turnpike."

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. FLOYD, HOLT, GRANVILLE E. JONES and PETTIGREW HOUSE BILL No. 228

An Act providing for and legalizing horse racing, with wagering on the results thereof, subject to a State tax and under the mutuel or pari-mutuel system; creating the Pennsylvania Racing Commission as an independent administrative commission and defining the powers and duties of the commission; providing for the establishment and operation of State racing plants, subject to local option by the commission and for their construction by the General State Authority; disposing of all moneys received by the commission; making an appropriation and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. READINGER, CHARLES C. SMITH, POLEN, McCANN, FRANK, PETTIGREW, MATT S. ANDERSON, A. PATRICK BRENNAN, STONE, GELFAND, SHERMAN, WELSH, GRANVILLE E. JONES, FINEMAN, HOLT, Mrs. SARAH A. ANDERSON, Mrs. MONROE, Messrs. WILLIAM B. SMITH, BAZZIN, McKEEVER, GARLOCK, FLOYD, JOSEPH J. BRENNAN, ROBERT K. HAMILTON, EILBERG, BRANCA, STEPHENS, CIOFFI, WALLACE, BARNATOVICH, Mrs. VARALLO, Messrs. McLAUGHLIN, TOLL, LAWYER, FILO, SARRAF, KAMYK, VERONA, RUBIN, POMEROY, SIGMAN, GOLDSTEIN, MURPHY, THOMPSON, WILBUR H. HAMILTON, WORLEY, and PARRY HOUSE BILL No. 229

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry or national origin by employers, employment agencies, labor organizations and others as herein defined creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission defining its functions, powers and duties, providing for procedure and enforcement, providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice, providing for judicial review and enforcement and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

My Mr. KUBACKI HOUSE BILL No. 230

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it a crime to strike a news reporter or photographer or to damage his photographic equipment.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. WELSH, TOLL, LEVEN and MURPHY HOUSE BILL No. 231

An Act permitting any person entitled to vote to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed for a period of two hours in certain cases, without deduction in salary or wages.

Referred to Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY and MOODY HOUSE BILL No. 232

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges: abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," fixing compulsory resignation ages for members and employes of the Pennsylvania State Police.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON HOUSE BILL No. 233

An Act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during the Korean armed conflict; providing the method of making payment; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; making an appropriation, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL No. 234

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary election, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising, and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," changing the provisions relating to filing of candidates' expense accounts.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL No. 235

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article four, sections eight and twenty-one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, making the office of the Attorney General an elective office.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL No. 236

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533) entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing the number of qualified physicians required to certify applications for admission and changing the composition of court appointed commissions for commitment.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL No. 237

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal anl quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," making the real estate of public service companies subject to taxation and providing exceptions.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. MORAN HOUSE BILL No. 238.

An Act amending the act of March 31, 1937 (P. L. 160), entitled "An act creating a commission to be known as the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission; defining in part the powers and duties of such commission; abolishing The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, terminating the terms of the members thereof, and transferring to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the records, employes, property, and equipment of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; authorizing the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to appear in and complete all pending proceedings, legal or otherwise, instituted before, by or against The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing that all certificates of public convenience, contracts, orders, and rules and regulations of the later commission shall remain effective until repealed, changed or modified by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, and transferring and appropriating to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission any unexpected balance of any existing appropriation to The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," providing for the election of members of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, for filling of vacancies and for the selection and term of its chairman.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 20

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

RESOLUTION No. 10

By Messrs. WALLACE, CURWOOD and MUSTO.

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1955.

Lithuania became a free and independent Republic on January 16, 1918, by declaration of the Council of Lithuania.

Obliteration of the sovereign rights of the Lithuanian people and the suppression of that people by the inhuman practices of mass murder, exile and confinement in concentration camps by her communist rulers is a matter of great concern to free peoples now resisting communist tyranny; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its sympathy to the Lithuanian nation in her hour of great duress, and to all American citizens of Lithuanian descent who are distressed by the sufferings of their friends and relatives in the country of their ancestors; and be it further

Resolved, That this House of Representatives extends its wishes to Lithuania for the ultimate liberation of that nation and for the reestablishment of the sovereign rights of that country which formerly was a sister democracy of the United States of America.

Referred to the Committee on Rules

By Messrs. DONALDSON, AGNEW, COOPER, RIGBY VAUGHAN, THOMAS, BOIES, KAMYK, GIBB, GOLDSTEIN, HAUDENSHIELD, WILT, JOHN J. MURRAY, SARRAF, JENKINS, EWING, FILO, LUTTY, MIHM, McLAUGHLIN, SCHUSTER, OLSEN, LEONARD, MATT S. ANDERSON, MORAN and WALSH RESOLUTION No. 11.

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1955.

Albert Kennedy (Rosey) Rosewell, voice and conscience of the Pittsburgh Pirate baseball club, passed away on February 6th, a few days before he was to begin his twentieth season with the Pirates. He was 71 years of age.

Rosey was born in Alton, Illinois in 1884, and was raised in Tarentum, Pennsylvania. His first connection with the Pirates dated back to 1909, and since that time he well earned his title of "Pirate Fan number 1." Albert Rosewell's broadcasts of the Pittsburgh Pirate's games over the past two decades did much for the advancement not only of the Pirate club, but also the advancement of basball and sportsmanship in general.

Mr. Rosewell's energies, which he used unsparingly, were spread wide over other fields apart from baseball. He excelled as a master of ceremonies and after-dinner speaker, to which tasks he brought a natural good humor, nimble wit and exceptional talent as a popular poet.

By the death of "Rosey" Rowswell we have lost one of the great humanitarians of our day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives extend their heartfelt condolences to the surviving members of Albert Rowswell's family, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to his widow, Mrs. Myrrel Hayden Rowswell.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 78, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 27, 1929 (P. L. 84) entitled "An act to fix the fees to be charged by coroners in counties of the second class" increasing fees to be charged.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 185, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the third day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333) entitled "An act concerning elections including general municipal special and primary elections the nomination of candidates primary and election expenses and election contests creating and defining membership of county board of elections imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts county boards of elections county commissioners imposing penalties for violation of the act and codifying revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections" by further regulating the date of the primary election the duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and nominations to fill certain vacancies.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 120, as follows:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-esevn P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsections (u) (w) and (x) of Section 4 Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-eseven P. L. 2897) known as the "Unemployment Compensation Law" subsection (u) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsections (w) and (x) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended to read

Section 4 Definitions The following words and phrases as used in this act shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise

* * *

(u) "Unemployed" An individual shall be deemed unemployed (1) with respect to any week (i) during which he performs no services for which remuneration is paid or payable to him and (ii) with respect to which no remuneration is paid or payable to him or (II) with respect to any week of less than his full-time work if the remuneration paid or payable to him with respect to such week is less than his weekly benefit rate plus six dollars ($6) Provided That for the purposes of this subsection (i) vacation pay and similar payments whether or not legally required to be paid and (ii) wages in lieu of notice separation allowances dismissal wages and similar payments which are legally required to be paid shall be deemed remuneration paid or payable with respect to such period as shall be determined by rules and regulations of the department [Charges resulting exclusively from the payment of benefits made solely by reason of this particular amendment of this particular subsection shall be considered only on the basis of a five-year average in the determination of the contribution rate of base year employer] Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deeemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective-bargaining agents agreed to the vacation or on account of the receipt of payments other than directly from his employer

* * *

(w) A "Valid Application for Benefits" means an application for benefits on a form prescribed by the department which is filed by an individual as of a day not included in the benefit year previously established by such individual who (1) has been separated from his work or who during the week commencing on such day has worked less than his full time due to lack of work and has earned less than the maximum weekly benefit amount plus six (6) dollars and (2) is qualified under the provisions of section four hundred and one (a) (b) and (d)

(x) "Wages" means all remuneration (including the cash value of mediums of payment other than cash) paid by an employer to an individual with respect to his employment except that the term "wages" shall not include

(1) That part of the remuneration which is in excess of the first three thousand dollars ($3000) paid to an individual by each of his employers during a calendar year Provided That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual during the same calendar year with respect to employment And provided also That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which he or his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual in the same calendar year on which contributions have been required and paid by such employer under an unemployment compensation law of another state but no such credit may be taken for remuneration which has been paid by another employer to such individual whether or not contribtuions have been paid thereon by such other employer under this act or under any state unemployment compensation law [Remuneration in excess of three thousand dollars ($3000) excluded from the definition of wages under the provisions of this subsection may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of any individual under this act and in determining such rights the first three thousand dollars ($3000) of remuneration on which contributions

are payable shall be considered as paid only in the calendar quarter or quarters in which such amount was actually paid Provided That no credit may be taken by an employer for any remuneration paid by his predecessor-in-interest prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-one]

Remuneration paid by an employer in excess of the amount on which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under this act Remuneration paid by an employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purpose may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (a) of Section 201 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 201 General Powers and Duties of Department (a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws It shall have power and authority to adopt amend and rescind such rules and regulations require such reports from employers employes the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act make such investigations and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper The department shall also prepare and present to the Governor on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year an actuarial evaluation of the financial operations of the unemployment compensation program together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits Such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends statistics and analyses on which the evaluation is based In the discharge of the duties imposed by this act the Secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations take depositions and certify to official acts The department shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books papers correspondence memoranda and other records deemed necessary in the administration of this act

Section 3 Subsections (a) (b) and (c) of Section 301 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred [[fifty-one] fifty-five and each calendar year thereafter at a rate equal to two and seven-tenths per centum of wages paid by him for employment Provided however That such rate shall be adjusted between a minimum rate of [three-tenths] five-tenths of one per centum and a maximum rate of two and seven-tenths per centum in accordance with the following provisions of this section as hereby amended if the employer has paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and has also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-month periods And provided further effective with respect to contribution rates for calendar years beginning January one one thousand nine hundred fifty-six employers shall for the purpose of being considered for reduced contribution rates be grouped as follows

Group 1 shall consist of those employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in the twelve-month period ending on the computation date for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such twelve-month period

Group 2 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the two twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such two twelve-month periods

Group 3 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-month periods In no event shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 3 be classified in either Group 1 or Group 2 nor shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 2 be classified in Group 1

And [provided further however That] no employer's rate of contribution for any calendar year shall be less than two and seven-tenths per centum unless all his contributions due on wages paid to the end of the second calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year together with interest and penalties due thereon have been paid by the [thirty-first day of July] fifteenth day of September of such preceding calendar year except that an employer who has timely filed an appeal as provided in subsection (e) of this section and who has been determined ineligible to receive a reduced rate solely on the basis that he has not paid all contributions interest and penalties within the time limits as required in this subsection shall have his rate redetermined and shall not be considered ineligible under this subsection if payment of such delinquent contributions interest and penalties is made within thirty days after the department has notified the employer of the reason for his ineligiblity for rate reduction in response to the appeal filed by the employer under subsection (e)

* * * *

(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to such date and for these purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect

(c) The rate of contribution payable by an employer entitled to an adjustment as herein provided shall be as follows

(A) When as of the computation date there is a credit balance in such employer's reserve account which balance shall include (1) contributions with respect to the period ending on the computation date and paid on or before [July thirty-one] September fifteenth immediately following such computation date (2) benefits paid on or before computation date and shall also include any voluntary payments made in accordance with subsection (g) of section 302 of this act his contribution rate for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred fifty-five subject to the provisions of Paragraph (B) of this subsection shall be as set forth in [the following] table [;] number one and for the calendar years thereafter shall be as set forth in table number two

[Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Fund	10 Or												Less
Balance	More	9.5	9	8.5	8	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4.5	4	Than 4
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
(B)	.6	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7
(C)	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7]

Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Table No. 1

Fund Balance	12.5 or More	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2

Table No. 1 (Continued)

Fund Balance	12.5 or 7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	Less Than 4.0
(A)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Table No. 2

Fund Balance		6.25 or 1 more	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
	Group 1	6.00								
		9.37 or 2 more	8.62	8.25	7.87	7.50	7.12	6.75	6.37	6.00
	Group 2	9.00								
		12.50 or 3 more	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00
	Group 3	12.00								
(A)		.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)		1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fund Balance	Group 1	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	Less than 2.00	2.00
	Group 2	5.62	5.25	4.87	4.50	4.12	3.75	3.37	3.00	Less than 3.00	3.00
	Group 3	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	Less than 4.00	4.00
(A)		1.0	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	
(B)		1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	
(C)		2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	

As used in the foregoing [table] tables the term "Employer Percentage" means the ratio of the balance in an employer's reserve account to his average annual payroll and the term "Fund Balance" means the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of any calendar [quarter] year as recorded on the records of the department

(B) An employer's rate of contribution on wages paid during each calendar [quarter] year shall be the rate specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite

(1) Fund Balance (A) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [four hundred twenty million dollars ($420,000,000)] four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000) or

(2) Fund Balance (B) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [three hundred forty million dollars ($340,000,000)] three hundred fifty million dollars ($350,000,000) or

(3) Fund Balance (C) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) Provided That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) [or one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during the twelve (12) consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty (120) consecutive months whichever amount is greater then] all employers' rates of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar [quarter] year shall be two and seven-tenths per centum [And provided further That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter was equal to or in excess of six hundred seventy million dollars ($670,000.000) then the rate of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar quarter for any employer having an "Employer Percentage" of four per centum or more shall be two-tenths of one per centum less than the rate of contribution specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite Fund Balance (A) in the foregoing table And provided further however That in no case shall the rate of any employer exceed two and seventenths per centum or be less than three-tenths of one per centum]

Section 4 Subsection (d) of section 401 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 401 Qualifications Required to Secure Compensation Compensation shall be payable to any employe who is or becomes unemployed and who

* * *

(d) Is able to work and available for suitable work [Provided That a claimant shall be conclusively presumed to be unavailable for work with respect to any week of unemployment attributable to pregnancy and in any event after the sixth month of pregnancy and until after one month of confinement]

Section 5 Subsection (b) of Section 402 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 402 Ineligibility for Compensation An employe shall be ineligible for compensation for any week

* * *

(b) In which his unemployment is due to voluntarily leaving work without good cause irrespective of whether or not such work is in "employment" as defined in this act Provided That no employe shall be deemed to be ineligible under this subsection where as a condition of continuing in employment such employe would be required to join or remain a member of a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization or to accept wages hours or conditions of employment not desired by a majority of the employes in the establishment or the occupation or would be denied the right of collective bargaining under generally prevailing conditions and that in determining whether or not an employe has left his work voluntarily without good cause the department shall give consideration to the same factors insofar as they are applicable provided with respect to the determination of suitable work under section four (t) [martial filial and domestic circumstances and obligations shall not be deemed good cause within the meaning of this act] And provided further That the provisions of this subesction shall not apply in the event of a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute within the meaning of subsection (d)

Section 6 The first paragraph and subsections (a) (d) (e) and the tables specified for the determination of rate and amount of benefits of section 404 of the act the first paragraph amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (a) amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 717) subsection (d) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (e) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) and said tables amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended and a new subsection (c) is added to read

Section 404 Rate and Amount of Compensation Compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in accordance with the following provisions of this section ex-

cept that compensation payable with respect to weeks ending in benefit years which begin prior to the [first day of October one thousand nine hundred fifty-one] first day of the second calendar month following enactment of this amendment shall be paid on the basis of the provisions of this section in effect at the beginning of such benefit years provided that the amendments to subsections (d) and (e) removing the limitations on the amount and duration of compensation shall take effect immediately

(a) The employe's weekly benefit rate shall be [that rate which appears in "Part B" and which is on the same horizontal line in "Part A" as the interval which includes his "highest quarterly wage"] computed as (1) one twenty-fifth of his "highest quarterly wage" in accordance with Part of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits or (2) fifty per centum (50%) of his full-time weekly wage whichever is greater or if his base year wages are insufficient to qualify him for compensation by either of these methods of his weekly benefit rate shall be determined as (3) that rate appearing in Part B of the table on the line on which in Part C appears the amount of qualifying wages which most nearly approximates but does not exceed his base year wages

* * *

C Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to the amount appearing in Part D of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits on the line on which in Part B appears his weekly benefit rate provided he has sufficient qualifying wages in Part C and provided further that an employe whose weekly benefit rate has been determined under clause (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to compensation only if his base year wages are at least thirty times the weekly benefit rate as computed under clause (1) of subscetion (a)

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section each eligible employe who is unemployed with respect to any week ending subsequent to the effective date of this act shall be paid with respect to such week compensation in an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate less that part of the remuneration if any paid or payable to him with respect to such week which is in excess of six dollars ($6.00) Such compensation if not multiple of one dollar ($1.00) shall be computed to the next higher multiple of one dollar ($1.00) [Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvana is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months the maximum amount of compensation payable to any employe for a week of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter shall not be in excess of twenty dollars ($20)]

(e) [Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate multiplied by the number which appears at the top of a column under "Part C" to be ascertained by locating on the same horizontal line on which his weekly benefit rate appears the maximum amount which does not exceed the total wages paid to him during his base year Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months no employe shall be paid compensation with respect to weeks of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter in an amount which together with any amounts previously paid with respect to the same benefit year would be in excess of twenty times the employe's weekly benefit rate or four hundred dollars ($400) whichever is the lesser]

Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

Part A Highest Quarterly Wage	Part B Rate of Compensation	Part C Qualifying Wages	Part D Amount of Compensation
$120-$262	$10	$320	$300
263- 287	11	333	330
288- 312	12	367	360
313- 337	13	402	390
338- 362	14	439	420
363- 387	15	476	450
388- 412	16	514	480
413- 437	17	553	510
438- 462	18	592	540
463- 487	19	633	570
488- 512	20	675	600
513- 537	21	718	630
538- 562	22	763	660
563- 587	23	808	690
588- 612	24	855	720
613- 637	25	903	750
638- 662	26	952	780
663- 687	27	1,003	810
688- 712	28	1,055	840
813- 737	29	1,109	870
738- 762	30	1,164	900
763- 787	31	1,221	930
788- 812	32	1,280	960
813- 837	33	1,341	990
838- 862	34	1,403	1,020
863 or more	35	1,468	1,050

* * *

[TABLES SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation

Part A Highest Quarter Wages	Part B Weekly Benefit Rate	Part C Minimum Base Year Wages 13	14	15	16	17	18	19
$120-262	$10	$300	$333	$368	$403	$439	$476	$514
263-287	11	330	367	404	443	483	524	565
288-312	12	360	400	441	484	527	571	616
313-337	13	390	433	478	524	571	619	668
338-362	14	420	467	515	564	615	667	719
363-387	15	450	500	551	605	659	714	770
388-412	16	480	533	588	645	703	762	822
413-437	17	510	567	625	685	747	810	873
438-462	18	540	600	662	725	791	857	924
463-487	19	570	633	699	766	835	905	976
488-512	20	600	667	735	806	879	952	1027
513-537	21	630	700	772	846	922	1000	1078
538-562	22	660	733	809	887	966	1048	1130
563-587	23	690	767	846	927	1010	1095	1181
588-612	24	720	800	882	967	1054	1143	1232
613-637	25	750	833	919	1008	1098	1190	1284
638-662	26	780	867	956	1048	1142	1238	1335
663-687	27	810	900	993	1088	1186	1286	1386
688-712	28	840	933	1029	1128	1230	1333	1438
713-737	29	870	967	1066	1169	1274	1381	1489
738 or more	30	900	1000	1103	1209	1318	1429	1541]

[TABLES SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

(Section 40 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A Highest Quarter Wages	Part B Weekly Benefit Rate	Part C Minimum Base Year Wages 20	21	22	23	24	25	26
$120-262	$10	$551	$588	$625	$661	$696	$729	$760
263-287	11	606	647	687	727	765	802	836
288-312	12	661	706	750	793	835	875	912
313-337	13	716	765	812	859	904	948	988
338-362	14	771	824	875	925	974	1020	1064

363-387	15	826	882	937	991	1043	1093	1140
388-412	16	882	941	1000	1057	1113	1166	1216
413-437	17	937	1000	1062	1124	1183	1239	1292
438-462	18	992	1059	1125	1190	1252	1312	1368
463-487	19	1047	1118	1187	1256	1322	1385	1444
488-512	20	1102	1176	1250	1322	1391	1458	1520
513-537	21	1157	1235	1312	1388	1461	1531	1596
538-562	22	1212	1294	1375	1454	1530	1603	1673

[Part A Part B Part C
Highest Weekly Minimum
Quarterly Benefit Base Year Wages

Wages	Rate	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
563-587	23	1267	1353	1437	1520	1600	1676	1749
588-612	24	1322	1412	1500	1586	1670	1749	1825
613-637	25	1377	1471	1562	1652	1739	1822	1901
638-662	26	1433	1529	1625	1718	1809	1895	1977
663-687	27	1488	1588	1687	1784	1878	1968	2053
688-712	28	1543	1647	1750	1851	1948	2041	2129
713-737	29	1598	1706	1812	1917	2017	2114	2205
738 or more	30	1653	1765	1875	1983	2087	2187	2881]

Section 7 Section 801 of the act amended September twenty-nine nineteen hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 801 False Statements and Representations to Obtain or Increase Compensation Whoever makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act of under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government either for himself or for any other person shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine or not less than [twenty] thirty nor more than [fifty] two hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days or both and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense Whoever makes a false statement knowing it to be false knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act or under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government may be disqualified within the one year period immediately following the departmental determination of such offense for such week or weeks of improper payments plus a penalty period of two weeks and for not more than one additional week for each such week of improper payment provided that no additional weeks of disqualification shall be imposed under this section if prosecution proceedings have been instituted against the claimant because of such misrepresentation or non-disclosure

Section 8 Section 802 of the act is amended to read

Section 802 False Statements and Representations to Prevent or Reduce Compensation Any employer (whether or not liable for the payment of contributions under this act) or any officer or agent of such employer or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to prevent or reduce the payment of compensation to any employe entitled thereto or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employer under this act or who wilfully fails or refuses to make any such contribution or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or who wilfully fails or refuses to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than [twenty] fifty dollars nor more than [two] five hundred dollars and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact and each day of such failure or refusal shall constitute a separate offense

Section 9 Subsection (b) of section 804 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 804 Recovery and Recoupment of Compensation

* * *

(b) Any person who other than by reason of his fault has received with respect to a benefit year any sum as compensation under this act to which he was not entitled shall not be liable to repay such sum but shall be liable to have such sum deducted from any future compensation payable to him with respect to such benefit year or the three-year period immediately following such benefit year Provided That with respect to overpayments of one hundred dollars or more recoupment from such future compensation shall not exceed one-third of the maximum benefit amount to which such person is entitled during any such subsequent benefit year nor one-third of the weekly benefit amount to which such person may be entitled for any particular week In the absence of misrepresentation or non-disclosure of a material fact no recoupment shall be had if such overpayment is created by reason of (1) a subsequent reversal of a decision of eligibility under the provisions of section five hundred one (e) of this act or (2) a retroactive allocation of wages pursuant to an award of a labor relations board arbitrator or the like unless such award provides for the repayment of unemployment compensation benefits received during the period to which such wages are allocated or (3) the subsequent receipt of holiday pay vacation pay or the like of which the person had no knowledge or (4) a subsequent determination that the person's base year wages were not earned in employment as defined in this act No provision of this subsection shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the voluntary repayment of compensation by such person or the maintenance of records of overpayments by the department [In determining whether or not recoupment from future compensation would be inequitable or unconscionable the claimant's financial worth shall not be considered]

The claimant and other affected parties shall be notified in writing of the department's determination to deduct any sum from future compensation under this section and such determination shall be subject to appeal in the manner provided in this act for appeals from determinations of compensation

Section 10 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask Mr. Lopresti a few questions about the bill. This is not intended to delay the due process of the House, but just merely to clarify a few things.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Lopresti, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. LOPRESTI. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the gentleman if he has any idea as to what the total cost would be if we were to operate under the provisions of this bill for the first year.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker for the first quarter of this year the present law remains in effect, and from the beginning of the second quarter on the new schedule will be effective, and the total raised under the two would amount to approximately to $140 million.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I understand that will be the amount of money that will be raised?

Mr. LOPRESTI. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is an estimated amount of $140 million.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman have any idea as to what the expenditures would be during that period? What I am trying to establish is, what would happen to the fund?

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, I can give some idea. Of course, any estimate would be liable to be off either way because of the fact that for most of the year it depends upon the employment situation. If we were to have an upturn, a considerable upturn in employment, it would be a rather small outlay. If we have a further decrease in employment, of course, the outlay would increase. But judging from the outlay of 1954, the benefits paid out were approximately $260 million, and therefore, I believe it would be safe to assume that we cannot within one year raise the contribution rate sufficiently to cover the amount of benefits paid. The damage to the fund has been taking place over a period of a number of years and, of course, it cannot be repaired during one year. It would be almost impossible, without placing a terrific burden upon the employer, to bring the employer's contribution rate up to equal the amount of the employe's benefits. Therefore, it is estimated that for the present year the fund will operate at a loss, and what that amount will be I don't know. But I believe it would be safe to assume it would be somewhere between 200 and 260 million dollars paid out and $140 million taken in.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, just one further question. Does the gentleman believe if we were to go to the maximum, which would be .027 for all employers, it would return sufficient money to carry this bill in the future? What I am trying to establish is, would we have to change the table, or would .027 if it were paid by all employers be sufficient to take care of the provisions of House Bill 120?

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, .027 would probably raise in the present year sufficient money to pay off the entire amount of benefits that would be collected by the employes during the year. However, if you operate under the present law the rates of contribution are based on quarters and we would have a very unsatisfactory situation when you are at the boderline or the peril point. In other words, I mean by that one-quarter you may have your fund balance exceeding the peril point and your rates go down, the following quarter your balance would be below the peril point and the rates would go up. Under our present law an employer would never know from one quarter to the next what his rate would be, and it would be a very difficult problem not only for the employer to figure out his cost, but also for the department to make these calculations on each quarter. In other words, when we get close to the peril point we would be over the top at one moment and under at the next moment, and it would make a very unsatisfactory situation.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, what I am trying to establish is this, whether or not if all employers were to pay, if they were frozen at .027, not this quarter but for future quarters would the return be sufficient to maintain the fund if we were to operate under the provisions of House Bill 120? That is what I am trying to establish or would we have to have a new table which would say you might pay .04 or .05. What would it take to maintain the fund at a safe level? That is the thing I am trying to establish.

The reason for asking these questions is, I think if we are to maintain our stand with the upper house of the Legislature we certainly cannot send this bill over without having some of these things clarified. In other words, we would hate to have the Senate say, why those birds didn't even know whether it was going to be enough to pay it, or what it was going to take, or what they were going to get. That is the reason for these questions, it is not to delay or to confuse, and I do not want to take a lot of time doing it, but I just would like to have a little idea, that is all.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, I do not quite follow the question, but I can say, using the present payroll, present total wage, that at .027 we would arrive at approximately $230 million in contributions. Now, I think I said last year we paid out $260 million. So at the rate that we were paying benefits last year, even .027 would not meet the expenditures.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, that is what I am afraid of, and I was wondering just how long it would take us to deplete our funds to a point that we would not be able to pay or that we might have to have a new chart and go to a considerably higher reimbursement fraction, or whatever you want to call it—I call it tax. I guess I am getting my thinking mixed when I say reimbursement, but the fact remains that we are going to have to have some figures to say whether or not we are going to charge industry .027 or whether they are going to have to pay considerably more.

Of course, I understand it is a consent calendar. If it were not, then I would suggest that we get some figures from the research department and see whether the bill needs amending, maybe it needs changing the table, I do not know. I am sorry to have taken the time of the House, but I did want to ask these questions.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the gentleman from Erie, Mr. Waterhouse, that the figures have been taken into consideration by the so-called experts in the department, or in the bureau. This schedule has been worked out so that on an annual basis the employers' contributions will be upped or go down in accordance with the certain balance remaining in the fund. I do not know just off hand, I have not looked at the schedule in the bill, but there are three different tables, specific tables. There is a Table A, there is a table B, there is a table C, and then the law provides when you get beyond table C we have something similar to the peril point that we now know.

Table A starts with the rate of contribution at about .5 and goes to .027. Table A, of course, is in effect when we have a large balance, I think $450 million. When the fund has a balance of $450 million or more, than Table A is in effect, which starts the contribution rate at .5. Now when we get below, I think, $350 million Table B becomes effective. That is the table which we will work under this year. Table B carries a minimum contribution rate of one per cent.

When you get below a certain figure, Table C becomes effective and it raises the rate a little higher. I do not know without looking at the schedule just what it would

come to, but instead of having a definite peril point, the present bill has a sort of escalator peril point clause, so that the contribution rate on an annual basis goes up or down according to the amount we have in the fund. This, of course, allows the employer some security for one year at least, he knows what his rate is going to be.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, the estimates that are made as of the present moment, of course, are made on the basis of the unemployment of last year. We believe and we were hoping that that employment situation will get better rather than worse. And if it does get better over a period of a few years, the fund should be in good condition with a substantial balance and it is not unlikely that the contribution rate paid by the employer will go back down to a point beginning at .5.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker. I was primarily interested in the employers' contribution.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, under ordinary circumstances it would be unwise for me to get up, take the time of the House on a Wednesday morning when everybody is anxious to go home.

I do not rise this morning for the purpose of making any arguments to convince people to vote for House Bill 120, because I believe we have passed that point and we are quite satisfied that it will pass. But I do believe we should have a short explanation of the bill on some of the items which it contains and how the bill as a whole was arrived at.

I might say at the outstart House Bill No. 120 represents conclusions reached by a number of individuals and a number of groups of individuals. Participating in the preparation of House Bill 120 were members of the administration cabinet, members of the staff of the Unemployment Compensation Bureau, persons representing a large segment of the working people, such as the larger Unions and also the views of industry. In preparing the bill it was tried to see that industry would be given a rate which would not create havoc and at the same time it was tried to increase the benefits which the employe received when he became unemployed. I believe a happy medium has been arrived at in the way of contributions and payments. We have, of course, in this bill gone to the uniform thirty week payment which is a radical departure, I will say, from the present law which provided a table making benefits payable over a period of anywhere from thirteen weeks to twenty-six weeks.

We have adopted the uniform number of weeks which is thirty weeks per benefit year. This is in line with the thinking of the national administration. It has been recommended and suggested that this form of a uniform payment plan be used. And, of course, we believe that by extending those periods beyond the twenty-six weeks, four additional weeks, gives compensation to those persons who under the spirit of the act would probably need it the most.

Now there are not very many, strange as it may seem, people who up to this point have arrived at even the twenty-six week period. Most of them, I believe, are below fifteen weeks. In fact a great number, a large number are below fifteen weeks. It is believed at this time that not too many will take advantage of the thirty full weeks or will be required to take advantage of it.

But we think if there are this law should attempt to take care of it. In addition to that, people who think of unemployment compensation day in and day out feel they should receive approximately one-half of his weekly earning in the form of unemployment compensation. So, we have come up with an additional method of computing the employes' benefits. He has now two choices or two methods of computing it. He can compute it, of course, by using the table, his high quarter, taking a fraction of the high quarter and operating from there on until he arrives at his weekly benefit rate, and then multiply that by thirty and get the annual rate. Or the department will be able to figure out what the man's weekly wage was, what his actual weekly wage paid was when he was employed and then arrive at a figure of one-half of that weekly wage and he would be paid his benefits on that basis.

I have previously discussed the peril point, showing how the peril point is eliminated both for the benefits paid to the claimant and also for the employers' contribution. I do not think we need to go into that much further.

We have eliminated in this law a few of the gimmicks under which people who ordinarily would have been entitled to compensation were denied such. For example, the individual who is in the high wage bracket, under the law he pays or his employer pays only on the first $3,000 of his salary. It was possible under the old law that that $3,000 was earned in the first two quarters, and therefore the employers' contribution would come in in the first two quarters of the year, the base year. Then following that period he would run into a period of decreased earnings. His first and second quarter he would have high, the third and fourth quarter he would have no earnings reported whatever because he had already arrived at his $3,000. Then he goes into his fifth quarter and beyond that at decreased earnings and finally laid off. When it came time to compute his unemployment compensation benefits it was found that many times this individual did not have any standing in the law because the reported quarters took up all of his credits and he had nothing to fall back on.

Under this law we are permitting the department to spread the earnings of such an individual over the other quarters so that he will have credits not only in his first and second quarter but also in the third and fourth quarter. In so doing we have also placed a safeguard. He can be given credit only to the extent of his earnings during those additional quarters. But it will allow such an individual to collect unemployment compensation to which he was justly entitled because the deductions were being made from him—not from him—I will take that back, but by his employer to the maximum amount and therefore he is one individual who should be receiving that sort of a benefit.

We have changed the provision regarding pregnancy. That is rather a small factor. It has been handled in many various manners, all of which appear to be unsatisfactory. We are now attempting to change that and make it a question of administrative, or at least judicious opinion on the part of somebody to determine whether or not such a woman is able to work at any time or is available for work at any time during the pregnancy period. It is possible that during the eighth month or ninth month or the sixth month or the seventh month she may be able to

work and it is possible that she will not be able to work. Those are things which I do not know and, of course, under the new bill will be left to someone to decide.

There are a number of other features in this bill but I want to mention only one more and then I want to sit down.

Under the present law an employe who is by fraud receiving money from the Unemployment Compensation Fund can be taken before a magistrate, can be arrested, fined and made to make restitution to the fund for the money that he received by fraud. This particular penalty, while it may appear severe, was insufficient to get proper enforcement of the Unemployment Compensation Act.

We are, therefore, putting a provision in the new bill which will allow the department to take another way of penalizing this individual rather than taking him into court. We allow that provision to remain. He still can be taken into court. He still can be charged with a crime. But in addition, we are giving the department the power to make, you might say, an amicable adjustment or take an easier way out.

The department can say to this individual—you have defrauded us. Therefore, you must return what you have received by your fraud and in addition thereto you will lose one week of unemployment compensation for each week you have defrauded us and you will get an additional two weeks penalty on top of that total. Now this penalty, while it does not appear to be very severe, will actually be more effective in the administration of the law than was the prior method, for the reason that the department in this particular case will be able to get an immediate penalty on that individual. And because it does not require going to court the department will enforce it in practically every instance. And we will find that there will probably be less likelihood of a chiseling employe under this new arrangement.

I could probably go on here for another hour and discuss this bill. Before I sit down I merely want to say that if there are any Members who have any questions which I can answer, or if there are other interrogations, I would be glad to answer them. Otherwise, this is all I am going to say.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—207

Adam,	Frost,	Lutty,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Maxwell,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibb,	McCann,	Sherman,
Auker,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sieman,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Snider,
Bell,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Hass,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Helm,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Breth,	Holt,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Brown,	Horst,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Naugle,	Varner,
Comer,	Jump,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Olsen,	Wall,
Curwood,	Keller,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kent,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Kline,	Parry,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Down,	Kooker,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Erhgood,	Kornick,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kromer,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Price,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Readinger,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Rigby,	Young,
Foster,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frascella,		Royer,	Speaker

NAYS—3

Lafore,	Lippincott,	Moscrip,

NOT VOTING—2

Metz,	Butler,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Westmoreland for presiding.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. We are honored this morning by having present in the Hall of the House a former distinguished member of the General Assembly, now a jurist. We hope Judge Homer Brown of Pittsburgh will greet us with a few words in his usual inimitable style.

Hon. HOMER S. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I have the inclination to go back to 1935, my first term in the House, but I see the House is rather light this morning. I walked in here and I wondered what was happening. They told me the House was in session. Well it sure has dwindled since yesterday, and maybe the Constitution has been changed.

I am very happy to have this opportunity to greet you. We are here on business, of course, and I regret that I cannot remain to speak to each and every one of you individually.

To me the greatest glory of my life was to have had the privilege of serving in the House of Representatives. After you get out and look back on the many friends you made and the many contacts you have enjoyed while you were here I am sure you will feel as I do, that you cannot get off a plane or a train or an automobile in Harrisburg, even before attending the business that brings you to Harrisburg, without coming and looking in on the House of Representatives.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. May you all keep well, may

you all have a lot of happiness in this term. I know you will because you will sit here a long time with nothing to do as I understand the situation on the other side of the House, so while you sit here enjoy yourselves. Thank you and good luck.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 14, 1955 at 4.30 p.m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10.50 a.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1955. No. 12.

SENATE

MONDAY, February 14, 1955.

The Senate met at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. CHARLES N. SHINDLER, Pastor of the First Lutheran Church, Windber, offered the following prayer:

O Thou Divine and Universal Light, Lord of life and light, all Thy works shall praise Thy Name in earth and sky and sea. We beseech Thee to pour into our hearts and lives a high and holy meaning. Touch our souls with infinite skill, that glorious aspirations may leap from every breast, that goodness and zeal may abound with gentleness and knowledge. Direct us to be Thy servants by lifting the bogs of human misery. Lay Thy hand upon us that the welfare of our Country may be held in the folds of every conscience, and lead us to carry our load of obligations to the altar of God. Help us to act nobly in all the intricate relations of life. Bless us with that spirit of brotherhood that breathes from the Heaven of our Saviour of men.

Preserve the Members of this Senate in the freshness of joy and hope and in the promise of life. Do Thou inspire the very soul of our Commonwealth to let a burst of radiance come through the dim open doors of a remembered happiness. Forbid that our usefulness should be disfigured or vitiated by indifference. O, God, spread the olive branch over the nations of the world, ere they grasp the red hand of war. We pray, our Father, that our temper may be kindly, just and considerate of all men. Arm us with the fruits of the spirit such as love, joy and peace. In the Saviour's Name, we pray it, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

STUDENTS FROM SOUTHAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you and to the Senate the Senior Class, of thirty-nine pupils, from the Southampton High School, in Bucks County. They are here under the direction of Mrs. Thomas Rhoads. They are in the gallery.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Members of the Senate, the Chair wishes to welcome the thirty-nine members of the Southampton High School and also their teacher, Mrs. Thomas Rhoads. We hope you will enjoy your stay, and that you will come back and visit with us again.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Dorothy C. Moeller, R. D. 5, Carlisle, Cumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of West Pennsboro, Cumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Wm. F. Graham, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Justices of the Peace, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956:

Charles A. Hemler, R. D. 3, Gettysburg, Adams County, in and for the Township of Cumberland, Adams County, to fill a vacancy.

Eugene S. Spadaccino, 921 Cedar Street, Bristol, Bucks County, in and for the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, vice Anthony R. Niccol, resigned.

Earl L. Lehr, R. D. 2, Dover, York County, in and for

the Township of Dover, York County, vice Hon. George M. Leader, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

MEMBERS OF THE BANKING BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Banking Board, to serve until September 1, 1961, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Dr. W. Carlton Harris, 3125 West Penn Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, vice Wm. J. Hamilton, Jr., Philadelphia, whose term expired.

Edward J. O'Brien, Dorseyville Road, Fox Chapel, Pittsburgh 15, Allegheny County, vice E. E. Bauer, Wexford, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commisison for the payment of general expenses.

He also, from the Committee on Appropriations, re-reported as committed Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nomination, made by His Excellency, the Governor, which was laid over for one day under the rules:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 9, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Victor A. Avellino, 816 Chestnut Street, Kulpmont, Northumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Kulpmont, Northumberland County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice James Avellino, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. PECHAN, WATKINS and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Messrs. FLEMING AND DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 109, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1943 (P. L. 883), entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Department of Highways to erect and maintain, as a post war construction project, a toll bridge over the Allegheny River between a point in or near the Borough of Tarentum, Allegheny County, and a point in Westmoreland County, and to provide the necessary approaches and connections with State highways; providing for the acceptance of Federal aid; empowering counties to pay certain damages; providing for the collection of tolls on such bridge; and making an appropriation," making the bridge a free bridge; providing for the payment of certain obligations out of the Motor License Fund and making an appropriation therefor.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. FLEMING read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. TAYLOR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 111, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Board of Finance and Revenue to free toll bridges purchased with money derived from Commonwealth bond issue.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. BERGER, STEVENSON and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 112, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1929 (P. L. 1798), entitled "An act providing a fixed charge, payable by the Commonwealth, on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves, or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania, and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks; and the distribution of the same for county, school, township, and

road purposes in the counties, school districts, and townships where such forests are located; and making an appropriation," increasing the amount of payments from the Comonwealth to counties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

Mr. BERGER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 113, entitled:

An Act providing for the recording of wills probated outside of this Commonwealth in the office of the recorder of deeds and the effect thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. WOLFE on behalf of Mr. PECHAN, read in his place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

Messrs. PECHAN and WOLFE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 115, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 302), entitled, as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to, and their education and maintenance in, and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school, or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; and prescribing penalties," extending its provosions to children of veterans of armed conflicts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 116, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to exempt blind, paraplegic and double or quadruple amputee veterans for the payment of personal and property taxes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 117, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing collection of data concerning deceased veterans of armed conflicts; authorizing the erection of monuments for and giving retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 118, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1919 (P. L. 366), entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police, creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties," giving additional credit in examinations to veterans of armed conflicts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Mr. WATSON read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 119, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Lower Bucks County Hospital, located at Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WAGNER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing the amount for project approvals by State Public School Building Authority, municipality authority and nonprofit corporations.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. STEVENSON, MALLERY, WHALLEY and BERGER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 121, entitled:

An Act requiring rents and royalties from oil and gas leases of Commonwealth land to be placed in a special fund to be used for conservation, recreation, dams and flood control; authorizing the Water and Power Resources Board to determine the need for and location of such projects, and to acquire the necessary land.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. WADE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 122, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding a new route in Cumberland County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 123, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled, "An act establishing certain township roads as

State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding a new route in Cumberland County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. MADIGAN, MALLERY and WHALLEY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 124, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 682), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to domestic animals, and providing for their appraisement when condemned to prevent the spread of disease; and regulating payments by the Commonwealth in such cases, and the payment of salvage by butchers," changing the amount of compensation in certain cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. McPHERSON, JR. read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the permanent registration and the issuance of permament registration plates to political subdivisions for fire and police vehicles.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

He also (By Request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 126, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessor and other employess; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," authorizing certain political subdivisions to take part in appeals through their solicitors or special counsel.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. HARNEY read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 127, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, Downingtown, Pennsylvania for the payment of the cost of construction and equipment of a new girls' dormitory.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 128, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the College of Lincoln University, Chester County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 129, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 130, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding a new route in Fayette County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 131, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 720), entitled "An act providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth, under certain terms, conditions and limitations, of certain streets in cities of the second class, second class A, and third class as State highways, and for the improvement, construction, reconstruction, resurfacing and maintenance by the Commonwealth of certain defined widths of said streets; imposing duties on such cities and on public utility companies using such streets; providing that no assessment shall be made upon the Commonwealth in the elimination of any grade crossing thereon; authorizing cities, persons, associations, or corporations to enter into agreements, with the Commonwealth to bear a portion of the cost of construction or maintenance; providing for the assessment of certain portions of the cost of street improvements on abutting property owners; regulating the replacement of certain facilities of pub-

lic utility companies; prohibiting the opening of said streets after improvement without a permit, and providing penalty therefor; regulating the maintenance of detours; authorizing the increase of city indebtedness in certain cases; and appropriating money in the Motor License Fund for the purposes of this act," adding a new route in Fayette County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. RUTH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the payment of expenses to members of recreation boards in counties of the third class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, the bill which I am about to present calls for a $10,000 appropriation to Reynold F. Powell, of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, which is in my Senatorial District. Mr. Powell is one of my constituents.

Mr. President, since I have been a Member of the Senate, I have on several occasions talked about conditions in our State mental institutions. Among other things, I pointed out the fact that some of the patients in these institutions were mistreated, some of them were beaten, and that some of them died from some of the beatings they received. As evidence of the mistreatment some of these patients received, at least on two occasions I brought the photographs of dead bodies and circulated them in this Chamber to indicate the bruises that were on the bodies resulting in death.

Mr. President, today I have with me Mr. Powell, who is in this Chamber. I am going to ask him to stand just a little bit later and show the Members of this Senate the condition of his hands, resulting from negligence and mistreatment while he was a patient in the Allentown State Hospital. Mr. Powell is a young man. He has his whole life before him. He is only thirty years of age. He was a talented musician ever since he was about four years of age. He has been an expert trumpet player and played on the radio when he was nine years of age. He is a piano technician, or was, and was engaged in the business of tuning, repairing and rebuilding pianos while he was not playing for and with some orchestra. He suffered a nervous breakdown in 1946 and went to the Allentown State Hospital. While he was there, he worked on a farm, an assignment that was given to him and to which, of course, there was no objection because it kept him busy and I think it was a part of the therapy.

Mr. President, Mr. Powell tells me that they hired an attendant there and on three consecutive evenings, when he came in from the farm, this attendant gave him a hard punch on the upper arm. The boy became scared and walked away from the institution and went home. They sent the police for him, to his home in Pen Argyl, and they brought him back to the institution about six o'clock in the evening. He told me that he was in good condition and I am sure that when he stands up you will conclude, as I have, that he is all right today. However, they had to give him some punishment because he walked away from the institution and went back to his home. He told me that at about six o'clock in the evening, when he was brought back to the hospital, they wrapped him up in bed sheets, poured water over him, put him to bed and kept him there for about three hours.

After that three hour treatment, or punishment, or whatever you want to call it, they took him out of bed and wrapped him in another set of bed sheets and they took him over to a tub and put his body in the tub up to his shoulders, where water continued to run and the temperature of the water was about ninety-four degrees. They kept him in that tub from nine o'clock in the evening until five in the morning. These bed sheets were wrapped too tightly on his body and all of a sudden he began to have pain in his arms and fingers. He said that he shouted and screamed and begged for them to take him out of the tub and to remove the bed sheets. He said that in answer, the chief attendant came up to him and said, "Powell, if you don't shut your"—pardon this expression, but this is what he told me—"If you dont shut your mouth, I will keep you in packs for another six hours."

Mr. President, a short time afterward he passed out; he fainted. He came to after they took him out of the tub, but that was not enough. In about fifteen minutes, they wrapped another set of bed sheets around him and put him back into that tub again from about 5:15 o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock in the morning. When they took him out of the tub, he was so weak he could not walk. Then, after the attendants took the blankets off, they noticed that Mr. Powell's hands were raw and his fingers began to swell. So they put him in a private room at the hospital and the only treatment they gave him was to put vasoline and gauze strips on his hands. In about two days, his hands began to break out and become raw. The attendants did not call a specialist. They did not give the boy the treatment to which he was entitled and just left him lay there. After he became crippled and it was too late to do anything, then they tried to do something. They sent Mr. Powell down to the Hahneman Hospital where he spent three months.

Mr. President, I want that boy to stand up here and raise his hands. I want you all to see the condition of his hands. That is the way he is, and I suppose that is the way he will remain.

(Mr. Reynold F. Powell arose.)

Mr. YOSKO Mr. President, there was a suit brought in the Lehigh County Courts and after the jury heard all of the evidence, a verdict was rendered in his favor in the amount of $10,000. An appeal was taken and the Superior Court set aside the verdict of the jury, on the ground that the doctors were not responsible for the negligence of the employees of the institution.

Mr. President, in spite of that, I do not think that this young man should go uncompensated for the pain and suffering and for the permanent injuries that he will carry with him perhaps for the rest of his days. I think it is only fair that this Legislature compensate him at least in the amount of the verdict of the jury, so that possibly he could take some of that money and seek surgical treatment or something in an effort to straighten out his fingers and thus make him a useful citizen.

Mr. President, if we do not indicate our sympathy for

this boy, as I said before, he will become a charge not only on his parents but perhaps, in later years, upon the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, I ask that this Senate and I hope this Legislature, in sympathy for the damage done to this boy, will approve this bill and grant him the amount that was given him by a Lehigh County Jury after hearing all the evidence.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 133, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for payment of a claim against the Commonwealth for injuries sustained by the claimant while an inmate of the Allentown State Hospital because of the negligence of the State Hosiptal employees; and requiring proof thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Messrs. LANE and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 134, entitled:

An Act amending the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies and corporations, including to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," extending the provisions of the act to certain authorities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Messrs. BARR and KOPRIVER, JR. read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 135, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth; by declaring acquisition, sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health, safety, convenience and welfare; creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities; authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contract with private, corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment; providing for the organization of such authorities; defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of property, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefore; restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities; providing for notice and hearing; suppling certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers; prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities; conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions, the governing bodies of cities and counties, and on certain State officers, boards and departments," changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal; eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redeveloper selected as a part of the proposal; providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers, and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, the people of Pennsylvania have read with interest a proposal of the Democratic Party to investigate the conditions under which boxing is conducted in this Commonwealth. This investigation, they say, will require one year and is to be followed with specific legislation to cure any defects discovered.

Mr. President, I do not know whether or not boxing is being properly run in Pennsylvania. I do know that it can, at the most, affect the lives of only a few thousand people. Why then should it require a year's study?

I am amazed, Mr. President, as most of the people of Pennsylvania must be, when they realize that this proposal comes from the same source as the Democratic proposal to reorganize our State government. I am certain that the people of Pennsylvania are at a loss to understand why the same party that wants to devote a year to the study of boxing, with its effects upon a very small number of people, also wants to give the Legislature of Pennsylvania only thirty days in which to study Governor Leader's proposed plan to reorganize the State government. Inconsistency thy name is the Democratic Party.

It appears to me, Mr. President, that somewhere along the line the thinking of the present administration is completely cockeyed. By these two inconsistent proposals

they say to the people of this Commonwealth that boxing is more important than their State government. A reorganization of the government of Pennsylvania will affect the lives of nearly eleven million people. This they propose to rush through the Legislature in a brief thirty days. To a mere study of the boxing game they propose to devote an entire year and then regulate it by specific legislation. They must believe that the people of Pennsylvania are stupid and have no regard for their own welfare.

Mr. President, I also note with interest that the distinguished Majority Leader in the House, Mr. Albert Readinger, made the observation last week that if the Senate did not accept the reorganization bill as it was written, that they were prepared to submit specific plans to accomplish the same result. Perhaps Mr. Readinger talked out of turn. His remarks can only be construed to mean that concealed somewhere, either in the files or in the minds of the Democratic leadership, are specific plans for the accomplishment of the reorganization of the administrative branch of our government. If this be true, and I assume it must be or Mr. Readinger would not have stated so, I call upon the Democratic leadership to produce, in the form of specifically written acts, their plan for reorganization and allow the Legislature of this Commonwealth to consider those plans in an orderly and constitutional manner. Certainly, the citizens of this Commonwealth, and the Legislature, in particular, are entitled to no less. I am sure they will accept no less. We are not yet ready to surrender to the gentleman from York County those rights and duties which the Constitution has placed in the legislative branch of this government. If they have a plan we should have it. If they do not have a plan ready then they should say so frankly and sincerely. They should admit that the entire reorgization plan is only a scheme to distract the people of Pennsylvania from realizing that they have no legislative plan and no tax plan whatsoever.

Mr. President, we are further amazed when we hear them openly admit to the press of this Commonwealth that the Reorganization Bill if adopted would not permit them to abolish one single department. Wherein, then, do they propose to achieve the economy about which they boast so much, and about which they will do so little? The quilt will be the same; all they propose to do is to rearrange the patches. Perhaps it might better be said that they will be in the same position as the Dutch housewife who asked her neighbor how she could make a blanket that had shrunk, in washing, a little longer. She was told, "Ach, that is easy, just cut a piece off the bottom and sew it onto the top."

While I still have the floor, Mr. President, I am going to speak about a controversial bill that was given to my committee, namely, Senate Bill No. 89. Senate Bill No. 89 has been referred to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare and as Chairman of that Committee, I am anxious that the Senate know all the present circumstances. Because of the unusual presentation, on the part of my distinguished colleague from Cambria County, the interest in this bill has been widespread, and I have been contacted inferentially in the press as well as directly by interested citizens and my colleagues in the Senate.

Mr. President, it is the intention of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare to give this bill very careful study and I, personally, shall go into every aspect of it, because my interest in this problem is the same interest of all the other Senators—because if this thing is really good, it is our responsibility to see that the citizens of the Commonwealth are aware of it and if it is bad, it is equally our responsibility to inform the public of this fact.

Mr. President, there is a great deal of reading and research work to be done by our committee before this bill can be acted upon, and it is my expectation to have a detailed statement to make in a few days. In the meantime, however, I would like to read into the record some of the information which I have encountered that seems to be out of harmony with the statements made by the sponsor of the bill. Two points, in particular, should be kept in mind concerning these statements. The one is the allegation that no investigation had been made of the Hoxsey Clinic, and the other that there was no willingness on the part of a responsible person or agency to make a current investigation.

Mr. President, I am offering for the record a report from the Federal Security Agency, Food and Drug Administration, Division of Medicine, "Report on Background of Harry M. Hoxsey and Hoxsey Cancer Clinic," dated August 1952. This report by the Federal Security Agency was very carefully done and although I shall not read it in its entirety, I should like to call attention to a portion of it.

"The trial was based on the grounds that pamphlets and booklets used by Hoxsey constituted labeling which was false and misleading and misbranded the drugs when shipped in interstate commerce. These booklets contained testimonials from many allegedly cured patients. An extensive investigation was carried out involving more than 100 Hoxsey patients. At the trial much evidence was presented on results of experiments showing the ineffectiveness of the Hoxsey drugs, and the testimony of many medical experts was offered. Specialists who testified for the government included:

"Dr. G. B. Mider, now Research Director of the National Cancer Institute; Dr. R. L. Clarke, Director of the M. D. Anderson Hospital, Houston; Dr. David I. Macht, Sinai Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. M. A. Goldzieher, New York; and Dr. W. S. Murray, Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine.

"In addition to the foregoing, more than fifty physicians from throughout the country gave of their time to testify for the government. Many months of intensive work was required to prepare the case for trial. One Food and Drug inspector drove more than 17,000 miles to interview Hoxsey patients and physicians who had treated them at one time or another.

"The government presented scientific evidence that Hoxsey's claimed 'cures' fell into three categories: They included patients who had never had cancer and were treated for it at the Hoxsey Clinic; patients who had been cured of cancer before they went to the clinic and were treated for cancer; and patients who had cancer and still have it or who died under the Hoxsey treatment. In this connection, the government presented the physicians who attended these patients and the hospital records connected with them, and pathologists who examined the tissue to make the diagnosis of cancer."

A letter directed to the sponsor of this bill by the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Division of the

American Cancer Society, dated June 1954, which I am also offering for the record, reads in part, Mr. President:

"June 22, 1954

"Senator John J. Haluska
"Patton, Pennsylvania

"Dear Senator Haluska:

"I have been informed that you were under the impression that the American Cancer Society does not engage in cancer research. While the Society itself does not undertake cancer research, it allocates twenty-five per cent of its funds to various hopsitals, universities, institutes and laboratories throughout the country in support of cancer research work under the advice and guidance of the Committee on Growth of the National Research Council. Enclosed you will find a separate report on the allocations of funds of the American Cancer Society since 1945 to cancer research, and a statement of the research activities in Pennsylvania being supported by funds from the American Cancer Society.

"The complete program of the American Cancer Society is three-fold. It embraces RESEARCH—to find the cause or cure of the disease; EDUCATION—to inform the people how they can best protect themselves against cancer; and SERVICE—to aid cancer patients and to provide the general public with the best possible facilities for detection, diagnosis and treatment.

"The Service Program of the Pennsylvania Division, Inc., particularly services to cancer patients, is so extensive that I am enclosing a separate bulletin on this subject for your information.

"I thought you would also appreciate a copy of the 1953 Annual Report which outlines in greater detail the scope of the program of cancer control of the American Cancer Society.

"I should like to learn from you whether or not Harry M. Hoxsey is interested in submitting the records of ten proven internal cancer cases who received no other treatment except at the Hoxsey Clinic covering a period of not less than five years which Dr. Charles S. Cameron offered to review as evidence to justify the kind of investigation at the clinic in which you are interested.

"I shall be pleased to hear from you and will be glad to submit any additional information that you may wish about the program of the American Cancer Society.

"Sincerely,

"L. F. Gerber
"Executive Director"

Mr. President, Mr. Gerber told me, as late as last night, that he has not heard from Senator Haluska or Mr. Hoxsey.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, the gentleman has just baked a chocolate cake and then covered it with vanilla icing. I am in the position now of trying to dig out the cake first and then talk about the icing later. Mr. President, he started off condemning the Democratic Administration because of its position on reorganization and ends up down in Dallas, Texas, giving us a cure for cancer.

I am not going to go into the Hoxsey proposition, Mr. President, and I think that you and the Members of this Senate know that I am not expert in that line. I do believe, though, that last week I warned this Senate as to what would happen unless we took cognizance of the fact that that was a problem and it would become more and more irritable as the weeks go by. I suggested at that time that the Senate ought to do something about it. I still believe, Mr. President, that before we are through, we, as a group of men representing the people of Pennsylvania, will have to come up with some answers concerning the Hoxsey Clinic and its position in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

However, Mr. President, I am more concerned with the attack made on the reorganization bill as presented, House Bill No. 1. Mr. President, the reading of that statement was a little more thorough than the preparation of it, because of the person who prepared it would have looked at the resolution calling for an investigation of the Boxing Commission, he would have noted that it said that the report was to be made anytime up to the elapse of one year's time. It did not specify that the investigation had to be carried on for a year. It might be cleared up in ten days or two weeks or a month, or, if necessary, twelve months. It set, as most resolutions of investigations do, an outside limit as to the amount of time that might be consumed in the activities which the resolution prescribed.

Mr. President, to compare the investigation of the Boxing Commission with the plans of reorganization as are intended by this Administration and its Governor, is a ridiculous situation.

First of all, Mr. President, the resolution was presented by Members of the Senate. The Administration is not responsible for the actions of any Members of this Senate who intend to put in bills or resolutions, and, therefore, a comparison cannot be made of actions of individual Members of the Senate with actions of the Administration policy.

As you well know, Senator Pechan, the question of a thirty day limit is not new. The Federal Government has operated under its reorganization plan called "The Hoover Plan," by popular name, for many years, and it has been enacted and re-enacted every two years. The very specifics that are contained in that legislation governing the reorganization of Federal bureaus and commissions and departments are the same as those contained in this particular bill, House No. 1.

Further, Mr. President, there has been a companion bill introduced, which was intended all along. But, as I explained last week, first you must have the reorganization plan as law and then you come along and introduce legislation to create the commission to put the law into effect. On that commission, Mr. President, there will be eight members named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Snate, and four named by the Governor. To say that this Senate is going to require more than thirty days to look at legislation is to not know anything about the records of this Senate. If we were to take thirty days to look at every major piece of legislation that comes before us, you would not need to worry about Annual Sessions; you would be in eternal sessions.

Mr. President, I have witnessed in this Senate, under the last four Republican Governors, in the passage of legislation affecting the health, welfare, and the very life of members of the State of Pennsylvania's great citizenry where the Senate would come in in the morning, call a

five minute recess, and the bill would come out and be read for the first time and laid on the Governor's desk three days later after it had come over from the House.

Mr. President, I have talked delay in this Senate and I have preached and prayed for a one day delay to study important legislation dealing with the health and welfare of the peoples of this Commonwealth, and have been laughed at by the Majority when I said that we needed at least one day to study it.

Mr. President, the reorganization plan that will be presented to this Senate will specifically spell out in detail any reorganization that the Administration, with this commission, has in mind. I assure the gentleman from Armstrong County that there is no plan of reorganization that will not be clearly understood by any Member of this Senate within forty-eight hours after it appears in print. I would hate to think that there were any Members of this Senate who could not grasp a plan of reorganization in a period of time extending to thirty days. Why, the whole world was made in six, and the Lord said they would rest on the seventh. If a world can be made in six days, we can certainly change one commission's activities and integrate it with another one in thirty days.

The report of the Governor, Mr. President, is not ready. I do not believe that the Governor ever specifically said that he had a reorganization plan ready. He said that it behooved the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to take the time to study the necessity of reorganizing certain of the State's functions.

Mr. President, we have not reorganized government in this State in many, many years. You talk about not having the fiscal program ready for the General Assembly. We have been in Session less than one month and in that period of time, considering the fact that we have $357,000,000 which is required to meet the necessary cost of government in this biennium over and above the funds that are now available, you certainly would not expect Governor Leader, or anybody else, to come into this Senate in one month's time, with all of the facts at their disposal, and tell this Senate the type of legislation that will be needed to raise revenue. We are still trying to find out the true fiscal position of this Commonwealth. We have asked you to give us temporary taxes which will bring in approximately $400,000,000 and coupled with the permanent taxes of the Commonwealth, we will have approximately $835,000,000 to $860,000,000, in order that we have cash in the till box so that we can take time to do the job right.

Mr. President, for twenty years in this Senate, every time we come to the fiscal program it is rush, rush, rush, hurry, hurry, hurry. We have to pay bills. If we do not get the tax bills through, we become delinquent and so we are pushed into the position where we have to pass legislation that, in many instances, we, as Members of this Senate, know to be unsound.

Mr. President, I think that the Governor's plan for reorganization, with the Members of the General Assembly sitting in on the reorganization plans, is a very sound proposition. I believe that the Governor's proposal to pass the so-called taxes, which are now upon the statute books and need to be re-enacted in order to give us a cash groundwork from which to make appropriations necessary to carry on the functions of government while we are working out the details of our fiscal plan, is sound government. You cannot just stand idly by and try to milk political capital out of the fact that in less than one month we have not solved all of the problems of this great Commonwealth of ours. There will be many problems to solve after we are through, but I assure you that an honest effort will be made to solve the problems as we see them.

Mr. President, we are going to ask, and we have asked time and time again, for your cooperation and patience in the matter. There isn't anything wrong. You have had the bill for the passage of these temporary taxes and you have not taken any action. If you are interested in finding out what the fiscal program is, give us some base upon which to work. How do we know how much money we need until we know how much money we have to start with? How do we know what the intention of the General Assembly is in the matter of passage of legislation affecting the revenues of the Commonwealth unless you pass those bills which are now in your committees? You give us some footwork to start from and we will run a good course. All we ask of you at this time is that you give us the amount of money that will be basically raised by the taxes which we now have on the statute books and those to be re-enacted, and then from there we shall start to determine how much more money we will have to take from the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I have on my desk, if you care to hear it, a detailed report of the necessary funds that Governor Fine said would be required. We have had, since the 18th of January, under the Governor's auspices, a group of experts trying to determine the present fiscal status of the Commonwealth. How much money do we now have in the till? How much money has been earmarked for expenditures by law? How much money is required to round out this biennium's expenses? How much money will be required because of legislation passed in previous administrations which called for appropriations in this administration which Governor Leader had nothing to do with? How much money is going to be needed to add to the services of the Departments of Health and Welfare? How much more money is going to be required to carry the bonded indebtedness of this Commonwealth, through its General State and School and Highway and Bridge Authorities? We do not know the answers to these questions, and you do not know the answers to them, because if you do know now, it is more than you knew any time in any other biennium because time after time, when the fiscal program was on this floor, I asked those questions and never received an answer, and when we finally voted we still did not know the answer. We only had at our disposal the Governor's Budget Message and the Budget Secretary's estimates. I need not recall, for your benefit, the difference between his estimates and collections over th past twenty years. We are not trying to pull that kind of a legislative maneuver this time. When we say that we will need X number of dollars and that a certain tax will raise X number of dollars, we will be giving you the nearest thing to accuracy that will be humanly possible to figure.

Therefore, Mr. President, I want to say to the Members of the Republican Party on the other side, you complain about the newspapers saying that you are acting as obstructionists. You have not taken action on the temporary tax bill, and you have not taken action on the reorganiza-

tion bill. I do not say that you are obstructionists, I have never called you that, but you say that the newspapers call you that. Do you think that this type of a speech just made now is going to be heralded as a great legislative maneuver? Do you think that you are adding anything to the dignity of the Senate by comparing the Governor's reorganization bill to an investigation on boxing? Do you think by saying that we Democrats asume it takes a year to investigate boxing is detrimental to our party? A gentleman Member of this Senate presented a resolution to investigate boxing. I have introduced resolutions for twenty years and so have all of you, and I have never, as yet, had them taken so seriously that they were compared with the Governor's actions on any of his administrative desires.

Mr. President, I would suggest to the Members of the Senate that we wait until we have passed the reorganization bill, wait until the plans of reorganization are presented to the Senate. I am sure that if any Member of this Senate is willing to stand upon the floor of this Senate, after thirty days' study of the said plan appearing on the calendar, and openly confess and say that he does not understand what is in that plan of reorganization, he will get a vote of sympathy from the other Members of this Senate. If he cannot understand it in thirty days, he will not understand it in thirty years.

Mr. President, at this time I yield to the only man who can answer the Hoxsey question.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I want to make a direct answer to my colleague from Armstrong, Senator Pechan.

Mr. President, before I do that, I want to go back momentarily and talk about last Monday, when I gave the people of this chamber and the people of Pennsylvania a story that came from the tip of my heart, and the reaction of the newspapers to my story. Mr. President, most of the papers tried to give their story to the public as it appeared. I want to thank them for their coverage. I think the news services, the Philadelphia papers, and the Sun-Telegraph in Pittsburgh did a commendable job. However, I am not proud of the reporters who reported for the Pittsburgh Press and the Pittsburgh Post Gazette when they came out and talked about my diamonds and my tie pin flashing throughout the Senate Chamber. That has nothing to do with cancer. The Pittsburgh Press wrote about the gypsy medicine show.

Mr. President, I hope these gentlemen do not learn the hard way. There is no malice in my heart toward them. I hope their loved ones are not stricken as mine have been stricken. They might play a different tune if that should come back home to them. If I were to make a living by being a "stoolie," putty in the hands of the A.M.A. and write such stories, I would go back to the lowest job on earth. If I had to stoop that low to make a living, it would be a sad day in my life to write such miserable stories and make mockery of suffering humanity. What knowledge do they have of cancer? They were invited by me personally to go to Texas, and at least see something and come back and tell their stories about what they saw, at my expense. They did not have the courage to do it, but it is fine to sit back of a desk here and try to mislead the American public when people are dying by the millions.

Mr. President, I want to say to my friend from Armstrong County, Senator Pechan, and to every doctor in this Nation, that the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic has never been investigated, and I shall give my good friend from Armstrong County my personal check for $10,000 today if he or any doctor can prove that the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic has ever been investigated by the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyon Fund, the American Medical Association or the United States Government.

True, Mr. President, there were a number of court trials; he spoke of one. There were thirty-eight in the last thirty-four years. Thirty-eight times Hoxsey has been taken to court and each time they tried to prove that he was advertising his medication in a way that did not meet Interstate Commerce Laws. The case about which Senator Pechan talks is one of them. The United States Government did say, "You cannot ship your medication under your present advertising," and they found him guilty. So, he changed it and he is now shipping every day. Just go to your local post office and see.

Mr. President, the gentleman from Armstrong said that they want ten cases, pathologically proven, of Hoxsey's cure. Permit me to read parts of a letter written to Mr. Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief, Time Magazine, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, by Doctor Hoxsey. In part, he said to them:

"You didn't consider it news in 1949 when the 44th District Court in Dallas awarded me a verdict in a libel and slander suit against the Heart newspapers. You didn't consider it news in 1951 when U. S. District Judge William H. Atwell, dismissing a suit brought against me by the United States Food and Drug Administration, ruled:

" 'That the respondent's treatment is not injurious. Some it cures and some it does not cure, and some it relieves somewhat. That the respondents do not guarantee to cure.'

"You didn't consider it news in 1952 when Judge W. L. Thornton and a jury rendered a judgment that I was slandered and libeled by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association. And you didn't consider it news" when ten M.D.'s last April, for the first time on their own, investigated the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic and approved his therapies. I put a copy of that approval on your desk.

The gentleman from Armstrong said ten cases. Well, we have more than ten and we have more than a hundred. We have more than a thousand and we have more than ten thousand people who were told they had to die by the American Medical Association; people who had surgery performed upon them, deep therapy, radium, cobalt, and then told they had to die. Thank God, they are living today, thousands upon thousands of them.

The National Cancer Institute of Washington, D. C., finally picked up some courage and said, "Send us ten cases. We will check these cases and we will write to their doctors, with your permission, for a complete investigation and then we shall see what the reports are from the doctors in the hospital."

In the same letter to Time Magazine, Dr. Hoxsey writes:

"June 15, 1950 seventy-seven cases of pathologically proven cases of over five years' standing were presented to the National Cancer Institute, Washington, D. C., a government agency sponsored by the taxpayers' money.

"They promised to make a thorough investigation of all

the hospitals and doctors who did the biopsies on these cases, which would be the only way they could possibly be verified."

Now, Mr. President, get this. "Under oath in the Federal Court before Judge William H. Atwell here in Dallas, Texas, Dr. Gilcin Meadors testified that he nor any member of the staff of the National Cancer Institute wrote to the doctors to verify these reports."

Mr. President, under oath he said that he did not write one letter after seventy-seven pathologically proven cases were placed before them, with biopsies having been taken by outstanding American institutions. This is from a Federal Court record, and anybody can check it.

Now, Mr. President, I had no intention to rise in place today to talk about cancer. Believe me, if you made mud cakes and dressed them up with all the chocolate you wished, and put on all the candles you wished, they are still mud cakes. Whatever the doctors may say, they know down within their bosom that they lack the courage to go down to Texas and investigate the Hoxsey method because they fear the truth.

Mr. President, we are now coming to a climax in this great battle, thank God, because Time Magazine finally answered Doctor Hoxsey and last December 22, 1954, they asked whether he would come into New York City and meet with the heads of the Sloan-Kettering Foundation, a foundation for which I have the highest respect. Down in my heart, I believe sincerely that they are endeavoring to find an answer. Doctor David Karnofsky, M. D.—"Mr. Sloan-Kettering'" himself—met in the Belmont Plaza Hotel with two representatives of Time Magazine and Doctor Hoxsey for four hours.

This good doctor said, "Doctor Hoxsey, we as scientific men know that melanoma, or black cancer, is a deadly killer. There is not one case on earth that has ever been cured of black cancer. You prove to us that you can cure cancer patients. If you give us one case, only one, an absolute bona fide case of black cancer that you have cured, I, myself, will write a letter and place it in the American Medical Journal."

Mr. President, I have copies here of fifteen pathologically proven black cancer cases, dating back to 1930—that is twenty-five years ago. I shall only give you one. Why bother you with all of these? I have all the hospital reports here, all the slide numbers, all the serial numbers of the X-rays and permit me to place in the record only one. These cases now are in the hands of the Sloan-Kettering Foundation, where they said they had no record of one case ever being cured. This case was cured.

The pathologist was Mayo Brothers, and the pathology was cancer of the lung. This was the case of Mr. Frank R. Anderson—you can check it; I do not give names in circles—4921 West 23rd Place, Chicago 50, Illinois.

"Patient came to the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in May of 1930 with a cancer of the lung.

"Mr. Anderson advised us that he had been to Mayo Brothers at Rochester, Minnesota and that he was examined by the entire staff, underwent surgery, had one rib completely removed and after the surgen saw his condition, sewed him back up and advised patient and his wife that he was in a hopeless condition and it would be impossible to remove the cancerous tumor from the right lung because the entire right lung was involved.

"Mr. Anderson was placed on the Hoxsey internal treatment and in twelve weeks' time was able to return to his work on the railroad and in twenty-four weeks was discharged.

"We have kept in touch with Mr. Anderson since that time and the attached copy of letter dated April 5, 1954 reveals he is still alive. We are also attaching photostatic copies of letters written by Dr. H. G. Wood of Mayo Clinic to Dr. E. M. Hewish of Philadelphia, also one from Dr. H. J. Moersch to Dr. John H. Lyons at Washington. We are also attaching a copy of a letter in answer to a direct inquiry to patient, original of which is in our files."

Mr. President, this man had black cancer, or melanoma, of the lung in 1930, and the last report I received was on April 5, 1954 and he was enjoying normal health.

Mr. President, my good friend, Doctor Chapman, and he is a good friend of mine, last week introduced into the record remarks to the effect that some people who were cured by the Hoxsey treatment never had cancer. Mr. President, if Mayo Brothers say they had cancer, are they quacks? Are Johns Hopkins, who diagnosed it as a cancerous case, quacks?

What about the Gotham Hospital, Terrell Laboratories and so on down the line? Surely, we must put our faith in somebody. If these people are quacks, God bless America. What is happening to us?

Sloan-Kettering has fifteen bona fide cases of black cancer where the people have lived as high as twenty-five years, and then to have a doctor say, "They never had cancer."

Mr. President, I do not care whether we investigate the Hoxsey Clinic or not. Hoxsey's patients are living testimony. They are walking the streets. That is what counts, but thousands of others are pushing up daisies, unfortunately.

Mr. President, I would like to make one final proposition and when I make these propositions, they are made with the authority of Doctor Hoxsey. To settle the issue, once and for all, to convince the people of America how sincere this man is, and to convince my colleagues, the doctors and the cancer drives, I will make this proposition and let the newspapers tear this apart. Doctor Hoxsey asked me, gentlemen—and please follow me closely—to ask the American Medical Association or the American Concer Society, or the Damon Runyon Fund, individually or collectively, to bring to any hospital in Pennsylvania ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty cases that they say have cancer; not Hoxsey but people who they say must die and who they cannot cure; half of them to be internal cancers and half to be external cancers. Place the fifty names in a hat; Hoxsey would draw twenty-five, and the A. M. A. would draw twenty-five. Then place these persons in a hospital and Hoxsey will administer his treatment without any cost, and let the results be the answer to the American people.

What could be more fair, Mr. President? Ten, twenty, or fifty cases; they take half and Hoxsey will take half, with no charge. Give these people a chance to live and the results, then, should be the final investigation. See how many that Hoxsey treats are living and how many are living that have been treated by the modern, so-called approved therapy. Nothing else I can say will help, even if I talked for years.

Mr. President, I hope that the American Medical Asso-

ciation will take that challenge. I do not care for opinions. The American people are not interested in opinions, such as someone saying in a court room that in my opinon it is cough syrup. I do not care if it is butterfly juice. If it saves my life, that is what I want. We want no opinions. The American people are wise. Do not think, gentlemen, that we will sit here idly and prosecute people who may go to work for the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic on March 7, in Portage, Pennsylvania. That clinic will throw open its doors, and I am being told now that they will get an injunction against me and put me in jail, because I will be the administrator. Mr. President, if that will save one life, I am willing to go to jail. You will find a revolution in America; no longer are the people going to sit by.

I received eighteen letters this morning from Armstrong County—let my colleagues read those letters—from ministers and lay people, people who have been down to Hoxsey's. You cannot brush it off, you cannot laugh it off and you cannot talk about diamond rings; we are talking about cancer. People are dying a miserable death every day. God gave me the courage, that is all I have I am no medicine man, I am no cancer expert, I am not a surgeon or a doctor. Only through the courage of God above me do I continue this perilous fight for suffering humanity. I have nothing to gain. I am probably serving my last term in this Senate, because they have already served notice that they will spend a fortune to defeat me next year if I should run. I am willing to be defeated, but I shall never go backwards. I am thoroughly convinced, as I have my Maker to meet, that the Hoxsey method of treating cancer is the most advanced method in this entire world.

Mr. President, as I said last Monday night, I have been down at the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Dallas, where I saw planes pulling in from Brazil, from Germany and from Italy. Go down there and see. You cannot get near the place. Why do they come there if he is a quack? That is why I have asked the man to do me one personal favor.

The people in this part of the Country do not have the money to go to Texas. It cost $3,000 or better for a round-trip. Because of my sincerity, Dr. Hoxsey said, "Senator, I have no intention of expanding. I have been in court enough, but I will do this. I will take the blame for this clinic. There is nothing I want, no gratuities, no sympathy; only a fair break. If the newspapers will not give me a fair break and say this is what we found after we came back"—the papers should not prejudge it, approve or disapprove, no more than you men should. At least have the courage of your convictions, and at least go down and see. Since normally intelligent doctors will not go down, let us go down and see these reports and see these people. Dr. Hoxsey has agreed to bring people there from all parts of the Country, when and if we do go to Texas. We can then talk to people from all parts of the Nation who are living, we can see the reports, we can call these laboratories, and then come back and say that we have found enough reason for an investigation.

If you do not want to do that, let us do the other. Let us pass a resolution to investigate the American Medical Association to determine whether everybody is qualified to give deep therapy treatments. Why, that great pathologist in the Sloan-Kettering Foundation, Dr. Rhoads, who I think is the most renown pathologist in this Country, told me in plain words that he thought there were only six men in this Country who were qualified to administer deep therapy treatments. Those are his words, the words of the most renown pathologist in the Country who said that they are burning all the tissues by not knowing how to handle it. Yet, you will find in every hospital in the State ordinary doctors applying that treatment.

Mr. President, that is our job now; not Hoxsey. His case has been proven as far as the public is concerned. Let us investigate your doctors who are applying therapy without any knowledge of the complications and results.

Mr. President, I will not talk any more about Hoxsey unless someone challenges me. I am ready without any preparation to discuss it. I made my proposition. If there is any good American blood running through your veins, you will accept my proposition, and that is, have the people, whom doctors place in the hospitals, people who have to die from cancer, that they say have to die, divided. Let Hoxsey take half of them, they take half of them and let those results be the final answer, Mr. President.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I do not want to delve into this medical roblem. However, I listened with more than my usual interest to the prepared address of our distinguished colleague from Armstrong County, Dr. Pechan.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the thinking of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania is based upon the lines that they won this past election. It seems to me, Mr. President, that they have taken that position and they have voted the committees. We are actually stymied here in the Senate, not on the part of the Democrats, but on the part of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania and, namely, those who are Members of this Senate.

Their thinking, Mr. President, in regard to this past election reminds me of a story that I heard a long, long time ago, and I hope you fellows on the other side get the moral of this story. It goes something like this.

A school teacher had been lecturing her pupils on the evils of the use of intoxicating liquors, and so one morning as she was walking down the street she decided to put on a demonstration. After she entered the schoolroom she said, "Boys and girls, I want you all to move up front and closely observe what I am about to do." She said, "I have before me two glasses, one contains water and the other contains whisky." She said, "In my hand, I have a worm. Watch what happens." So, she dropped the worm into the glass of water. That worm swam around quite lustily. She took it from the glass of water, and she dropped it into that glass of bourbon whisky. When the worm hit the whisky, he made a few wiggles and he dropped to the bottom of the glass, dead. She said, "Boys and girls, what have I demonstrated to you here today?" No one said a word. She said, "Come, come, at least one of you has some power of comprehension. What have I demonstrated here this morning?" One little boy in the back got up and he said, "Teacher, you have demonstrated to me that people that drink whisky will not have worms."

So it seems, Mr. President, that the Republicans here in the Senate feel that they won this last election, and Dr. Pechan, it appears, is the kickoff man.

Mr. President, we are getting these arguments started rather prematurely, too, because most generally it is in the fourth or fifth month when Members take the floor and point with pride and view with alarm. However, we

have only been in one month and it has started already. Therefore, we must be prepared. If we are going to have debate every day on, I would say, problems which are not material as yet, and it seems that the Majority feels that way, then we will have to take them on, too.

Mr. President, I say to the Republican Party here in the Senate, and I respect each and everyone of them and all of them I feel are personal friends of mine, what you should do is take a lesson in political science and realize that it is the mandate of the people. Incidentally, I have heard that many, many times for sixteen long years—it is the mandate of the people that we run this State. I have heard that from the other side time and time again. Therefore, I would say that you should respect our position and go to work and report some of the bills out, because you have the power. We do not have the votes in committee; you have made sure of that and you have the power to report these bills out. If we have any trouble with reorganization, let us bring it out on the floor and debate it. After all, neither side has twenty-six votes. Therefore, it would be even-steven. Why sit back and prepare these long speeches and give us the needle, if you please, and at the same time hold up the legislation?

I, for one, Mr. President, am willing to work. I would like to get out of here before the snow flies again in December, and I hope that most of you feel the same way. Instead of burning your night oil on making and preparing these prepared speeches, I think it would be a good thing for you to get together with your policy committee, to decide upon what bills you are going to report out and report out the controversial bills. You have the power to beat them, and you have the power to recommit them. So, let us debate them on the floor and go to work, and I think the people of Pennsylvania will respect all of us more.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, there are so many layers on this valentine cake that I do not know which one to bite into. I am going to overlook the layers called cancer, boxing commission, and reorganization and just look a little bit at the layer called the plea of Senator Dent to vote for these temporary taxes.

I would like to ask Senator Dent, if he will, Mr. President, come in tomorrow or the next day and tell us how the Administration could raise any money by the enactment right now of these taxes. Take, for instance, the Real Estate Transfer Tax. That tax is on the books now. We pay one per cent of the consideration on a real estate transaction to the State, and we call it the State Realty Transfer Tax. That tax will not expire for some months yet. If we again pass the tax now, and that is part of this package, it would only go into effect from the time the present State Realty Transfer Tax expires and be in effect for another two years. Therefore, that tax certainly would not bring in any immediate money, and I do not believe that any of the others will. I understand that there is only one which we might possible lose a little money on if we do not immediately enact, and that is the postponement of the manufacturer's exemption. The only way we might lose a little money there by not enacting it immediately would be through any of the manufacturers moving out of the State between January 1 of this year and when we enact the tax. They might possibly escape paying it in this way.

Mr. President, if you want any money to spend in this current biennium, and you are down to the bottom of the barrel and you do not know where you are going to get the next nickel, the only way that I can see is to pass some new tax. I am not going to pick out one because I think that is up to the Administration. If they want us to consider a new tax they should, at least, initiate it. If we put a tax on some new commodity or some new thing, that might possibly bring in some new money right now, but the passing of these temporary taxes certainly will not do us any good.

Mr. President, we cannot be down there too far in the bottom of the barrel because the Senator has at least figured to get $5,000, I think it is, for some of us to take a trip to Dallas. As I said, I am not going to bite into that layer. I am just going to leave that right where it is. We evidently have some money in the till, but we do not know. That is what we would like to know.

However, Mr. President, before we can act on any of these temporary taxes, we certainly should see the budget and get some ideas on what new additional taxes might be considered. Perhaps some of these temporary taxes which we have been re-enacting year after year will not be needed if they have some bright ideas on some new type of painless tax that they might introduce and pass. Therefore, I still think that unless they can show us some pretty good reason, which they have not done up to the present time, why we should act on any of these taxes, our position is going to remain the same as far as all of them are concerned with the exception, possibly, of the gasoline and liquid fuels tax.

That is going to be our position, Mr. President, and I do not think we are going to get away from it. The fact of the matter is, I think that we can say to Governor Leader that we are going to go a little further than he did. In both the 1951 and 1953 Sessions of the Legislature, when Governor Leader was a Senator in this Chamber, I think the Journal will show that in both of those Sessions, when the State Realty Transfer Tax was before us for a vote, he did not vote for it. I think when it was brought up to a vote in the 1953 Session, we had a midnight Session here and the tax was going to shortly expire and that was the reason that we had to have such a hurry-up vote on the tax. We voted at midnight, as I remember. Even at that late date, Senator Leader voted "no" on that tax. Now here it is, the early part of February, and he wants us to vote "yes" on a tax that he voted "no" on.

I think, Mr. President, until Senator Dent, or Governor Leader or somebody speaking on behalf of the Administration can come in here and show us how we can get some money into the till right now by the passage of any of these temporary tax measures, our stand is going to be the same.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, the gentleman gave an argument against passage of these taxes based upon the fact that they do not run out until May 31, and then he turns around and picks a specific tax which does not run out anyway until May 31, and he is willing to pass that one.

Mr. President, when I said money in the till, I meant that unless we know how much money we start with, how can we know how much money we are going to need to round out the fiscal needs of this Commonwealth?

Mr. President, if you are stalling and balking right now on passing the so-called temporary basic taxes of Pennsylvania, how can we expect any action on the program later which will be required to meet the deficiencies and added cost of government, which, through no fault of our own, we find on the statute books of Pennsylvania?

Mr. President, if the gentlemen from the other side would look at this problem a little less partisanly, they will find that there is nothing but an honest attempt to get a sound working basis for the compilation of the fiscal needs of this Commonwealth.

If we say to the Governor next week, "We have given you now approximately $835,000,000, or whatever these taxes raise. Now, you tell us, Governor, starting from this flooring, how much more is going to be required to meet the needs of the Commonwealth and where do you propose to get it?" He is then perfectly at liberty at this moment to say to the peoplpe of Pennsylvania that we have to raise additional revenues in Pennsylvania of approximately $1,000,000,000, because you are not giving me any moneys to start with. It is not the first time that the temporary tax program has passed before the fiscal program was passed in this Senate. The only difference is that before, when we passed it before the final program was passed, we were forced to a point of necessity by the arguments on the fiscal program. I believe that we ought to look at this more in a businesslike manner and say, "This is the money you have to start with, Governor. How much more do you want or need, and how will you raise the necessary moneys? What is your program?"

Mr. President, the Governor has given you now part of this program and you have already rejected it. He can very safely and honestly say, "Well, we wanted to pass a five per cent corporate net income tax and the Republicans say 'no,' we do not want it." Then tomorrow he can say, "Well, if you have to have the whole program at once, not being ready to give you a program which we know is sound, we will have to adhere to an unsound program." So, he may start through the House another tax program in the near future and maybe he will add two or three per cent to this, and add another per cent to that, because that is the type of taxation we have had in Pennsylvania for the past sixteen years. We do not want to do that. We want to know how much we have to start with against this need for two years, and then take from there and search into the fields of taxation and get a new program, one based more upon the ability to pay and the services rendered to those who pay the taxes. That is all we want.

Mr. President, if in the future, before this Session is over, we find that the new taxes which may be evolved have raised more money than what we need to meet the so-called added expenditures of the Commonwealth, it will be a simple matter to reduce any taxes that are now oppressive. You cannot just sit there and say, "We want to see the whole picture." How can the Governor give you the whole picture when you are holding out on him the framework of the picture to begin with? Any sound business administration would want to know how much it had to start with before it started to add new revenue-raising measures to its fiscal program. That is all we are asking you to do, but if you are determined to stymie it and kill it, then there is only one thing to do, and that is say to the Governor that we will not pass any tax measures at this time.

Mr. President, when you pick out a single tax, I think you have an ulterior motive in mind. I have not as yet determined why you pick only one tax which runs out on May 31, and say we will give you that one but it is unsound to give you the rest of them. What is back of your minds, gentlemen? Are you playing a little partisan politics? We are not. We are trying to put the State on a business basis. I think the trouble with you fellows is that you are afraid that we have some slick trick up our sleeves. The only magician that I have ever seen perform on the Senate floor is John Haluska, when he took a rabbit out of a silk hat. We do not have any tricks up our sleeve, and we do not have anything which is not out in the open. We want to know how much money you are willing to give the Governor to start with, in order that we can add that to what we may need and find out where we are going.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, first I would like to clear up the question as to why we would like to take an early action on the gasoline tax. The Highway Department has to make certain plans for the next year and the only money which they have is derived through the gasoline tax, the selling of license plates, etc. Of course, another thing we want to make clear is that this particular tax does not go into the General Fund. It is not like these other taxes. We feel that we can go along with that, so that the Highway Department can plan accordingly.

Mr. President, in the 1951 Session and in the 1953 Session our Governor, Governor Fine, was troubled somewhat, as the Senators here know, in getting through a tax program. At no time did he ask the Senate to vote on these temporary taxes in February, so that he might know which ones we were going to favor. How do we know right now whether we will need these taxes? Perhaps the Democrat Administration might come up with a fine tax that would allow us to knock out the State Realty Transfer Tax or one of these other taxes. We do not know.

Mr. President, what I say the Governor does owe us is this. He should give us a budget, tell us his idea of what the estimated receipts will be, along with his expenditures, and then we will work from there. We certainly are not unduly suspicious, but every once in awhile we have an opportunity, and we believe we have a right, to wonder a little bit about the other side, but we will take it as they say. They tell us that they have no tricks up their sleeves, but we are going to be watchful all the time on this side of the aisle.

We again say, Senator, that we want to look at the budget. You have said that the budget should be along very shortly, and I asked you last week if you would confer with the Governor to ascertain when he would be in a position to present the budget to us. You have not answered that as yet, but I presume you have done that. We also are not shutting our door to House Bill No. 1, and we hope that we will be able to work something out on that one. If the Governor has any plan, and I doubt that he has, I hope that he will be able to give it to us very shortly.

Mr. President, the fact of the matter was borne out at the Governor's news conference last week. I think that

the Governor said there would be very little, if anything, in the way of reshuffling or reorganization brought in at the 1955 Session. He thought most of it would come in during the 1957 Session.

Mr. President, we certainly have not held up anything. The fact of the matter is, there is another bill in here to set up some type of a resurvey commission—I do not know what they are going to call it this time—or perhaps a survey commission, to resurvey the survey that was made in the previous years and then they are going to come up with some type of a plan. We certainly are not holding up anything on this side of the aisle. We want to cooperate.

Senator, this is Valentine's Day and I send over a little message, not only to you but to all the Senators. I had it just for you, but I am also going to take it myself. Therefore, this valentine is for you and me both:

"Caution, be sure brain is engaged before putting mouth in gear."

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I know that some of the men are anxious to go to the Ice Capades, and I am not going to delay them.

Mr. President, I was very happy when the Republican Floor Leader said that he was not too suspicious of trickery, but he was going to keep his eyes open on that side of the aisle and I appreciate that very much, because he was certainly turning his eyes in the right direction.

You asked whether the Governor was ready, and how soon he would be ready. I talked to the Governor this morning about that very thing. Since the 18th of January he has been trying, through public-spirited experts who are interrogating the various department heads, and some of them started prior to the 18th, to find out just what he has to base his requirements on. In order that you understand why he is not ready, I might just quote something here for your information. This is the last statement of the dying days of the Fine Administration. I should not have said "dying days." I should use the proper term and say the dead days.

The estimated deficit of May 31, 1955, according to John Fine's last statement, "Financial Statement of General Fund," shows that there was a deficit at that time, anticipated by the Governor, of $60,731,000, and here are the documentary proofs of his estimate on the so-called deficit.

Now, Mr. President, these experts are, I believe, men beyond reproach as to integrity and, incidentally, they have never been known publicly to favor the election of Democrats and so their findings would not be biased in our favor, I am sure. This analysis of the estimated deficit for the 1953-1955 biennium to date was, as of last Thursday, handed to me by the experts who are studying the so-called needs. These estimates, too, are based upon documentary evidence, and they find that the net estimated deficit for this biennium is going to be $89,194,000 or approximately $28,460,000 difference in the estimated deficiency in this biennium.

Mr. President, the Governor has time and time again said, and we have tried to say in our humble way, that we are trying to run the government this time on a businesslike basis. We are trying to find exactly what the deficit is, because the known cost of the future can easily be determined. However, added to the cost of the future must be added the sins of the past, and now we have not quite determined just what is the total of the sins of the past. Right now we find that they are close to $90,000,000.

Mr. President, Governor Fine, himself, said the needed income for the next biennium to balance the budget was $357,000,000. That, I believe, was based on a deficit of $60,000,000. If you add approximately $30,000,000 to that, then we may need $386,000,000 or $387,00,000 of new revenue. If you do not tell the Governor how much money you are willing to start with, how does he know how much money to ask for?

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

DIRECTING THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO STUDY AND INVESTIGATE THE LAWS RELATING TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN

Mr. FLEMING offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on State Government:

In the Senate, February 14, 1955.

The laws relating to justices of the peace and aldermen are numerous and contain many inconsistencies.

There are, in this Commonwealth, approximately four thousand justices of the peace and aldermen.

Theirs is the great responsibility, in many instances, of initiating and sometimes concluding the necessary procedure in the determining of the rights, duties and liabilities of a great many citizens of this Commonwealth.

The General Assembly requires for its use, comprehensive factual information concerning the powers and duties of justices of the peace, and aldermen, as well as how these offices are conducted; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and investigate the laws relating to justices of the peace and aldermen; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE HOXSEY CLINIC

Messrs. DENT and YOSKO offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare:

In the Senate, February 14, 1955.

Whereas, There is to be established in Pennsylvania, a clinic commonly known as the Hoxsey Clinic, and

Whereas, The said Hoxsey Clinic is to be an extension of a similar institution situated in the state of Texas, and

Whereas, the said clinic is established in the state of Texas and reported to be rendering services and treatments to sufferers of the dread disease known as cancer and related maladies, and

Whereas, Said treatments have been condemned as being a fraud and contrary to the claims of the operators of the said clinic, by the Medical Profession, and

Whereas, It is the sworn duty of the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania to protect the health and welfare of the citizens of this Commonwealth, therefore be

Resolved, And it is resolved, that a committee composed of the following membership of the Senate and others be named as follows:

(a) Five (5) members of the Senate

(b) Four (4) qualified doctors to be named by the Medical Society of Pennsylvania
(c) A registered nurse to be named by the Registered Nurses' Association of Pennsylvania

whose duty it is to make an immediate investigation of the conflicting claims relating to the merit or demerit of the treatments administered by the said clinic, and be it therefore

Resolved, That said committee make an immediate report to the Senate of Pennsylvania prior to the announced opening day of said clinic, March 7, 1955.

MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I move the immediate consideration of this resolution.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, will state his question of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I understand the record to show that you, as Presiding Officer, have referred this resolution to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, and that it is now in the hands of the committee.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman is correct. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

The motion of the gentleman from Northampton will have to be changed in order to take action on that resolution at the present time.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I was on my feet before the Chair referred the resolution to committee. I was on my feet to make the motion which I made. It is unfortunate that the Chair did not see me. For that reason, I feel that the Chair should recall his statement, making the reference of the resolution to committee, and recognize my motion.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I do not want to put the burden on you for this thing. If the motion had been made before the resolution was referred to committee, I would have objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution. You need unanimous consent and, therefore, it would have been referred to committee anyway, Senator.

I think that this resolution is something which we should study in committee, Mr. President. The fact of the matter is, I think we should all agree on this floor, as long as we have this almost equal division, that just about every resolution, with the exception of certain congratulatory resolutions on people's birthdays and congratulating basketball teams for having a successful season, etc., should be, as a matter of fact, referred to committee. That is what we have these committees for.

When you take immediate consideration of some resolution which is introduced here, some of the fellows are off the floor, and some have left because they did not know that any more important business was coming up. I not only say that for today but in future days, I do not feel that it is proper to take immediate consideration of these resolutions. For that reason, I am saying right now that I am going to object to the immediate consideration of any resolution with the exception of these congratulatory resolutions to which I have referred.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair did not understand that anyone in the Senate wanted to have immediate consideration of this resolution and, therefore, it was referred to committee.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I just want to state that the Majority Floor Leader stated that so long as this Senate was evenly divided, we ought to send everything to committee. He might remember that once anything gets into committee, it is no longer evenly divided.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HOLLAND asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I would like to have the Majority Leader reconsider his decision of objecting to this resolution being considered at this time. I think we have heard the pros and cons on this floor ever since the first day of the Session, and we are going to continue to hear the pros and cons unless something is done.

Mr. President, I think that the resolution is fair because you give an equal number of those who belong to the medical profession, as well as the nursing profession, an opportunity to visit this Hoxsey Clinic in Texas in order to study and report their findings. I think we owe it to the people of Pennsylvania, because we hear people call each other fakers and quacks on the floor of the Senate. I certainly do not think it is dignified to continue this type of debate. It is also going to destroy the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania in both the medical profession and in the Senate of Pennsylvania. I hope that we will be able to do something on this. I, therefore, ask the Majority Leader to reconsider and let this committee be appointed and let this committee go to work, so that this commitee can make a report to the people of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, the medical profession is well represented on the committee, and I do not think that they should have any objection to the resolution. Let us resolve this subject and let us get to work. We are wasting our time down here on arguments which could be settled in a committee. Let us not continue, and continue and continue to stay here until 6:30 o'clock at nights, arguing about the approach to the budget and the approach to medicine, while all the time we are only trying to jockey for a political position.

Mr. President, there are many people in Pennsylvania unemployed, and there are many people in Pennsylvania today who are worrying about where their next meal is coming from. It is about time for we, who are elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, to get into the unemployment problem of Pennsylvania, which is the most serious problem in any State of the Forty-eight States. People in the hard coal regions, and people in the steel industry and the automation industry, which is displacing persons, are the things which we should be

studying if we have any heart for the people whom we are supoosed to represent.

Mr. President, let us not continue this long argument on Hoxsey; pass this resolution and let them report back when they have made a study. I think the Majority Leader should readily agree to have this resolution passed at this time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I am going to ask the Majority Leader to withdraw his objection. I am going to ask him to withdraw his objection, because I am sure he saw me here at this microphone ready to make the motion for immediate consideration.

Mr. President, if the Majority Leader will do that and not take advantage of a technicality, it will certainly be appreciated by all of us here. Then, if he has a parliamentary objection, after he withdraws his objection, there is no objection to his taking advantage of it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I do not like to talk about a resolution that has been referred to committee. It is now in the committee's hands.

However, Mr. President, in looking over this resolution, I do not see any place where the President pro tempore of the Senate is to appoint this committee. It does not say how the committee shall be appointed, and there are several defects in it that certainly a committee meets to look over and tries to correct if the resolution has any merits.

Mr. President, for that reason, I think that the resolution was properly referred by the Chair to the committee and I think, no doubt, that the committee will give it early consideration. I hope that they do so.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HOLLAND asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I would like to point out to the Majority Leader that the Committee on Public Health and Welfare has not had a meeting as of today. I think that when the Chairman said, like he said in his talk about the committee considering resolutions—I am a member of that committee and I do not remember any resolution or any bill that was given any consideration at any meeting so far this Session.

Mr. President, I hope the Chairman will have a meeting on this particular resolution tomorrow. Let us get it off the books. I might add that Senator Pechan, who made the very good two-in-one speech today, is the Chairman of that Committee.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleagues for the interest taken in this resolution. I hope that it does not become a political issue. This is no place to draw political lines. I have not asked my colleagues in caucus to support this resolution anymore than I ask them to act individually. I hope that my colleagues on the other side of the Senate will face the issue as men, individually, and not as a political party.

Mr. President, I know the answer. Although I am disappointed, I am not surprised. Some one must give orders. You saw Doctor Palmer standing up here a moment ago, waving his hands and walking around. If the order comes out tonight that the resolution should be reported out, it will come out of committee. If they say "no," that is what I am arguing about. Are we a body, a law-abiding body of men, who pass upon legislation, or must we wait for orders? This issue is for the Senate. They either believe that it is fair to have this investigation or they do not. But, they must go down to the Penn-Harris or the Harrisburger Hotel and have a few meetings. They must get their signals and come back up to the Senate tomorrow with their instructions. What is going to happen to those people who are dying with cancer? There isn't much danger of anybody going to Texas. As my friend, Senator Mahany, mentioned awhile ago, we have not quite reached the bottom of the barrel as yet, because we have $5,000 to spend in going to Texas.

Mr. President, if this committee agrees they shall not appropriate moneys for this investigation, I then will withdraw my bill, asking for $5,000. There is nothing more important in this world right now, and I think you will all agree, than to find the answer to the Nation's number one killer. But, I am so interested in my colleagues going down to Texas, that if you men agree that you shall not appropriate from the committee, I shall underwrite, myself, the expenses of this committee to go to Texas and come back here and tell the American people what they found. If it is money that is holding us back, I will pay the bills. However, I will not stand by and see them voting for appropriations for other investigations. They may laugh about it, but to me it is not a laughing matter. If it is money, I will pay it, but do not try to pass appropriations for thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars for the Joint State Government and other commissions.

Mr. President, nothing is more important; nothing we shall do in this Senate is more important. If each of us can play a small part, only a small part, in helping to bring to light this great controversy, we have done a great job in this State. So, if it is money, forget about it. I will pay the bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I certainly do not like the inference that my distinguished colleague from Cambria County made a moment ago, when he mentioned Doctor Palmer's name. I have not talked to Doctor Palmer in weeks. I prepared this statement strictly on my own.

Mr. President, I am interested in the people of the Commonwealth just as much as John Haluska is. I am not going to say whether I think that he has a hoax who is being hoaxed by a hoaxer. When he had the

effrontery to call the gentleman of the Medical Examining Board quacks, I think that he should be censored.

Mr. President, about a committee meeting tomorrow or any other time, I said today that I was making a study and would be willing, when we came up with the facts, to have a committee meeting. I will call a committee meeting tomorrow morning. I have another meeting at Indiantown Gap tomorrow with the Minority Floor Leader at 9:30. However, if it is going to take a study by the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, I will call it at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. But, I do not want the people of Pennsylvania—and in my book, Hoxsey is a hoax. He has proven it. Hoxsey has a high school education. I did not read all of it; I gave it for the record. I want Senator Haluska to know it; he does know it.

Mr. President, when Senator Haluska calls doctors quacks, men who have spent eight, to ten, to twelve years in medical schools, making a study not only of cancer but of all medical diseases, and then to think that a fellow who does not even have a high school education, who, himself, testified that he got his high school education by a correspondence course in 1917, is selling a cough syrup as a cancer cure, I am just wondering who is a quack.

I want to say, Mr. President, that tomorrow morning, at nine o'clock, there shall be a meeting of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare and I am not takink any orders from anybody. I am going to call a meeting on my own.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentleman for calling a meeting, because the Chair feels that he has caused a lot of this controversy inadvertently.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I thought I was taking you off the book.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HALUSKA asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I thought it would come to this. You can see what type of a chairman you have, when he has already prejudged the case.

Mr. President, we are supposed to be proud of this gentleman. He is Chairman of that important Committee on Public Health and Welfare, who has no knowledge of what we are talking about and has already prejudged the case and called Doctor Hoxsey a hoax, because he had no high school education. Mr. President, I did not either and I will match my wits with his any time, despite the fact that Senator Pechan has a college degree.

Mr. President, the Hoxsey medication was not founded by Doctor Harry Hoxsey. It was not founded by his father. It was founded by his great-grandfather and handed right down. Now they come out with that teeny-weeny stuff that Doctor Hoxsey, himself, did not have a high school education and therefore, he has no ability. That is why people are dying, because men like Doctor Pechan have no sincerity in their systems whatsoever. Just because he has a shingle hanging out, he will try to make others look small.

Mr. President, what chance has that resolution in committee? They will let it die a natural death, and then they will be happy. Let him take the responsibility upon his own soul for those who must go to an early grave because men of his type will sit here and hold a name-calling contest. He said that I should be investigated; I should be censored. Mr. President, they have taken now all but my last ounce of blood. They put me through a court trial last year. Somebody sent me three death notes. I was to be killed on August 13th, but despite the threatening letters, I continued. What else does he want? Does he want my blood? He may have it. Put me in jail? I will go. Do you want to throw me out of the Senate? I will go, but I shall never stop fighting for humanity. I have seen too many people saved and too many people cured.

Senator Pechan may say what he wishes, but the fact remains that they are afraid to face the issue. They are afraid of losing money. Your life is their toy.

I am not condemning all doctors. As I said last Monday night, and I said it sincerely, no man ever had more respect for the medical profession than I have. I have worked with it for years. They have paid an awful penalty to help us live. A man would be crazy to condemn them wholesale. However, I have a right to differ on one therapy, on one phase of life. I think they are wrong. My opinions should not be final; no opinion should be final. That is why Senator Dent and Senator Yosko offered a resolution, in order to have someone bring it to a head. But forget about it.

Mr. President, we shall open a clinic in Portage, Pennsylvania, March 7, come hell or high water. We shall start treating people. They may serve an injunction and put me in jail, but the clinic shall continue. We are going to do our part in saving humanity. They can cry like babies if they want to. They can come up with court trials, propaganda, lack of education, but that will not take anything away from the Hoxsey therapy.

Mr. President, Doctor Baldor, an outstanding M.D., in Miami, Florida, a crusader, who administered the Hoxsey treatment, was taken to court by the American Medical Association last year and found guilty of malpractice, for treating people with chemotherapy methods.

Mr. President, that great attorney, Benedict Fitzgerald, who was counsel for Tobey and Bricker, was called in on a case in my home at Patton. He happened to be in my home having dinner when the phone rang. Mr. Fitzgerald left my services and went down to Tallahassee, Florida, and I have here a ruling from the Supreme Court of Florida, October 19, 1954. The Supreme Court of Florida, composed of seven men, made this decision in brief:

"We do not propose to indicate what from the record in this case would appear to be the proper treatment in a given case of concer. We are not physicians and we have no light on the subject except such as is shed by the testimony of physicians who are not in accord.

"But we do have the conviction that the heroic effort being made by members of the medical profession and other scientists only emphasizes that an enemy is so far being fought in the dark and that one man should not be condemned from the fact alone that he chooses a weapon that another may consider a reed."

Mr. President, seven men of the Supreme Court reversed the decision, and chemotherapy for the first time in this Country has been approved by some court. Still,

they say, "We don't know the answer. We are fighting in the dark."

Mr. President, I am sorry that my good friend, Senator Pechan, would prejudge a case and hold a name-calling contest on the eve of an important meeting, as he said, tomorrow, and that men of this body will sit in Session and discuss impartially what may be the next move to bring this to a head. Senator Pechan is Chairman and he, as Chairman, stands up and says, "I, as Chairman, believe Doctor Hoxsey is a hoax." That committee has a great chance of working, when the Chairman prejudges a case. So, I am not going to argue with him any longer. I feel sorry that he would stoop so low as to put a knife in the back of a man who is trying to give the American public the best of his knowledge.

As I have said many times, Mr. President, with the knowledge that the medical profession has, with what Hoxsey has, put it all in a pot and mix it up. Dig out what is good for us, so that you may live and I may live. There is no harm to be done by using Doctor Hoxsey's knowledge and that of medical men. But, no, they have made up their minds that they do not want any part of it. If they felt for a moment that Doctor Hoxsey had nothing, there would be no coaxing about going down to Dallas, Texas for thirty-four years. They would have gone down a long time ago. They won't go down. I challenge them to go down and face the truth, because there they will find a battery of attorneys, newspaper reporters, doctors and pathologists. They know Doctor Hoxsey won't be there by himself. They know full well that they will have pathologists and scientists from all over this Country. Go match their wits and then bring back the answer. They fear the answer; they fear it.

So, we shall continue and I serve notice now that they had better get ready to serve papers on me on March 7, because the clinic will open regardless of what they say or what they will do. We shall try to save a few more lives.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, first of all I want to clear up the matter of the power that a chairman has of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

I want you to know, Mr. President, and my colleagues of the Senate, that I have always been fair when I have held a meeting. I believe it was Senator Holland who said that I had not called a meeting of my committee. I had one last week, and Senator Holland was there. He voted on one important bill that we thought was very important. We called a special meeting and we reported the bill out.

Mr. President, I have not prejudged the Hoxsey treatment. I am just as interested as Senator Haluska. I may not be interested in the same manner as he is, but I think he is sincere. I think the things that have happened in his family have given him an urge, and I believe that deep down in is heart — — there have been comments made to the contrary that he is interested in it from a mercenary standpoint, from a financial standpoint. I have had people tell me that Hoxsey has given Senator Haluska —he says, no gratuities, but it is hearsay. I believe that the gentleman, deep down in his heart, is sold on the Hoxsey cure.

Now, Mr. President, it may be no better than putting vasoline on someone's arm who has pneumonia. I do not think it does any good, and I do not think it does any harm. However, I do believe this, that the people of Pennsylvania are entitled to know and tomorrow morning, at nine o'clock—it is not a Republican nor a Democratic committee meeting. It is not a political football. Republicans, as well as Democrats, Catholics, Jews and Protestants, all get cancer and if we can help to cure cancer, whether with the Hoxsey cure or whatever cure it is, I am for it one hundred per cent.

But, Mr. President, in looking over this resolution hurriedly, I see where five Members of the Senate are called to Texas. Now, what do five Members of the Senate know about cancer? It is not money out of my pocket, but I do not believe that the taxpayers' money should be thrown away. I think that perhaps the deans of the medical schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, somebody who is trained in medical science, should go down. What good are five Senators going to do by going on a junket to Dallas, Texas, and hear Hoxsey tell them that so and so has been cured of cancer because of his treatment? I think it should be a scientific study and ought to be done by scientists.

Mr. President, I have not prejudged the case. There shall be a meeting at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. I hope this is the end of it. One other reason I am going to call that meeting tomorrow morning at nine o'clock is so that we do not put on a medicine show every week in the State Senate, when we have more important things to do.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I just want to make a brief statement on why I co-sponsored that resolution.

Frankly, Mr. President, I see no harm in it. We had a demonstration here the other day, at which time evidence was presented to us of people who were treated by the so-called Hoxsey method and were cured. I had a very, very dear friend of mine who unfortunately had cancer. Frankly, I influenced him to go to one of the most reputable hospitals in Pennsylvania. I am not going to name it. He went to that hospital and after he was examined, it was determined that he had cancer of the spine. He was given the Xray therapy treatment. As was pointed out by someone here, I think Senator Haluska, my friend was burned and burned badly, which hurried his death. I have sort of had a guilty conscience about it ever since.

Mr. President, I feel that I owe it not only to myself but to my constituents to find out whether there is anything to the Hoxsey method of treating cancer. For that reason, I, too, think it ought to be brought to a head and that representatives of this Senate, together with reputable doctors and representation from the Nurses' Association, ought to look into it and report back here to this Senate.

Mr. President, Senator Pechan wanted to know why Members of the Senate should go down to Texas. As I understand it, when the resolution was drafted, I under-

stood from Senator Dent that Senators were included because they could go along and observe just what sort of an investigation would be made by the doctors. They could listen to the questions that were asked. They could observe everything that went on during the survey, and be able to come back here as Members of this body and report back in detail just what took place.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, February 14, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 21, 1955, at four o'clock, p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 21, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I move the immediate adoption of this resolution.

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, we have made it a practice for years to start our Session on Monday at 4:00 o'clock, p. m. Each Monday the same thing happens during the Session, and we do not get out until after 7:00 o'clock and, naturally, lose our regular hour of eating.

Mr. President, I think that most of the men in this Legislature know that one of the worst things we are doing to ourselves in this irregular eating which we practice in the Senate and the House. Many of our Senators are doctoring for their stomachs and paying money, to get into shape, to the medical profession. Then, we come back to the Legislature and break the rules, Mr. President. We start at 4:00 o'clock, which is the silliest time of the day to start because we either have to rush our Session, and, if we do not rush the Session, the hotel dining rooms are closed.

I ask the Majority Leader, Mr. President, to let us start at 1:00 o'clock on Monday. Let us start at a reasonable hour, a sensible hour, instead of coming in here at 4:00 o'clock when we should be adjourning.

Mr. President, I think that the newspaper men will agree with me. It will keep them from working late hours at night and also eating regularly. Let us start to run this Senate in a sensible way. I would like to see us start at 9:00 o'clock in the worning and work until 12:00 o'clock, and have lunch like the other people who work for a living do, but we have the most irregular hours of anyone.

All we are doing, Mr. President, is destroying our own health by these irregular hours. The rest of the year you go home and you eat and work regularly. Then we come down here and upset our whole system. I understand one of the reasons Mr. Propert had his attack was because he went without eating for twelve hours. The doctor said it was the effect of those hours which brought on the condition which exists with him.

Therefore, I ask the Majority Leader, Mr. President, to hold up this resolution at least until tomorrow, and see if we cannot agree to start at a reasonable, regular hour, at 1:00 o'clock so that we can get our work done in the time of day in which it should be done. It is now five minutes to seven. It will be eight o'clock before we are finished, and from the looks of the way this Session has started it is going to happen every Monday night and every Monday night.

Mr. President, I think that practically everyone here will agree that they would like to start at 1:00 o'clock and finish at a reasonable hour, at least at an hour when they can go to the hotel where they are staying and eat a meal instead of going and finding the dining room closed.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, will state his question of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, what is the state of the record in relation to this resolution at the present time?

The PRESIDENT. The resolution has not been adopted. It is properly before the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator that it might take all this week, so that I may have some conferences with not only my own colleagues on this side of the aisle, but also on the other side and the Minority Leader and several others. If such a change is to be made, we should certainly take some time on it. We cannot do that today.

Mr. President, it is necessary, as you know, for this resolution to be acted upon by the Senate today so that it might be sent over and concurred in by the House. For that reason, I would like to put off, at least for a week, any change in our setup in order that we might have an opportunity to get together and see if we cannot work out some hour that will be agreeable to a majority of the Members of the Senate.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 5, Printer's No. 4, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 34, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May eleven one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulat-

ing the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" further regulating the rates of pilotage

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May eleven one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" amended April three one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (P. L. 55) is amended to read

Section 1 That from and after the passage of this act the rates of pilotage for conducting a vessel [from the Capes of the Delaware to the city of Philadelphia or other place on the River Delaware and from the city of Philadelphia or other place on the River Delaware]

(1) From the Capes of Delaware to a place on the Delaware River no farther upriver than the boundary line between Philadelphia County and Bucks County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as extended across the River Delaware to the New Jersey shore of the river and from a place on the River Delaware no farther upriver than the boundary line between Philadelphia County and Bucks County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as extended across the River Delaware to the New Jersey shore of the river to the Capes of the Delaware in either case shall be for every half foot of water which a vessel shall draw under up to and including twelve feet the sum of [two dollars] two dollars and fifty cents per half foot and for every vessel drawing over twelve feet the sum of [three dollars] three dollars and fifty cents per half foot of water An increase of ten per centum from the said rates shall be paid to the pilot whenever he shall speak an inward-bound vessel at any point east ofthe Five Fathom Bank Light-ship or north of Hereford Inlet Lighthouse or south of Fenwick's Island Lighthouse and a deduction of ten per centum from the said rates shall be made when an inward-bound vessel is first spoken by the pilot inside of a straight line drawn from Cape May Light to Cape Henlopen Light Provided always that a vessel inward-bound to any port or place on the Bay or River Delaware which is not spoken or offered the services of a pilot outside of a straight line drawn from Cape Henlopen Light to Cape May shall be exempt from the duty of taking a pilot and the vessel as well as her master owner agent or consignee shall be exempt from the duty of paying pilotage or half pilotage or any penalty whatsoever in case of her neglect or refusal to do so

(2) From a place within the area bounded by the limits of the County of Philadelphia at the River Delaware as extended across the river to the New Jersey shore to a place on the River Delaware upriver from the boundary line between Philadelphia County and Bucks County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as extended across the River Delaware to the New Jersey shore of the river and from a place on the River Delaware upriver from the boundary line between Philadelphia County and Bucks County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as extended across the River Delaware to the New Jersey shore of the river to a place within the area bounded by the limits of the County of Philadelphia at the River Delaware as extended across the river to the New Jersey shore in either case shall be for every half foot of water which a vessel shall draw the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per half foot of water

Section 2 This act shall take effect in ten days

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 66, on third reading, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessor and other employe providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" further regulating notice of appeals from assessments.

be recommitted to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 67, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2 act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 234) is further amended to read as follows

Section 2 Advertising of Intention to Adopt Tax Ordinance or Resolution Prior to the passage of any ordinance or the adoption of any resolution imposing a tax or license fee under the authority hereunder granted such political subdivision shall give notice of the intention to pass such ordinance or adopt such resolutions Such notice shall be given in addition to all other notices required by law to be given and shall set forth the substantial nature of the tax or license fee to be imposed by the proposed ordinance or resolution the reason which in the judgment of the officials of the subdivision necessitates the imposition of the tax and the amount of revenue estimated to be derived from the tax Publication of such notice shall be made by advertisement once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within such political subdivision if there is such newspaper and if there is not then such publication shall be made in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the advertising political subdivision is located

When any such ordinance or resolution is continued by being again passed or adopted imposing the same tax or license fee without substantial change for the year next following or thereafter from year to year the provisions of the ordinance or resolution need not be advertised as in other cases but only a short notice shall be advertised stating that the ordinance or resolution of the preceding year which imposed a tax of (giving the rate and naming the subjects) has been reenacted without substantial change and the same tax imposed for the year

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS——48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 68, as follows:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate" by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 of the act aproved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate it attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That for the purpose of obtaining with acuracy the precise residence of all owners of real estate and persons having a taxable interest therein it shall be the duty of the recorder of deeds in each county whenever a deed or other transfer of real estate or interest in real estate hereafter executed shall be presented to him for record to refuse the same unless the grantee or grantees therein named have attached thereto and made part of such deed or transfer a certificate signed by said grantee or grantees or some one on his or their behalf setting forth the precise residence and the complete post office address of such grantee or grantees said certificates to be recorded with said deed and thereupon the said recorder shall prepare and deliver at stated intervals to the board of revision of taxes or other official or officials charged with the assessment of such real estate a list of the real estate or interest in real estate as transferred with the location of the same and the names of the grantor or grantors and the names and residences of the grantee or grantees with the date of recording

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 69, Printer's No 10, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 83, Printer's No. 11, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 13, Printer's No. 4, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes; the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 15, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 7:04 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, February 15, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 14, 1955.

The House met at 4:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

O God, Thou Maker of all things, we praise Thee for Thy creative power. Forbid that we should look upon the work of Thy hands, the glory of the heavens and the majesty of the hills, and give no thought to Thy unfailing goodness and mercy.

O Lord we pray, give us knowledge of Thee, to see Thee in all Thy handiwork, to feel Thy presence near unto us, and to hear and know Thy call.

Thou Eternal Father, whose mercy and love is over all, hear our prayer for all who are heavy burdened and anxious; all who are lonely and bowed down with sorrow, all who are baffled and defeated, all who are weary in continuous struggle; all who are despondent in failure, all who are overburdened with a sense of unworthiness. May we all understand anew that the Lord is our Shepherd, we shall not want, that He shall restore our souls and bodies. Teach us that to live in the light of God's presence is to live joyously, helpfully, creatively, kindly, lovingly and wisely. Accept our thanks for Thy kindly light, Thy abiding presence and Thy sustaining grace. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, February 7, Tuesday, February 8 and Wednesday, February 9, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 239.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448),

entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing fishing in streams not stocked with trout.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Messrs. STANK and REIDENBACH.

HOUSE BILL No. 240.

An Act reenacting and amending the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study, investigation and legislative recommendations relating to the drainage of anthracite mines and making an appropriation," by authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. STANK and REIDENBACH.

HOUSE BILL No. 241.

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage and making an appropriation therefor contingent on Federal aid.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 28.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITION

IN RE CONTESTED ELECTION OF HARRY "JERRY" BUTLER

The SPEAKER laid before the House a petition in re the contested election of Harry "Jerry" Butler to the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District, Luzerne County, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Office of the Speaker
Harrisburg

February 9, 1955.

Mitchell Jenkins, Esquire
Second National Bank Building
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

The petition of Harry Jerry Butler contesting the election to the office of Representative in the House of Representatives from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County is hereby acknowledged this 9th day of February, 1955.

When the House of Representatives convenes on Monday, February 14th, 1955, this petition will be referred by me to the House Committee on Elections.

Very truly yours

(Signed) H. G. Andrews
Speaker

In the Matter of the Contested Election of Harry 'Jerry' Butler to the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

To the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Representatives assembled, the Petition of Harry 'Jerry' Butler of Luzerne County respectfully represents:

(1) That your Petitioner was a candidate for election to the office of Representatives in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District, Luzerne County, in the election held in the said District on November 2, 1954.

(2) That the Candidates for said office in the said election were Stanley Meholchick, Democrat, and Harry 'Jerry' Butler, Republican.

(3) That the final vote, both civil and military, for the respective candidates was Harry 'Jerry' Butler, Republican, 8,802 and Stanley Meholchick, Democrat, 8,796.

(4) That a Petition for Contest was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County to No. 1379, December Term, 1954 wherein it was alleged that 26 specific votes were cast for Harry 'Jerry' Butler, 23 of said votes being cast contrary to the provisions of the Election Code of 1937 as it applies to assistance for voters.

(5) After hearing the court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County did reject the vote of the 23 assisted voters as set forth herein on the grounds that the oath of continuing disability was not administered to them by the Judge of Election.

(6) As a result of said finding the Court thereupon declared that Stanley Meholchick, Democrat, had the greater number of legal votes, to wit: 8,796 and that Harry 'Jerry' Butler, Republican, had 8,779 legal votes and therefore that Stanley Meholchick is entitled to election for the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County for the term beginning January, 1955.

That said Finding was made by the Court on the 21st day of January, 1955 at 3:30 P. M.

(7) Your Petitioner is advised by Counsel and therefore avers that the striking from his total of the 23 votes as set forth herein is contrary to law in that it deprives the elector of his right of franchise by the neglect of an election official to perform his duty and that if the 23 votes were allowed to stand it would have resulted in his election as Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County.

(8) Therefore, your Petitioner, Harry 'Jerry' Butler, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333, Article 17, Paragraph 1747 makes this appeal to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly and respectfully prays your Honorable body to declare him the duly qualified and elected Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

S/S Harry Jerry Butler

AFFIDAVIT

COMMONWEALTH: OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF LUZERNE: } SS:

Harry 'Jerry' Butler being duly sworn according to law deposes and says that as the petitioner and the party aggrieved by the decision of the Court in the above entitled matter, that he believes that he was duly elected to the Office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District and that the statements set forth in the foregoing petition are true and correct to the best of his information and belief.

HARRY JERRY BUTLER

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of February, 1955.

G. REULY DAVIS (?)
Deputy Prothonotary

PETITION

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

MOTION TO QUASH APPEAL TO HARRY "JERRY" BUTLER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the motion to quash the appeal of Harry "Jerry" Butler, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

In the Matter of the Contested Election of Harry 'Jerry' Butler to the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania	IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

"MOTION TO QUASH APPEAL OF HARRY 'JERRY' BUTLER

To the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Representative assembled, the Motion to Quash filed on behalf of Stanley Meholchick by his attorneys, Flood, Brown and Kasper respectfully represents:

1. That Harry 'Jerry' Butler filed an Appeal with the House of Representatives pursuant to the Act of Assembly of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333 Art. XVII Sec. 1747 on or about February 9, 1955.

2. Under the aforesaid section of the Election Code, it is mandatory that the Petition Appeal" shall have appended thereto the affidavit of the petitioner, setting forth that he believes that he was duly elected to the seat, and that the statements set forth in his petition are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief."

3. The Petition for Appeal of Harry 'Jerry' Butler does not have appended thereto the Affidavit in the language required by the aforesaid section of the Election Code.

Wherefore, it is prayed that the Appeal of Harry 'Jerry' Butler be quashed.

James Lenahan Brown, of
Counsel for Stanley Meholchick

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair will declare a recess until 5:30 p. m. in order that there may be a Republican Caucus and a Democratic Caucus. The Chair hears no objection and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (HIRAM G. ANDREWS) IN THE CHAIR.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. LOVETT asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. JUMP asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. HOCKER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. OGILVIE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. BULLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. OLSEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. GAFFNEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mrs. VARALLO asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by her.

UPPER SOUTHAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from Upper Southampton High School of Bucks County under the supervision of their teacher, Mrs. Thomas Rhoades. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Bucks, Mr. Brennan and Mr. Keller, and the lady from Bucks, Mrs. Kooker.

The Chair thanks the Members of the delegation, their sponsors and their teachers.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. MORAN asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Labor Relations to meet during the session of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. ZIEGLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, last summer the several veterans organizations held state conventions and a very important part of those conventions was the introducing and passing of resolutions. Many of those resolutions authorized that legislation be introduced which would be of benefit to veterans and veterans' families. And when many of us campaigned last fall, as part of our platform we had incorporated therein some of the things that we proposed to do if elected in the way of beneficial legislation for veterans.

In keeping with that platform we introduced last week in the House almost a complete package of so-called veterans' bills. Many of those bills were merely amendments to existing law and they did this, they included the veterans of the armed conflict more popularly known as the Korean war.

When a young man is called before his draft board I do not think they ask him whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, or has any political affiliation. I know just as well that when a man is wounded on the field of battle, or needs any assistance, he does not ask of those who help him, nor do those who help him ask the wounded person, whether he is registered as a Republican or a Democrat. That is the last thing we think about.

But now I see in the paper, I have a copy of that paper, and it bears the date of Wednesday, February 9, 1955, and I should like to read it; it is very short, and this is it:

> A package of veteran benefit bills was introduced in the House by the Republican side in keeping with the GOP platform, but Majority Leader Albert S. Readinger, (D., Berks), indicated they would die in committee.

And this part is in quotes:

> "We (Democrats) will have to put through some 'unfavorable' tax bills this session and you can be sure that we're going to put in veterans' benefit bills of our own to get some popular measures passed along with the unpopular ones," Readinger said."

Mr. Speaker, I think these bills are far too important, they carry too much of a human element, to have a criticism of this particular kind. Kill them in committee if you will and emasculate them by amendments to do anything you wish, but we ask you not to take these veterans' bills and use them as a pawn to try and get passed any other kind of legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I listened to the gentleman from Dauphin with great interest. I am also greatly interested to see this newspaper, which is the Patriot of February 9th. I do not know who wrote this "quote" but I am positive I said nothing such as the gentleman has just read, to the effect that we intend to use any veterans' bills, popular veterans' bills, as a means of getting through any unpopular tax measures.

I have not had a chance to consult the Journal of the day upon which this was supposed to have been said. But I assure you nothing would be further from my thoughts than to say what I am quoted as aying in this newspaper.

We have as much consideration and respect for the veterans as anybody in this House, on this side. When we start to trade any veterans' bills for the purpose of getting through any tax legislation then I am not going to be the leader on this side. This is not true as I am quoted in this statement, and I deny having said it.

I want to assure everybody in this House, and everybody in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that we will never, at any time, do any trading on veterans' bills on this side of the House.

It is true that if bills are introduced by the Minority Members which are right in line with what we intended to introduce and pass, we are going to do it. We are going to introduce them. We are going to pass them. We are not going to give the credit to the Minority side for things that we think are right and the things that we want to do.

Any time that I am accused of saying that I will trade a veterans' bill for some unpopular bill it is just not so.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. HOCKER. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOCKER. Mr. Speaker, I have been a Member of this House for, not as long as some of the Members, but for eight long years. I enjoyed every minute of it up until last Wednesday. Last Wednesday I was very much disturbed to see the majority in this House introduce a very vital piece of legislation on a consent calendar.

Mr. Speaker, — — —

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed but the Chair would remind the gentleman that he is not speaking on a question of personal privilege. He is speaking along another line and the Chair recognizes him for that purpose.

Mr. HOCKER. Then I will change my request and ask that I be given permission to address the House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. HOCKER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday the walls of this House might just as well have fallen down after what I saw here, with a very vital piece of legislation that concerns not only the working man, it concerns the employer, it concerns everyone in this Commonwealth that participates in unemployment security.

This piece of legislation was put through here on a consent calendar, and the part that disturbed me more than anything else was the fact that we had a Member in this House, who is a jurist as of now in Pittsburgh, a man of whom I always thought very highly during my terms in this House.

I quote from the Journal from the remarks of the Honorable Homer S. Brown:

> "Mr. Speaker, I have the inclination to go back to 1935, my first term in the House. But I see the House is rather light this morning. I walked in here and I wondered what was happening. They told me the House was in session. Well it sure has dwindled since yesterday, and maybe the Constitution has been changed."

That is from a man who is a jurist and one of my dearest friends, a man whom I highly respected during the years.

Another thing that disturbed me was the fact that there were forty or fifty students from Delaware County in that balcony to see this House in operation.

What did they see? They saw about one-seventh of the Members in their places. What do you think their reaction was the next day when they picked up the paper and saw that a very vital piece of legislation concerning all the lives of the working people in this Commonwealth had been passed with twenty or thirty Members in their seats.

Mr. Speaker, we spend thousands, hundreds of thousands of dollars, to combat communism in this country. We are asking for it when we do that type of thing before our High School students.

I remember twenty-five years ago when I was a student in High School, that I went on tours of the different legislative bodies and I remember today everything that happened during that tour.

If we are going to continue that type of thing in this great House then we are tearing it apart; we are going to tear it down. No one will have any respect for any Member in this House that allows that type of thing to go on.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me say this particularly to you new Members, you will not be judged by the time you spend in this House, you will be judged by what you do in this House. When your High School students come in here, if you are not in your seats, and not voting on a vital piece of legislation I wonder what they tell their parents when they go home that night.

I want to say this right now, and I would be the last person, because I don't have an enemy in this House that I know of, who would issue a threat, but I want to suggest this, that if that happens again I will do as the present Speaker of this House has done on many occasions, I may rise in my place and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SPEAKER. For the guidance of the Chair would the Minority Leader state to the House whether it is the intention of the minority to dispense with consent calendars?

An answer to that question will aid the Chair in formulating the programs which we will have to consider from week to week.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I think the Chair understands the position of the minority. Prior to going into caucus recently, I think it was agreed between the Chair, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader that there would be no legislation passed on a consent calendar day that would be contrary to the desires of the minority or the majority.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Does that answer the Chair's question?

The SPEAKER. It answers the Chair's question if that is the opinion of the Members of the minority, because, as the gentleman from Dauphin correctly stated, any Member at any time is privileged to raise the question of no quorum. I simply asked the Minority Leader whether the House is on notice by a responsible Member of the minority that if we have consent calendars the question of no quorum will be raised.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, the only way I can answer that would be by saying that I hoped not to give the impression that seems to have been given to me at this time that it is at the suggestion of the minority.

This suggestion came from the Chair and the majority with perfect agreement by the minority. I have no right as a minority man to speak for all of the Members on this side, but I can say that it was brought up in our caucus and it was agreed there to go along with the desires of the Chair and the Majority Leader. I might stress that no important legislation would be moved on the calendar, for the record, either on second reading or third reading.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair will return to Reports from Committee. The Chair hears none.

Mr. ROVANSEK from the Committee on Labor Relations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 229, entitled:

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry or national origin by employers, employment agencies, labor organizations and others as herein defined creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission defining its functions, powers and duties, providing for procedure and enforcement, providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice, providing for judicial review and enforcement and imposing penalties.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 78, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 27, 1929 (P. L. 84) entitled "An act to fix the fees to be charged by coroners in counties of the second class" increasing fees to be charged.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 185, as follows:

An Act to further amend the act approved the third day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333) entitled "An act concerning elections including general municipal special and primary elections the nomination of candidates primary and election expenses and election contests creating and defining membership of county board of elections imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts county boards of elections county commissioners imposing penalties for violation of the act and codifying revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections" by further regulating the date of the primary election the duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and nominations to fill certain vacancies.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment for the purpose of further study.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House certainly are in complete agreement with the majority at this time. We feel that this bill probably would not do the job that the majority thought, and I hink they agree with us. It would have deprived some of the people of voting, it would have deprived a good many of the farmers who are working in the fields in July, one of their busiest times. As far as the city people, I believe that is the height of our vacation period and certainly we in the House, who are making the laws, should do everything possible to make it easier for people to vote, rather than make it difficult. I congratulate the majority on their thinking in returning this bill, and we on this side of the House will support the motion.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, the Minority Leader used the word "deprived" in his remarks, and I would like to correct what I think he erroneously stated.

The bill as proposed would not deprive anybody of the right to vote at a primary. I think the gentleman probably had in mind the word "inconvenience" rather than "deprive." It is true some people are away in the summer on vacation, but I have known lots of people to be away in May on vacation.

After considering this bill more thoroughly it was brought to our attention in many ways that passing this bill at this time for the 1955 primary, which is scheduled for May 18th, would create quite a bit of confusion.

I understand a lot of forms have been printed preparatory to a ballot on May 18th. The actual bill which is before us would not be passed until about one day prior to the date upon which the candidates may circulate petitions to get their names on the primary ballot. Upon more thorough consideration we thought it would be wiser at this time to recommit this bill and then give much more consideration to the question of whether in the future we should have primaries in May or in July. That is the reason we are recommitting it at this time.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the motion?
It was agreed to.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

APPROPRIATIONS, Mr. Polen, Chairman, Room 245, Tuesday, February 15, at 12:00 noon.

ELECTIONS and APPORTIONMENT, Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, February 15, at 10:00 a. m.

HIGHWAYS, Mr. Petrosky, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, February 15, at 1:30 p. m.

JUDICIARY, Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, February 15, at 1:00 p. m.

MINES and MINING, Mr. Williams, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, February 15, at 1:30 p. m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, Mr. Verona, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, February 15, at 12:30 p. m.

STATE GOVERNMENT, Mr. Polaski, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, February 15, at 11:30 a. m.

SPECIAL HEARING, Tuesday, February 15, at 10:00 a. m. by the Conservation and Wild Life Committee on the San Juan Rabbit in the Main House Caucus Room, Main Floor, Capitol Building.

Service Club Breakfast will be held Tuesday, February 15, at 8:30 a. m., in the dining room of the cafeteria.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BRENNINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 15, 1955 at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:22 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1955. No. 13.

SENATE

TUESDAY, February 15, 1955.

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (M. Harvey Taylor) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend CHARLES N. SHINDLER, Pastor of the First Lutheran Church, Windber, offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord God, Thou who art the abiding reality of the universe, we wait at Thy mercy seat in prayer. Again, the darkness of the unsearched realm has dissolved into twilight, daylight and noonday. Bless us with a deep undertone of Thy living presence. Inspire us to bear ourselves as citizens of an immortal Commonwealth, carrying with us princely courage and hope.

In the past, thou didst walk with out humanity "in the cool of the day amongst the trees in the garden." Enlarge our spiritual perceptions that they may be replete with the wonders of the soul. Stimulate us with knowledge and wisdom to apply it. Forgive our sins, dismiss any undue rivalries, unworthy ambitions and petty jealousies.

Do Thou so direct this Senate that it shall identify itself with whatever is truest in thought, purest in sentiment, and richest in wisdom, that the citizens of every section may feel the ground swell and recover from the lapses of the years.

O gentle One, whose soft touch fell upon the upturned foreheads of little children and who opened wide Thine arms to shelter the poor and neglected, enfold our country in Thy merciful care. Keep us worthy of life's "well done," and inspire us with the promise of the rainbowed throne.

We thank Thee that behind all energy, every blush of beauty and every throb of human life, standeth God within the shadows keeping watch above his own. Keep before us the unveiled heavenly hills where the great ones of earth stand clothed in the light eternal and where we hope to rest some day and unfurl the signal of victory. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. BERGER and Mr. MALLERY, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. BERGER asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this time, he Chair invites the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Fleming, to the rostrum to preside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Robert D. Fleming) in the Chair.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act, providing for anthracite mine drainage contingent on Federal aid; and making an appropriation.

Mr. WEINER, from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 86, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment

of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Barr, will state his question of parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, may I ask whether or not House Bill No. 1 has been reported from the State Government Committee, as amended?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been reported as yet. I believe, Senator Barr, if you would consult with the other side, you will find that they are holding it up, awaiting the amendments which were inserted in committee.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, in committee this morning we offered amendments to House Bill No. 1. I will give you the pertinent sentence of these amendments: "that no reorganization plan shall take effect unless it is approved by a majority vote of the authorized membership of each house during the thirty day period, or unless no action disapproving the same has been taken by either house during that period."

These amendments, Mr. President, were defeated and in lieu thereof, the amendment by the Republican Members, the majority in the committee, reads that the vote must be taken.

I presume, Mr. President, that this bill later will go to a conference committee and if the bill is passed as it was amended this morning, I, for one, am sure the Governor will veto the bill because there is actually nothing left in the bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I regret very much that Senator Barr has started debate upon this bill even before it has been reported from committee. However, I do want to say this.

The feeling of the majority of the committee was that they wanted positive action instead of negative action. In other words, any legislation which is going to be passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania should be by record vote, so that we will know how each Senator voted. Certainly we do not want to have legislation passed by inactivity rather than by activity. I am ready to debate that point when, as and if we get to this bill on second or third reading with the Senator or any other Senator from the other side of the aisle.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do not think I have usurped the prerogative of the committee because I have been reading the papers rather diligently and this bill has been debated, since we left here last week, in public print. I simply want to get on record where the Administration stands.

As I told them in committee this morning, Mr. President, I have been here, as you know, since 1940 and I am pretty well aware of all the legislative tricks which can be accomplished with this amendment. I brought to their attention this morning one incident that happened at the meeting of the Committee on Executive Nominations in 1953.

At that time, as you remember, the then Governor of the Commonwealth sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of Stephen Stahlenker, Mr. Egan, and a gentleman from Luzerne whose name escapes me at the moment, Mr. Schwartz, as Chairman of the Public Utility Commission. We had a hearing before the Executive Nominations Committee and at that time we questioned them whether or not, if we confirmed these gentlemen, they would give a written order at the time that increased rates were permitted where there had been any exception provided by any municipality of any size in this Commonwealth. That agreement was bona fide and some of the gentlemen on both sides of the aisle agreed that that was what they would do.

I said that I would be a gentleman in the case, and I did not expect that they should issue the order the next day. However, I did not think that any members of any commission, particularly the Public Utility Commission, which is a branch of the legislative body, should be in the position where the people might think that they were browbeaten by members of the Minority Party. I said that it would be perfectly agreeable to us if this were done in a period of three or four weeks, and that was agreed to by not only the gentlemen on the other side but by the members of the Public Utility Commission.

Mr. President, we are now one day past Valentine's Day in 1955, and that order was never written and has never been announced by the Public Utility Commission. I just wanted to cite this as one example of the little tricks which can be pulled here in the Legislature.

I also would like to refresh the gentleman's mind concerning House Bill No. 615, which was amended in the Senate. It was just a technical amendment, but it came back and laid on our Calendar for a period of two and one-half months. I tried daily to get the bill called up. The amendment which was placed in the bill consisted of just two errors, and the bill was never sent over to the Governor's Office until the last day of the Session. As you know, the Governor, after the end of the Session, has thirty days in which to work on bills, and this was just another legislative trick, for the Governor waited until just one minute before midnight before vetoing that bill.

I say, Mr. President, that if House Bill No. 1 goes through the way it has been amended by the Majority in the Senate, you might just as well put the bill in the wastebasket.

Mr. President, I would like to tell the gentlemen on the other side that I have talked with the Governor since I came from the committee meeting and he said that if the bill arrived on his desk in that fashion, he would veto it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, we usually do not get into debate on the order of business of Reports from Committees. I want to say, Mr. President, that I am ready to debate these amendments next week. I do want to say to the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Barr, however, that the comparisons which he has touched on just a bit ago certainly do not apply to these so-called plans which will be submitted.

Mr. President, under the provisions of this bill, as amended, the plans would come before us, and they would be placed on the Calendar. The provisions of the bill and the amendments say that we shall act on them within thirty days. Certainly we are not going to hold up any progress which they intend to initiate. If they have a good plan that will be presented to us, and I might say, parenthetically, I do not think we are going to receive any such plan, we would like to see it.

I, for one, Mr. President, am ready to vote for any plan that they present which will show and give evidence of the fact that we are going to save the Commonwealth any money in the operation of the State Government.

Mr. President, this plan does not go to any committee when it is presented. It will go on our Calendar, and be immediately before us. Therefore, there would be no possibility of any kind whatsoever that any committee of the State Senate, which is presided over by a Republican chairman, would have any opportunity, even if he so desired, to bury it within his committee.

INTERROGATION

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAHANY. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I have to plead ignorance to a certain point. Will you tell me what happens after thirty days?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, first I would like to ask the Senator if he would wait until next week when we can debate this matter. This is an odd thing when we debate bills even before they are reported from committee.

For your information, Senator, House Bill No. 1 has not yet been reported from committee. Sometime during the morning Session, I hope that it will be reported. Therefore, I cannot very well answer your question.

What do you mean, what is going to happen beyond thirty days?

Mr. DENT. Well, I, of course, realize that the bill is not before us, the same as the gentleman does, but I do not want the erroneous impression to get out that the Republican Majority has saved the good faith of the State of Pennsylvania and kept dignified the body of the Senate by insisting that positive action, or rather that action must be taken on the plans of reorganization by the Members of the Senate without explaining to the Members of the Senate, and to the people of Pennsylvania, that you have also placed a negative position in the bill, if my understanding of what I read in the newspapers is correct.

Mr. President, under the Governor's original plan there was a thirty day period of grace in which the Members of this General Assembly, and either body, would have the opportunity to study and take action.

What do you do now with that thirty day period?

Mr. MAHANY. The amendment, as I remember it, provides that we shall take action within thirty days. Now, we will say, according to your hypothetical case, that we do not take action within thirty days and we are here on the thirty-fifth day. The plan would still be before us, and we would have an opportunity of voting on it. However, I do not envision any instance when we will be beyond the thirty day period.

However, as the Senator so well said yesterday, if any of us cannot understand a plan within thirty days, we probably would not understand it within thirty years. If the plan is going to be held up, Senator, I do not think that you will find the Republicans holding it up. What we want to do is fix it so that you Democrats will not hold up the plan.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, that is exactly why I took the floor. It appears that certain individuals are more interested in the so-called newspaper impressions than they are in facts and the actual workings of this particular legislation.

The Majority Leader knows, and every sane and sober person knows, that unless you put some type of a restrictive time limit that calls for positive or negative action within a certain specified time that you can and will, with your majority on the other side, keep putting the bill over in order for so many days as you so desire. At the end of this Session, if a bill should come in or a plan should come before us, a reorganization bill, forty days before the end of a Session, what happens on the last day of the Session if you have not taken action on that particular plan? That is all that I want to know. What happens if you have not taken action?

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, if you will just give me an opportunity to answer your question.

Mr. DENT. I have tried to get the answer to that question from you.

Mr. MAHANY. Your question seems so long. You make a speech in asking the question, instead of —

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I might answer that by saying that I am getting an answer from him in the form of a speech, too. I asked a direct question. What happens at the end of thirty days?

Mr. MAHANY. Well, in the first place, Senator, you say that we have a majority. If you will look over the seats here, you will find that you have the majority now instead of us. You have twenty-four Democrats plus the Lieutenant-Governor, and I presume that he would go along with you, and we only have twenty-four. Therefore, you have twenty-five votes against our twenty-four. I do not know when we are going to pick up the other two votes, but it does not look as though we are going to do it for some time. Do not talk about our majority when you have the majority now, Senator, and I do not think that we are going to be able to put over any plans over and beyond the thirty day period. If we did, you certainly should be very glad. If the Republican so-called majority, that you say we have in the Senate, put a plan

on beyond the thirty day period so that the people will not be saved some money, you certainly are going to be able to make some political hay out of that one.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, may I further interrogate the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany, permit himself to be further interrogated?

Mr. MAHANY, Yes, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before the interrogation, may the Chair suggest to both the Majority Floor Leader and the Minority Floor Leader that he is probably in error in having permitted the latitude that he did in permitting debate on a bill that has not yet been reported from committee. The Chair would respectfully suggest to both of the gentlemen that you defer your debate until such time as it is before the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Senator Mahany, will you kindly answer me what happens after thirty days?

Mr. MAHANY. On the thirty-first day, Senator Dent, if we have not acted upon the plan, we then could act upon it on the thirty-first day, thirty-second day or any day.

Mr. DENT. What happens on the last day of the Session?

Mr. MAHANY. We adjourn sine die.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, thank you very kindly. You may as well scrap the whole proposition, because what you have done with that amendment is wiped out any possibility, under any conditions, if you so desire to have any reorganization in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, that same thing is true with every piece of legislation we have before us. If we do not act on legislation, then certainly it would fall. However, we are ready to act on it and how they can now come out and try to anticipate that we are going to, in some fashion or other, hold this up so that we would adjourn sine die without acting on these plans, I think is pretty farfetched.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

HOUSE RESOLUTION REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE AND LAID ON THE TABLE

He also, from the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations, to which was referred on February 7, 1955, the following resolution from the House of Representatives reported the same without amendments as follows, viz:

PRESIDENT AND MRS. EISENHOWER WELCOMED AS VOTING RESIDENTS OF ADAMS COUNTY

In the House of Representatives, January 24, 1955.

The President of the United States and his gracious wife Mr and Mrs Dwight D Eisenhower have purchased a farm in scenic Adams County and have expressed the desire of making it their home in the near future therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania welcome President and Mrs Eisenhower to become voting residents of Adams County and be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. SILVERT read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 137, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1163), entitled, as amended "An act relating to the orphans' court; conferring exclusive jurisdiction on such courts over the administration and distribution of decedents' estates, trust estates, minors' estates, and absentees' estates; conferring concurrent jurisdiction over the administration and distribution of incompetents' estates and the determination of title to real estate in certain cases; providing for the organization of orphans' courts, the procedure therein, the powers and duties of the judges thereof, and appeals therefrom," conferring on orphans' courts exclusive jurisdiction of all manner of proceedings affecting birth records.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BERGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, in 1953 I presented to the Senate, and the Senate and the House passed the bill which I am about to introduce.

Mr. President, at that time, the Members of the Senate may remember that there was a pleasant interlude when this bill was reported from committee, at which time Miss Inez Bull, the grandniece of the famous Norwegian violinist, Ollie Bull, was present and I believe rendered a number from the rostrum.

Mr. President, this bill is somewhat in the same form, although I have endeavored to remove the features which caused the Governor at that time to veto it.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. BERGER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 138, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to build a replica of Ole Bull's Castle on its original site in the Susquehanna State Forest to commemorate the settlement of the colony fostered by the famous Norwegian musician.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

Messrs. SCOTT and FLACK read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 139, entitled:

An Act establishing a bituminous and anthracite research laboratory; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Secretary of Mines; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. BANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 140, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929, (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof, and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers, providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," regulating the dismissal, suspension, demotion, reenlistment and retirement of enlisted members of the Pennsylvania State Police.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. LANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 141, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1933 (P. L. 1172) entitled "An act establishing certain streets in boroughs, and incorporated towns as State highways, and providing for their construction and maintenance at the expense of the Commonwealth," adding a new route in Greene County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. PECHAN and WOLFE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 142, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1949 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act granting credit toward pension or retirement benefits of certain members of the police force employed by political subdivisions for time spent in the military service of the United States," granting credit for military service during armed conflicts.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 143, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for the purchase of fire fighting equipment for the Scotland School for Veterans' Children.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 144, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 145, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane, and patriotic purposes," exempting armed conflict veterans' organizations from the provisions of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 146, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for ten minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Finance Committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on State Government, reported as amended, House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganization of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. FLACK, from the Committee on Finance, reported as amended, House Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common car-

riers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbusement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for ten minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 5, on third reading, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 814) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" providing for the composition of the registration commission imposing duties on the county commissioners and ending the terms of the present commissioners.

be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Sections 2 4 8 10 and 12 act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1335) known as the "Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act" are amended to read

Section 2 Definitions The following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise

(a) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Welfare

(b) "The Federal [Act" means] Acts" mean Public Law seven hundred twenty-five of the 79th Congress approved the thirteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred forty-six entitled the "Hospital Survey and Construction Act" and Public Law four hundred eighty-two of the 83rd Congress approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred fifty-four entitled the "Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954"

(c) "The Surgeon General" means the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the United States

(d) "Hospital" includs public health centers diagnostic or treatment centers hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired nursing homes rehabilitation facilities and general tuberculosis mentally chronic disease and other types of hospitals and related facilities such as laboratories outpatient departments nurses' homes and training facilities and central service facilities operated in connection with hospitals but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care

"Hospital" shall include all hospitals as above defined including those owned operated or supervised by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and any of its political subdivisions but shall not include those hospitals as above defined which are sectarian institutions and which do not exercise the choice provided in section 1.1

(e) "Public Health Center" means a publicly owned facility for the provision of public health services including related facilities such as laboratories clinics and administrative offices operated in connection with public health centers

(f) "Nonprofit hospital" means any hospital owned and operated by a corporation or association no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual

Section 4 General Powers and Duties In carrying out the purposes of the act the Secretary is authorized and directed

(a) To require such reports make such inspections and investigations and prescribe such regulations as he deems necessary

(b) To provide such methods of administration appoint a director and other personnel of the division and take such other action as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of the Federal [act] Acts and the regulations thereunder

(c) To procure in his discretion the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof by contract when such services are to be performed on a part-time or fee-for-service basis and do not involve the performance of administrative duties

(d) To the extent that he considers desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act to enter into agreements for the utilization of the facilities and services of other departments agencies and institutions public or private

(e) To accept on behalf of the State and to deposit with the State Treasurer any grant gift or contribution made to assist in meeting the cost of carrying out the purposes of this act and to expend the same for such purpose

(f) To make an annual report to the Governor on activities and expenditures pursuant to this act including recommendations for such additional legislation as the Secretary considers appropriate to furnish adequate hospital clinic and similar facilities to the people of this State

Section 8 Construction Program The construction program shall provide in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Federal [act] Acts for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in this State and insofar as possible shall provide for their distribution throughout the State in such manner as to make all types of hospital service reasonably accessible to all persons in the State

Section 10 State Plan The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Surgeon General a State plan which shall include the hospital construction program developed under Article II of this act and which shall provide for the establishment administration and operation of hospital construction activities in accordance with the requirements of the Federal [Act] Acts and regulations thereunder The Secretary shall prior to the submission of such plan to the Surgeon General give adequate publicity to a general description of all the provisions proposed to be included therein and hold a public hearing at which all persons or organizations with a legitimate interest in such plan may be given an opportunity to express their views After approval of the plan by the Surgeon General the Secretary shall make the plan or a copy thereof available upon request to all interested persons or organizations The Secretary shall from time to time review the hospital construction program and submit to the Surgeon General any modifications thereof which he may find necessary and may submit to the Surgeon General such modifications of the State plan not inconsistent with the requirements of the Federal [act] Acts as he may deem advisable

Section 12 Priority of Projects The State plan shall set forth the relative need for the several projects included in the construction program determined in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to the Federal [act] Acts and provide for the construction insofar as financial resources available therefor and for maintenance and operations make possible in the order of such relative need

Section 2 The sum of one hundred fifteen thousand dollars ($115,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Department of Welfare for the purpose of surveying the need for the construction of diagnostic or treatment centers hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired rehabilitation facilities and nursing homes subject to the reimbursement of part thereof to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as provided by the federal "Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954"

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Berger,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Blass,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Dent,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Derk,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
DiSilvestro,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	Fleming, Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 69, Printer's No. 10, on third reading, go over in its order, temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 83, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May thirteen one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes" exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 11 act of May thirteen one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes" amend June nineteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 292) is amended to read

Section 11 This act shall not apply to fraternal organizations national service organizations civic organizations or non-profit corporations incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth which have obtained and is maintaining an exempt status with the Director of Internal Revenue from the payment of income tax to the Federal government nor to organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States nor to religious organizations raising funds for religious purposes colleges schools universities or associations of alumni or alumnae thereof raising funds for fellowships or scholarships national service clubs or local associations raising funds for child welfare projects federated women's clubs labor unions municipalities or subdivisions thereof nor to charitable institutions or agencies required by the provisions of existing law to file reports with the Department of Public Instruction or with any other department or office of the Commonwealth nor to any war veterans' organization or any subordinate units thereof whenever the purpose for which it is soliciting funds has been approved by the Department of Military Affairs

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Berger,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Blass,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Camiel,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Dent,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Derk,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
DiSilvestro,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	Fleming, Presiding Officer

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," prescribing prerequisites to the effectiveness of statements in applications for health and accident policies and for reinstatements and renewals of such policies.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE BILL No. 69 CALLED UP

Mr. BANE. Mr. President, I call up from the Third Reading Calendar, Senate Bill No. 69, Printer's No. 10, which went over in its order temporarily, for consideration at this time.

BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 69, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, town, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," by further providing for the imposition of taxes under the provisions of said act.

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. BANE. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Stevenson, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the amendment as follows:

Amend Section 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 17, by inserting after "determined": "to be paid by the transferor."

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage contingent on Federal aid; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consoldiation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 86, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled as amended, "An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce bills at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MULLIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 147, entitled:

An Act authorizing photostating, photographing, microphotographing, microfilming or other mechanical processing of court records on file ten years or more and the destruction or other disposition of the originals and of records on file twenty-five years or more without reproduction; making such copies and copies thereof admissible in evidence; and providing for sale of copies and the transfer of custody of certain originals.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 148, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 967) entitled "An act making it unlawful for any individual or individuals to carry on any business under an assumed of fictitious name, style or designation, unless upon advertisement and the filing of an application to that effect in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and of the prothonotary; requiring nonresident applicants to have a resident agent; prescribing the effect of failure to file such application; providing that certificates of the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be admitted in evidence; requiring county commissioners, at the expense of the county, to provide books or other means of reproduction for the entry of such applications; requiring the cancellation of such application or the withdrawal from the business; providing methods therefor; fixing the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and prothonotary; and providing penalties," providing for amended certificates; requiring affidavits of compliance with the act in court actions; increasing the license fee or fine for failure to file; requiring certificates of registration and of cancellation or withdrawal from the prothonotary; limiting the period of validity of certificates and providing for the renewal thereof; and clarifying and changing the penal provisions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, February 14, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 21, 1955, at four o'clock, p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 21, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, February 21, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DIEHM. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 2:16 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, February 21, 1955, at 4:00 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 15, 1955

The House met at 2:00 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Help us, O God, to be grateful to our country and loyal to its government. We thank Thee for all men and women whose names may be forgotten, but who by their honesty and purity have helped make our country great in goodness. Help us through the years to live the good life, to help make the United States more like Thy kingdom in justice and brotherhood, so that generations to come may be glad we have lived before them. Lord God of Host be with us yet lest we forget. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. Without objection the approval of the Journal for Monday, February 14, 1955 will be postponed until the Journal is in print.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 14, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 21, 1955, at four o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene Monday, February 21, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered. That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MIHM and GIBB. HOUSE BILL No. 242.

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

Referred to the Committee Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Mr. MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 243.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," regulating the offer for sale of merchandise, commodities and services.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. LOPRESTI and LAWYER.

HOUSE BILL No. 244.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1951 (P. L. 638), entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of registers of wills, and regulating proceedings before them, and the costs thereof, the effects of their acts, and appeals therefrom," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. LOPRESTI and LAWYER.

HOUSE BILL No. 245.

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1309), entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class," eliminating counties of the fourth class.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. LOPRESTI and LAWYER.

HOUSE BILL No. 246.

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1306) entitled, "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class," eliminating counties of the fourth class.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. LOPRESTI and LAWYER.

HOUSE BILL No. 247.

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1163), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the orphans' court; conferring exclusive jurisdiction on such courts over the administration and distribution of decedents' estates, trust estates, minors' estates, and absentees' estates; conferring concurrent jurisdiction over the administration and distribution of incompetents' estates and the determination of title to real estate in certain cases; providing for the organization of orphans' courts, the procedure therein, the powers and duties of the judges thereof, and appeals therefrom," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK. HOUSE BILL No. 248.

An Act prohibiting unauthorized interception, divulgence or use of telephone and telegraph communications without warrant; defining conditions under which an interception warrant may issue and providing certain safeguard procedures with respect to interception by warrant; and providing criminal penalties and civil damages, including attorneys' fees for the violation thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. TOOMEY and GUSS. HOUSE BILL No. 249.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," changing the provisions relating to the erection of devices at dams and providing for the termination of agreements.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mrs. VARALLO. HOUSE BILL No. 250.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1929 (P. L. 872), entitled, "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting scenes of horror in comic books or other publications which contain comic strips.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 251.

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn, in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to provide a school building and other facilities for wards of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 252.

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to provide for a deficiency in the maintenance of wards of the Commonwealth at said institution.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 253.

An Act amending the act of August 22, 1953 (Appropriation Acts 101), entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school," increasing the per capita annual maintenance rate of wards of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 254.

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 255.

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn, in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, toward the cost of replacing a large dormitory destroyed by fire; and providing for a lien against the property improved thereby.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. VERONA. HOUSE BILL No. 256.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," authorizing licensees at certain times to sell bottled liquor for consumption off the premises.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VERONA. HOUSE BILL No. 257.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages, amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto, regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in, and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages, and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships for the abatement of certain nuisances and in certain cases for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option and repealing existing laws," authorizing licensed establishments to sell until two o'clock antemeridian on Sundays.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. ISAACS and PACCHIOLI. HOUSE BILL No. 258.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1921 (P. L. 522), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock, poultry, and game birds raised in captivity from damage by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show, and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock, poultry, and game birds by dogs, and for live stock killed by, or dying from, rabies, and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town and township officers and employes, directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury, and providing penalties," providing for free license tags for guide dogs for the blind.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. LOVETT, WEIDNER and VARNER. HOUSE BILL No. 259.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two, section three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by providing for four year terms for Representatives.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. JUMP and PARRY. HOUSE BILL No. 260.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2045), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the support of indigent persons; providing for the support of such persons by certain relatives; and for the recovery of public moneys expended for care and assistance from the property and estates of certain persons; providing for guardians of the person and property of such persons; providing for the arrest and seizure and sale of the property of deserters; and providing procedure," relieving a child and parents of liability for care, maintenance and financial assistance when a child is married.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Messrs. JUMP and PARRY. HOUSE BILL No. 261.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," prohibiting the requiring of security for repayment of public assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. OLSEN and LEONARD.
HOUSE BILL No. 262.

An Act repealing the act of June 30, 1947 (P. L. 1154), entitled, as amended "An act to regulate the manufacture, sale, transportation, possession, use and advertising of oleomargarine, butterine and other similar products, and to prohibit the sale, possession or use thereof in certain cases; to provide for license fees to be paid by manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, and by proprietors of hotels, restaurants, dining-rooms, and boarding-houses; to prevent and punish fraud and deception in such manufacture, sale, use and advertising; to prescribe penalties and punishment for violation of this act, and the means and method of procedure for its enforcement; to regulate certain matters of evidence in such procedure; and to prescribe certain powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture."

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. OLSEN and LEONARD.
HOUSE BILL No. 263.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters for a memorial in Point Park in Pittsburgh.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. CAPANO and WILT. HOUSE BILL No. 264.

An Act authorizing justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates to perform official duties of other justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates in the same county during certain periods of illness and vacation and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. CAPANO and WILT. HOUSE BILL No. 265.

An Act relating to the education, certification and jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen; conferring powers and imposing duties on State departments, the president judge of the various courts of common pleas, and county commissioners.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. HOCKER, OGILVIE, ZIEGLER and MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 266.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. HOCKER, OGILVIE, ZIEGLER and MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 267.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," extending retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 268.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto, and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," changing the compensation of constables and their deputies.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. OGILVIE, MOODY, ZIEGLER, STRAUSSER, THOMAS H. W. JONES and HOCKER.
HOUSE BILL No. 269.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to exempt blind paraplegic and double or quadruple amputee veterans from the payment of personal and property taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. OGILVIE, HOCKER, GIBSON, ZIEGLER, VARNER and MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 270.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for repair and improvements to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. BULLEN, CONNELLY, LIPPINCOTT, MURPHY, BELL, FOSTER and ISAACS.
HOUSE BILL No. 271.

An Act amending the act of August 5, 1932 (P. L. 45), entitled "An act empowering cities of the first and second classes to levy, assess and collect, or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of, certain additional taxes for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus, and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced," prohibiting the imposition of wage, income or occupation taxes on non-residents and abolishing such taxes heretofore imposed.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Messrs. ROBERT K. HAMILTON, WM. B. SMITH and STONE. HOUSE BILL No. 272.

An Act authorizing counties of the fourth class to regulate the production of smoke and other forms of air pollution from chimneys, smokestacks or other sources including provisions for the payment of inspection and certificates of compliance fees incident thereto; authorizing commissioners of such counties to create commissions to make studies; authorizing the expenditure of money for the employment of persons; and the acquisition of property for effectuating such regulations; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. FRACELLA. HOUSE BILL No. 273.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section six of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, permitting the wives of service men to case absentee ballots.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. STEPHENS. HOUSE BILL No. 274.

An Act amending the act of April 22, 1953 (P. L. 184), entitled "An act to continue the imposition of the tax on gross premiums, premium deposits and assessments received from business transacted within this Commonwealth by foreign insurance companies, associations and exchanges," increasing tax rates.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. FLINT, BARNATOVICH and TOMPKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 275.

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1929 (P. L. 1798), entitled "An act providing a fixed charge, payable by the Commonwealth, on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves, or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania, and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks; and the distribution of the same for county, school, township, and road purposes in the counties, school districts, and townships where such forests are located; and making an appropriation," increasing the amounts of payments from the Commonwealth by counties.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mrs. REIBMAN and Mr. STECKEL. HOUSE BILL No. 276.

An Act amending the act of July 8, 1941 (P. L. 298), entitled "An act authorizing the creation of, and providing for, and regulating the maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of the fourth class, imposing certain charges on counties, and fixing penalties," providing for voluntary and involuntary retirement after twenty-five years of service, and fixing a minimum allowance in such cases.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 277.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An Act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing the number, value and method of awarding scholarships.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. BOORY and WHITENIGHT HOUSE BILL No. 278.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225) entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," eliminating the requirement of special licenses and tags for the hunting or killing of antlerless deer.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY, FLYNN, MIKULA and MILLER (By Request) HOUSE BILL No. 279.

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," providing for examination for promotions in the police department and limiting and providing the procedure for the demotion of police officers and suspension of civil service employes.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

By Mr. VARNER. HOUSE BILL No. 280.

An Act granting an easement or right of way over land in Clear Creek State Park.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WORLEY and McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 281.

An Act amending the act of June 18, 1941 (P. L. 137), entitled "An act providing for the appointment, powers and control of members of volunteer fire companies as special fire police, and conferring powers on them at fires attended by their fire companies in any city, borough, town and township," permitting special fire police to equip certain vehicles with red lights and sirens; and controlling the use thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS and McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 282.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section twelve of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, changing provisions relating to the election of county superintendents of public schools.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY. HOUSE BILL No. 283.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled, "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," permitting candidates to be nominated by more than one political party.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. BOORY and WHITENIGHT. HOUSE BILL No. 284.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating,

and changing the law relating thereto," making it unlawful to block means of ingress and egress to State game lands.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. BOORY and WHITENIGHT.
HOUSE BILL No. 285.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," permitting the public to observe the distribution and planting of fish.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. OLSEN (By Request). HOUSE BILL No. 286.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," establishing special speed restrictions for business and residence districts in cities of the second class.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 287.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," creating the State Board of Practical Nurse Examiners as a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 288.

An Act authorizing political subdivisions to charge rental fees against persons occupying a cell in a jail or lock-up; and requiring courts to enforce payment.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. HELM and McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 289.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payment by the Commonwealth of tuition charges for certain non-resident children.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 290.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing limit of approvals of State Public School Building Authority, municipality authority and nonprofit corporation projects.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Miss LEIBY and Mr. HELM.
HOUSE BILL No. 291.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the annual election of treasurers of joint schools and departments.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Miss LEIBY and Mr. HELM.
HOUSE BILL No. 292.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the office of vice-president for joint schools or departments; fixing the term of office of the secretary and prescribing the duties of certain officers.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. KORNICK and FLYNN.
HOUSE BILL No. 293.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances; and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth,

liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring vehicles to stop when approaching a school bus engaged in loading and unloading school children.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 294.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," increasing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 295.

An Act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth class.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 296.

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1951 (P. L. 300), entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county," extending provisions of the act to certain counties.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. TAYLOR, TOLL and KOLANKIEWICZ.
HOUSE BILL No. 297.

An Act increasing the number of courts of common pleas in the County of Philadelphia; establishing therein distinct and separate courts of common pleas designated court of common pleas number eight and court of common pleas number nine; and providing for the appointment and election of judges for each court.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. LOVETT and POLASKI.
HOUSE BILL No. 298.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended, "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," providing that the State Workmen's Insurance Fund shall be the sole agency in which the payment of compensation may be insured, providing for the termination of existing workmen's compensation insurance contracts issued by other agencies, and eliminating provisions relating to self-insurance.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

Mr. Messrs. LOVETT and POLASKI.
HOUSE BILL No. 299.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 762), entitled "An act providing for the creation and administration of a State Fund for the insurance of compensation for injuries to employes of subscribers thereto; declaring false oaths by the subscribers to be misdemeanors; and providing penalties for the violation thereof," providing for insurance in the fund of all employers liable to pay workmen's compensation; eliminating provisions relating to insurance corporations or associations, and workmen's compensation insurance covering officers and employes of the Board.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. LOVETT and POLASKI.
HOUSE BILL No. 300.

An Act providing for the creation and administration of a State Fund for the insurance of the liability of employers for injuries to employes sustained in their course of employment; declaring false oaths by the subscribers to be misdemeanors; providing penalties for the violation thereof and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. HELM and McCANN.
HOUSE BILL No. 301.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the appointment of auditors for joint school systems.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. GIBBS and RIGBY.
(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 12.

In the House of Representatives, February 14, 1955.

The laws relating to justices of the peace and aldermen are numerous and contain many inconsistencies.

There are, in this Commonwealth, approximately four thousand justices of the peace and aldermen.

Theirs is the great responsibility, in many instances, of initiating and sometimes concluding the necessary procedure in the determining of the rights, duties and liabilities of a great many citizens of this Commonwealth.

The General Assembly requires for its use, comprehensive factual information concerning the powers and duties of justices of the peace, and aldermen, as well as how these offices are conducted; therefore be it

Resolved (The Senate concurirng), That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and investigate the laws relating to justices of the peace and aldermen; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KUBACKI. RESOLUTION No. 13.

In the House of Representatives, February 14, 1955.

The current method of pricing fresh milk in Pennsylvania is regulated by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission.

Recent pricing schedules have not adequately reflected the law of supply and demand and, as a result the consumers of this Commonwealth have been forced to pay prices higher than those of neighboring states.

This system is causing undue hardship not only on consumers but on farmers and retail grocers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of seven House members to investigate thoroughly the pricing policies of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of their findings and recommendations to the House of Representatives at this Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. VARALLO, Mrs. MONROE, Mrs. ANDERSON, Mrs. REIBMAN and MISS LEIBY. RESOLUTION No. 14.

In the House of Representatives, February 14, 1955.

The observance of daylight saving time has proven to be of great convenience during the summer months, and this observance is widely practiced from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September. There are many good reasons for extending the September limit. Even with the days growing shorter as Autumn approaches, there is still sufficient daylight left in the early evenings to warrant its use for productivity or for recreation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby recommends to every municipality which observes daylight saving time, that the time limit be extended to the last Sunday in October.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. MORAN and McCORMACK.

RESOLUTION No. 15.

In the House of Representatives, February 14, 1955.

The comic book, available on the newsstand and at the magazine counter designed primarily for juvenile consumption and purchased largely by its intended market, is a comparatively recent venture in the publishing world.

While many comic books provide wholesome reading for children and while the contents of many others are harmless, there is a type of publication masquerading as a "comic" book, the subject matter of which is lurid, gruesome, fear-inspiring and morbid, to say the least.

This type of "comic" book purports to be published subject to the publishers' self-imposed code of decency. If these standards are exemplified by the type of publication put on the market week after week, are the best publishers can arrive at, it is incumbent upon the Legislature to investigate the need for establishing standards of decency adequate to protect the impressionable minds of our children; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission is hereby directed to make a study of comic books available for sale to children in this Commonwealth and to investigate their contents particularly with reference to the gruesome, morbid type hereinbefore referred to. After completing its study it shall make recommendations, as it deems necessary, with respect to the establishment of standards commensurate with the proper education and protection of the impressionable minds of our children, together with accompanying drafts of necessary legislation and submit its report thereon to the General Assembly at its next regular session.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of a former Member from the Second Legislative District of Cambria County, Louis Evans.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. HOCKER for himself for tomorrow's session because of buisness.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Erie, Mr. Waterhouse, rise

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the gentleman having leave of absence tomorrow. He is only a stone's throw from the capitol. He has nothing to do that cannot wait until the next day.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would have been delighted to have received the objection prior to the granting of the leave of absence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mrs. HENZEL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, we are about to introduce a bill in relation to the "horror crimes" comic books and the importance as far as our juvenile problem of today is concerned.

The relationship of the horror crime comic books and the juvenile delinquency problem has caused much anxious debate and also positive action in an effort to do something about it. The FBI has stated from coast to coast that they have found a very definite relationship between these horror crime comic books and the problem of juvenile delinquency and they tell us that their elimination is one of the positive steps that we can take for doing something about this grave problem.

As far back as 1946 the crimes comic books publishers were prodded into conducting a cleanup of their own and a code was formulated. However, I hold in my hand a code book that has the date on it of October, 1954. either this code is not strong enough or else it has not been well enough enforced. For the type of horror crime comic book about which we are concerned is continuing to sweep across our news stands and into the hands of our children. No particular difference at all has been found in the type of comic book to which we refer.

One comic book publisher himself has said that there is no such thing as regulating this type of publication, that elimination is the only practical answer to the problem.

The Joint Legislative Committee on crime comic books of New State State has stated that it is the vilest of every conceivable crime—of sex, of sadism, contempt for family and authority and home life, for race hatred. It is the sort of thing contained therein that makes it necessary that this type of comic book must go. So keen has been the demand for a cleanup in this particular area that legislators in other parts of our country seem sensitive to the desire of the citizens to do something tangible about the problem, have probed the comic book industry and they have legislated against it.

Of course, we expect opposition from many sources but to those who say to us a child who comes from a secure home will not be bothered, we say no home is secure as long as these horror crime comic books are in existence. And for those who cry infringement on constitutional rights, we say certainly the framers of our Constitution did not mean these rights as a license for the publication of such material to contaminate for profit and minds and the morals of our young people.

This is an uphill battle. It is a battle that must be won daily. But one of the greatest victories that can be achieved in the battle is the fact that we as legislators in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall enact legislation which shall protect our children.

The bill that we are about to present has been formu-

lated upon this premise and with these emphases, and with the well-being of the boys and girls of the Commonwealth, our boys and girls, the boys and girls who are the future citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We certainly hope that this bill will be put into the hands of a Committee that will look upon it with dispatch, will look favorably upon it and will bring it to the floor of the House for one hundred per cent Member support.

The SPEAKER. Sergeant-at-Arms, visitors are not permitted upon the floor of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mrs. MARKLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, it was last November that Allentown became Comic conscious.

A country-wide battle against comic books that has hit everywhere from Hartford to New Orleans and forced publishers to organize a National Comic Book Code, broke out in Allentown when the city-wide Parent-Teachers Council named a committee to fight crime comic books.

Dr. Frederic Wertham, noted New York psychiatrist and author of "The Seduction of the Innocent" who has a home in Lehigh County, has called comic books "a do-it-yourself course in crime." He showed a comic book bought in Allentown which gave the exact technique that the Brooklyn thrill killers used. The thrill-killers, whom he had interviewed, admitted they got their ideas from the comics, their bull whip from the comic advertising, and even the idea for the bat-man costume worn by the leader from a comic character. On Feb. 4 Dr. Wertham testified to this before a New York State Legislative Committee on juvenile problems.

The committee called a public meeting which was attended by representatives of 25 civic groups, all of whom promised cooperation. Word soon got around about the Allentown campaign and the new Comic Magazine Association was notified through its advertising firm and President John Goldwater of New York City appeared in Allentown for a panel discussion. But when he tried to tell the crowd of parents that the new code had cleaned everything up, the president of the PTA Council ran two blocks to the nearest newsstand and came back with a handful of comics still full of violence, lust and horror. Goldwater quickly explained that the cleanup would "take time."

Posters for each newsstand to exhibit, assuring their cooperation were planned, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars took over the project of paying for the posters and distributing them. The VFW also planned a book-swap arrangement to give children better reading.

Pledge cards, printed by the PTA, for each parent to sign were distributed and speakers addressed each PTA group in the city.

Constant publicity was given the project through the news and editorials of the city newspapers. Members of the committee and others wrote letters to the paper emphasizing their interest in keeping the matter before the public.

Groups such as the Lehigh (County) Boy Scout Council, VFW, Quota Club, etc. are continuing to send in resolutions backing the movement. The new Council for Youth, a powerful city-wide advisory group appointed by the mayor on the whole juvenile delinquency problem is workig with the PTA Council.

In an interview in the Allentown Morning Call Dr. Wertham told just what was wrong with comic books:

1. Urging State Legislation, he said they give detailed instructions on how to commit crimes—shop lift, hit a man from behind and drag him into an alley, stick stolen money under a desk or chair with chewing gum, etc.

2. The crime and horror stories have only villians—never heroes. They teach, he emphasized, cruelty for fun. He said: "Even if children don't commit any obvious crime they are learning that the only way to get along is to be tough, to be smart and conceited, to pay no attention to law and order. The boys learn that women are vicious and the girls learn that men are greedy and hard."

3. The whole comic book technique is bad for the child who is learning to read. Where a child must learn the difficult job of identifying letters and words and reading line by line, the comic book shows him pictures with only a little reading in the so-called "balloons." The result, says Dr. Wertham, is that 90 per cent of our children are picture-gazers and more and more children are unable to read properly even when they reach college.

4. Finally, the comic book is doing America a great deal of harm in other countries. American comic books are sold in all countries with the balloons translated. A Swedish author has just published a book itemizing the damage they do. Communists use them as propaganda against Americans because they constantly show the superman, the hero, as a tall blonde while the villian is always a short and dark Mediterranean or Latin-American or Asian or Negro. The superman hero is above and beyond all law and he is anything but an exponent of American freedom, equality and justice.

Allentown has found that the much-publicized new Comic Code, like the one that failed several years ago, has done practically nothing to improve the books. Judge Charles F. Murphy of New York who is being paid $41,500 a year to clean up the books told the New York Legislative Committee that he did not see the books in manuscript form and did not look at them until they were ready for the press. He said his committee had substituted a fist for two boots hitting a man in the face and had removed a knife from the hand of an Indian but had not changed the stories themselves.

This was borne out by comic books bought in Allentown bearing the new Code Seal but as full of violence as ever. The PTA chairman declared them "still full of half-derssed girls, young boys drinking and boys killing policemen."

Allentown also has found that distributors are trying to force newsstands to sell their comic books even when the dealer tries to cooperate with the aroused public. Committee-people have made them back down but they also have found that there is no state law making it possible to control any magazine filth. The law on obscene literature carries no definitions and leaves the whole matter up to the judge.

Therefore, a law of this sort is a vital one for our children. Dr. Wertham put it this way: "There are bigger issues in the world today than comic books, but maybe we will lose those bigger things if we fail to defend the nursery."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, what I am about to say is in no sense whatsoever a criticism of the fact that we have listened this afternoon to two very able addresses on a timely subject. I agree most heartilly with what has been said by both of the ladies, and our time was well spent in listening to what they had to say about the bills they are about to introduce.

What I would like to request, though, at this time is that the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader always be advised of a Member's intention to request the privilege of the floor for speaking about a bill which is about to be introduced or some other matter. I say that should be done not because we want to veto anybody's request, but unless we know who wants to speak on a certain subject, and approximately how long it will take, the day will shortly come when everybody who has a bill in committee, or is about to introduce one, will ask for the privilege of the floor in order to discuss the bill fully, perhaps knowing that it may never come out of Committee, and obviously that will make it impossible for the House to function properly at a later date when we have a lot of things to do.

It has been the practice in the past, I believe, to advise both the Minority and the Majority Leaders of such an intention, and I am sure that the Members will cooperate in the future and do so.

I did not know today that either of these very fine addresses were to be given to us. I think perhaps the Minority Leader may have been informed, and I am sure the Speaker and the Parlimentarian were consulted about the matter, but may I make the request that before anybody asks for unanimous consent to address the House you advise the Minority Leader and myself about it, otherwise we might in the future have to object solely on the grounds that we do not know what it is about.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is probably in error. The Minority Leader cleared with the Chair, but neither the Chair nor the Minority Leader cleared with the Majority Leader, for which the Chair apologizes both on his own account and on account of the Minority Leader.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday's Harrisburg paper carried a considerable story from the Attorney General. I would like at this time to make a brief statement on his statement and to explain some things to the House.

Before I make my statement I would like to explain to those of us who do not understand correctly, or who think differently, that there is a great big difference between a deficiency and a deficit.

Deficiencies are honest. A deficit can be honest and is honest. A deficiency generally is created by a legislature not appropriating enough money to government. Government has to operate, and because of continually operating a deficiency is created in a department. In fact, a deficiency is generally created, and was created this time, by an economy-minded legislature. If you will remember two years ago, the then minority was in complete agreement with the majority. In fact, I can definitely remember the Speaker at that time, or the Minority Leader at that time, saying that there was fat in the budget. Possibly there was I do not know, but I do know that the majority in the House and the majority in the Senate in many instances not only cut the fat from the budget but we cut right to the bone, and because of cutting to the bone caused a deficiency in some departments. If there is a fault, I think the only fault some of us can be blamed for is the fault of being economy minded.

That is generally the way deficiencies are created. I bring that up only to clear some of our thinking, particularly for some of the newer Members.

May I say a little more about deficiencies? We have at this time a deficiency in the Public Assistance Department of approximately $15 million that has been caused, as most of us know, by an increase in the case load. Two years ago we again tried to cut the fat out of the budget and we cut public assistance to what has now proven to be a dangerously low spot. Nevertheless, it was done for economy reasons. We had no way nor did anyone in the House or Senate have any way, of predicting for the future over a two-year period.

A deficiency was also created with the School Authority because many of the school districts built schools far faster than we anticipated, which was something we could not foresee. Certainly we cannot foresee when school districts are going to make mergers or how fast they are going to make those mergers. Those of us who have sat on the School Authority Board realize that. And that has been another big basis for creating some of our deficiencies.

Now a deficit is just a little bit different. A deficit is caused generally by taxes not bringing in the estimated amount that the Legislature figured and the Budget Office figured they would bring in. For example we now have a deficit in our taxes on corporate net income of approximately $31 million. Now, again that is honest. It is nothing that the average public might think, that a deficit is a dishonest thing. It is rather difficult to foresee a two-year period and to say how business over the state of Pennsylvania is going to prosper. You know as individuals you cannot tell what you are going to make two years from now.

Again, our sales tax which was put through two years ago did not live up to the expectations of the estimated amounts. According to the Governor's statement in the paper, it will only bring in approximately $95 million against what we estimated, $135 million.

On the other side of the picture there were taxes that we passed two years ago and we made estimated figures on. Those taxes brought in many times more than we estimated, so we do not always create a deficiency by underestimation. Sometimes our estimates are wrong and we overestimate, as we did in these other taxes. That helped to bring the complete deficiency down quite a bit, in fact, we were $14 million wrong in estimation of some taxes. They brought in $14 million more than we anticipated. Now if there is a fault, I do not think that we who were then in the majority are at any greater fault than those who are now in the majority. I personally think the blame can be divided equally. If we remember, and I hate to bring up a very unsavory subject, for the

now majority, if we had passed the sales tax and had some of the bipartisan support that is now so freely bandied around in the Capitol, if we had the bipartisan support from the then minority, our sales tax probably would have been passed and gone into effect June 1st, which would start our fiscal year, rather than September 1st, which would have brought in during June, July and August probably eighteen to twenty million dollars more. We would have been able to pass a sales tax that did not have all of the exemptions in that we had to put in to pass it in this House. Of course, that was not the minority's fault. We had a very scant working majority and not getting any help from the minority as bipartisan help we had to rely on bringing men, sick men, into this House on stretchers to pass a tax bill. If some of those exemptions had not been in the present sales tax, we would have ended up with a surplus and not a deficit of any kind.

I might bring to the now majority's attention that they were very willing at that time to be very bipartisan in the matter of appropriations. That was one thing for which we certainly had bipartisan support. They were more than willing to vote for all of the appropriations, but, nevertheless, we find ourselves here now with what the Governor states—and I do not want to use this figure because I just do not know how accurate it is—we now find yourself with a large deficit which is caused in some cases by the deficiency and also by the fact that some taxes did not bring in the estimated amount that we thought they would.

last night in the papers, as I say, there was quite a discussion, which was attributed to our Attorney General, and I would like to make a brief statement on that discussion by the Attorney General. I brought these facts to the attention of the House so that we would all at least be thinking on the same basis and in the same light. I think the time has come for the House to get some accurate information on the Commonwealth's financial situation. During the last four weeks every time some one speaking for the administration has talked or said anything about state finances they have told a different story.

First, the Governor told us in his inaugural address that there would be a deficit of $86 million in this biennium. Next, our now Majority Leader, after promising that there would be no budgetary mysteries, reported to the House on February 1st that the record shows that the deficit would be around $75 million. That is $11 million difference. Then last week we had another pronouncement from His Excellency, the Governor, in which he said the deficit would not be $86 million as he stated in his inaugural address, not $75 million as the Majority Leader told us, but $89 million. So now we have three figures, and that is the reason I say, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to quote in my remarks any amount of deficit because we do have three figures from very reliable sources.

I now ask you one thing, gentlemen, will you please make up your minds as to what the deficit is and please stick to it, because if you do not you are getting the minority in as chaotic and confused a condition as you are. We honestly do not know what it is. We ask you, and you come up with different figures every time. Frankly, we do not think you know what the deficit is, and that is our honest opinion on this side of the House. It is certainly time that someone in responsibility determines just what the financial situation of the Commonwealth is and give some accurate information to this House.

The Constitution specifically directs that all revenue raising bills must originate in the House of Representatives. But how can this House act intelligently when it gets information that changes from day to day and from hour to hour. The Governor has employed a staff of experts which are costing the taxpayers much more than it has ever cost before.

I might interject here, although we were saving this for a future reminder to the public, that the Governor's office as of this very minute is costing the state more by far, by several thousand of dollars, than it has ever cost before. He has so very many $10,000, $12,000, $15,000 a year men in that office—I don't know, I do not get in there very often, but I hear from very reliable sources that they are falling over each other's feet. Surely somebody among these high-priced experts must know how to add, must know how to subtract and some of them could decide to tell us just what the exact situation is in that connection.

I would like to call the attention of the House to the story of the Attorney General which appeared in a Harrisburg newspaper yesterday and, I suppose, quite a few other newspapers in the state of Pennsylvania.

This is the story quoting the Attorney General, who it appears has also taken over some of the responsibilities of the Budget Office. It is possible that the Attorney General can add and subtract a little bit better, and maybe a little bit faster, than some of the financial wizards who are now in the Budget Office, I don't pretend to know. At any rate, the Attorney General who is talking about deficiency appropriations and I am now quoting from the newspaper, this is the Attorney General's statement, "Deficiency requirements are not new and in the past have run as high as $50 million, but always in those cases," and I am still quoting, "surplus money was at hand in other accounts and legislation was required only to dip into one till and replenish another." I still am quoting, Mr. Speaker, "The situation this time is believed unprecedented, there is no surplus beyond the $16 million lapses and no deficiency appropriations can be made if the money isn't there."

Now let me repeat your Attorney General's quote, "No deficiency appropriations can be made if the money isn't there." Then the newspaper goes on quoting the Attorney General, "You cannot appropriate money you don't have." And again let me repeat, your Attorney General said, "You can't appropriate money that you don't have."

Now I would like to ask this House why, if the Attorney General is correct, and I certainly am not disputing the accuracy of his assertion, why, I ask, if what he said is true, that you can't appropriate money that you don't have, did the Governor in a special message to the Legislature in January urge the Legislature to appropriate more than $40 million in deficiency bills. Did the Governor know when he made that request that the Legislature could not make such appropriations, as his Attorney General now states? Did he not consult with his Attorney General before he sent that special message

to the Legislature? Certainly he knew there was a deficit, the Governor, I mean, for on January 18th in his inaugural address, he made the following statement, and I quote, "As we must now forecast the deficit for this biennium it will come to a staggering total of approximately $86 million. This huge deficit must be financied in the budget which the legislature will adopt for the biennium which is ahead."

Of course, he made that statement, but according to our constitution this cannot be done, but nevertheless that does not detract from the fact that the Governor in January knew there would be a deficit.

These are very serious questions that I am asking today and I think we would all do well to consider their meaning. The Governor when he sent that message to the Legislature also requested this Legislature to reenact a number of temporary taxes. The minority's position at that time was that the Governor had by-passed a very clear provision in the Administrative Code by asking us to do that. That Code, which is just as binding on the Governor as it is on any employe of the Commonwealth, specifically requires the Governor to submit requests for revenue measures at the time he submits his requests for appropriations. If he had not been in such a great hurry, I am sure he would not now be in the very embarrassing situation of having asked the Legislature to do something which his own Attorney General now says the Legislature cannot do. Do you understand the significance of this, gentlemen? Your Governor says one thing, your Attorney General, who is the Governor's lawyer, says another.

Before I close I want to read to you one more short quotation from this newspaper story, "According to Cohen," the writer of the story is referring to the Attorney General, "It is up to the Legislature to decide without delay what is to be done.

I would also suggest to the Attorney General that he go back and take another look at Section 602 of the Administrative Code. I would suggest to him that until we have a complete and candid statement from the Governor, as the law requires, as to what the situation is, this House is unable to do anything, no matter how serious the crisis or how willing we are to act.

Now I also want to suggest to the Governor, and I mean it very sincerely and we have been suggesting this from the very beginning of the session, that he stop playing politics and please stop trying to place the blame on the Republicans for his errors. If there is a crisis, members, let's get to work and settle the crisis.

There is an old Chines proverb that a picture can tell far more than many thousands of words, and there is a cartoon in today's Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. It shows George playing the fiddle here while Rome burns with a deficit. Let's stop playing the fiddle and get down to work and stop playing politics while your's fiddling.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, the now majority of this House has just been accused of having shown great bi-partisan support in the matter of appropriations in the past but no bi-partisan support in the matter of a "sales tax."

May I say, that when we don't like a tax and don't think it is good for the people of Pennsylvania, we vote against it. And we did vote against the sales tax in 1953.

I am just waiting with bated breath to see what the present minority is going to do and how much bi-partisan support we are going to get when the appropriation bills are passed during this Session. I now prophesy that we will have the most excellent bi-partisan support on the part of the minority on all appropriation bills, and little or no support on the tax bills.

The Minority Leader has also spoken about three different figures being used in connection with the estimated defiicit for the present biennium. It is true the Governor's message. I believe, used the figure about $86 million as the estimated deficit as of May 31st, of this year. It is also true, that in my remarks the other week, I spoke about a sum of approximately $75 million as being the deficit. In a later figure given by the administration, I am sure, they spoke about the figure being about $89 million.

May I say that I was probably very, very conservative in using my figure of $75 million. But the Minority Leader complains that we should get accurate information now, and give them to your Members on the deficit for this biennium. How can we possibly do that at this time? We cannot do anything but estimate, because the revenues have not come in for this biennium and the biennium will not close until May 31st.

Governor Fine, if I recall correctly, estimated that the corporate net income tax would be short $31 million under the estimate made by his administration. He does not know whether that is going to be accurate, whether too high or too low. My guess is that it is going to be too low. There are other factors which make it impossible at this time to definitely and decisively say what the deficit for this biennium will be.

A great deal has been said about the statements made by the Governor and his Attorney-General. The Minority Leader would have us believe that the Attorney-General is saying one thing and the Governor is saying another, and that isn't so. We passed deficiency appropriation bills in every Session of this House or practically every Session. These were arrived at in the manner described by the Minority Leader, either the tax yield was over-estimated, didn't bring in that much, or the expenditures was under-estimated, as in Public Assistance and Public Instruction. When you are looking two years ahead, practically two years, it is impossible to determine with complete accuracy how much money you are going to need and how much money you are going to get.

We use a budgeting system under the law, and we should because wise men always plan in advance their expenditures as well as their estimated income. Otherwise we would have chaos in this Commonwealth. When the Governor sent a message over asking us to pass the deficiency appropriation bills he wasn't doing anything that the Attorney-General now says you can't do. We can pass deficiency appropriation bills and we should pass them. We introduced two today. They are in relation to Public Instruction and a deficiency in the judicial salary funds. The reason is that the State Senate has had them about a month and hasn't moved them and I introduced those and we hope to pass them, because if the funds are available in the General Fund then those payments

will be made under the appropriations which we are making for the deficiencies.

What the Attorney-General says is true, if there is no money in the General Fund the appropriations that we passed, the bills that we passed to appropriate funds cannot be paid. But, as you know and I know, under the law, the government has certain primary functions. The main things that government does, and Public Assistance is one of them, supporting our people so they don't starve; running our institutions; running our Legislature; running our Courts; they are all primary obligations of the Commonwealth and as long as there are any available funds to pay anybody, they get paid first. If there are not enough funds to pay subsidies they don't get paid. But they do get paid out of subsequent biennium income. It is going to be the job of this Legislature to raise enough money during the 1955-57 biennium to pay the obligations of that period as well as the obligations of this perod. I have never known this Commonwealth to default in any of its obligations and I don't think you have, and I don't think we are going to see that day come in the near future.

It is nothing new, nothing unusual for us to pass deficiency appropriation bills even though the money isn't at the moment in the State Treasury. I believe it is estimated that there will be lapses of approximately $16 million in appropriations that will not be expended during the present biennium and that money we have either over-spent or under-estimated our revenues.

The Minority Leader would like us to believe that the Attorney-General says one thing and the Governor another, and that they don't understand each other. But, I think if he analyzed the situation a little more thoroughly he would find that what the Attorney-General is quoted as having said to the paper is accurate. If we don't have enough money in the General Fund to pay some of these bills this biennium or pass tax bills this biennium which will, or which can be estimated, to raise the amount of money necessary to pay these bills. What the course of action will be at the moment I don't know.

I don't see anything to get excited about, I don't think our Governor is fiddling while Rome burns. It may be some cartoonists's idea of how he would like to depict things down here, but it isn't so. We know what we are doing, we are going to do what must be done. The Attorney-General and the Governor and the majority side of this House are not fumbling around, creating any chaotic confusion on this side. If you gentlemen choose to become confused or you let your Minority Leader confuse you, that is something you will have to consider, we are not doing it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. TOMPKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

I am sorry I did not get clearance from the Majority Leader. In the future I shall.

In 1953 an average guy in this state was concerned over some of the problems of the knowledge of our people of our government. He persisted so strongly in his beliefs that he finally induced two Members of this House, the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hocker, and the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Kent, to introduce a bill requiring the teaching of civics in our public schools. That bill was passed and approved by the Governor in 1953.

In 1954 my daughter came home from school one day and said, "Dad, how much expense allowance do you get every two years as a Representative?"

"Why," I said, "$3,600."

She said, "Why, our school teacher tells me only $2,400."

I said, "Where does she get her information?"

"Why in the textbook we have."

I said, "Would you mind bringing that textbook home and let me look at it?"

So she did. This is the textbook she brought home, published in 1953. I looked and found out that it was reported that only $2,400 expense was allowed to Members of the General Assembly instead of the $3,600. That whetted my appetite, so I proceeded to review the book and these are the things I found.

I addressed my letter under date of March 23, 1954, to Mr. H. F. Alderfer, Professor of Political Science, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, one of the authors of the book:

March 23, 1954.

Mr. H. F. Alderfer
Professor of Political Science
Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

I have just received the publication "American Government For Pennsylvanians," of which you are co-author with Andrew S. Sukel and John J. Serff.

In the interest of accuracy, I am compelled to call certain items in said book to your attention:

1. On page 99 it is stated:

"On even-numbered years Pennsylvania primaries are held in the spring, when candidates for state and national offices are nominated. On odd-num bered years primaries are held in September when only local officers are nominated."

The Act of January 14, 1952, of the 1951-52 Pamphlet Laws, page 1937 changed this and provides that primaries shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday of May in each year, exceptiong in a Presidential election year, when the primaries shall be held on the 4th Tuesday in April.

This change was brought about by the lack of time to distribute absenteee ballots to our Military Forces overseas between a fall primary and the general election.

2. On page 157 and 158 you deal with the Superior and Supreme Court.

(a) The Supreme Court is a creature of the Constitution and its jurisdiction is defined in Article V Section 3. There you will find its jurisdiction much broader than you have stated. As a matter of fact, from 1874, the date of the Constitution until 1895, when the Superior Court was created, the Supreme Court was the only Court of appellate jurisdiction in this Commonwealth, and all appeals were taken to it.

(b) The Superior Court is a creature of the Legislature, Act of June 24, 1895, P. L. 212, as last amended by the Act of March 2, 1923, P. L.

3, No. 2, Title 17 Purdons, Paragraph 111 et seq. You will find that the Superior Court has jurisdiction in civil cases only up to amounts of $2500.00. Appeals over that amount must go to the Supreme Court. Its jurisdiction in other matters is specifically set forth. Excepting for jurisdiction specifically granted to the Superior Court, all appeals must go to the Supreme Court.

3. On page 171 it is stated: "All revenue from forests is placed in the State School Fund."

I am much interested in your authority for this statement.

The Governor's budgets since I have been a member of the General Assembly, assign this revenue, "Sale of Wood Products, Stumpage, Minerals, Camp Leases, Water Leases, Rights-of-Way, Housing Rents, Etc." to Miscellaneous Revenue of the General Fund. Furthermore, it was stated only last fall that revenues from gas leases on State owned lands should be assigned to Flood Control Projects.

4. On page 177 it is stated: "It (the Department of Public Instruction) pays State financial aid to local school districts—about three-hundred-million dollars every two years."

The amount of financial aid to local school districts is now approximating about four-hundred-million dollars every two years and still going up. Don't you think this figure should be revised? Your own current figures on page 186 show 398 million.

5. On page 180 it is stated: "Public Assistance was added in 1937 because of the great need for relief from unemployment caused by the great depression."

Don't you think it might be well to also state that in the creation of this central agency, several thousand Poor Districts which existed in each of the townships, boroughs and cities were abolished, and their functions which had existed from the creation of the Commonwealth were taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Public Assistance?

6. On page 146 it is stated: "In addition they (members of the General Assembly) are allowed $2,400 for the two year term for expenses."

This amount was increased beginning in July 1951 to $3,600 for the two year term.

7. On page 147 it is stated: "Early in January of every odd-numbered year Pennsylvania's legislators assemble at the Capitol in Harrisburg for their regular session."

This is true, but why not use the language of Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution which states—"The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock Noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year"; which just so happens to be every odd-numbered year.

8. On page 145 it is stated: "The House of Representatives, the 'lower house' has 208 members."

This was true when the book was published in 1953, but under the 1953 re-apportionment of the House, its membership in 1955 will be 210.

9. On page 147-48 it is stated: "When in Session, * * * lobbyists, representing the special interests of organized groups thruout the State, talk with legislators and others."

I would infer from this that lobbyists have free access to the members while in Session. This may have been true of another day, but during my tenure since 1947, a rule very strictly and rigidly enforced forbids anyone, including lobbyists, on the floor of the House while in Session, except members and certified employees. I think this misimpression should be corrected.

10. On page 148 it is stated: "In 1941 the Senate had thirty-one standing committees; the House had forty-four."

More current information is that in 1951 the Senate had twenty-two standing committees; the House had thirty-four.

11. On page 149 you state: "Many bills are thrown into the wastebasket by the Committee Chairman."

I do not know what past practices may have been in this respect, but having been a member of the House since 1947 and a Committee Chairman in 1953, I consider this a very unfair indictment of Committee Chairmen, and a most unjust impression to convey to the people, and especially young students, that there is any indulgence in such callous legislative practices.

The truth is that Committee Chairmen must receipt in a docket kept for that purpose by the Bill Clerk for every bill received by him. At the close of the session the Committee Chairman must account back to the Bill Clerk for all bills received by the Chairman. It is true that Committees reject many bills after consideration, and that some bills are not called for consideration of the Committee, but I can assure you that none are thrown into the wastebasket.

12. On page 118 it is stated: "Forest County, the smallest in population has only thirty thousand."

Coming from a small county myself, I certainly have no desire to deflate my good friend and neighbor, Forest County, but according to the 1950 census this county has a population of 4,944.

13. You use the words Commonwealth and State interchangeably thruout the text. No where is it explained that Pennsylvania is a Commonwealth; nor that it is but one of four Commonwealths in the United States; and that the designation of Pennsylvania is properly and correctly a Commonwealth.

14. On page 36 it is stated: "Citizenship means, therefore, membership in one of these political communities."

Are you not confusing citizenship as here used with that of residence?

15. On page 78 you state that one of the methods by which citizens control their Government is by joining an organized group. You conclude by stating—"Such groups have become more and

more important in influencing the actions of government."

By way of editorial comment it might be added that such organizations have become known as "pressure groups" and are becoming an increasing concern of legislators and government. So many of them do not have the interest of the community as a whole at heart, but only the interest of their own private groups.

16.There are in my opinion some other inconsistencies appearing in the text, which could be made the basis for further discussion and analysis.

That book was published in 1953; I wrote this letter in 1954. The author of this book writes to me and admits that the errors were all his but there has been no enata published to this text book as yet. It is being used in our public scools with this information contained in it, and I think it is time that information which reaches the minds of our students should be accurate information and not information which tries to make a picture such as I have called your attention to in these remarks this afternoon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, at the time the gentleman from Cameron decided to make his speech, I did not have any intention of doing what I am going to do right now. But the name just seemed familiar.

Press release from the Governor's office number 48:

"Govenor George M. Leader today appointed an advisory committee on governmental reorganization to assist him personally in implementing the provisions of House Bill No. 1, the Reorganization Act, and other matters pertaining to state government."

The Committee consists of Dr. Stephen Sweeney, University of Pennsylvania, as Chairman; Dr. William Willis, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. F. Alderfer, Pennsylvania State University.

Mr. Speaker, there is no wonder in my mind why we are so confused.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, even college professors are entitled to make some mistakes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the Minority Leader rise?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, to make a brief statement. Very brief, Mr. Speaker. I thought there was someone under my desk here—that is the reason I was standing that way, sir.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was pausing until the gallery of admiring newspaper men ceased to gather about the Minority Leader's desk. And if he has no Correspondent concealed beneath his desk, without objection, the gentleman will proceed. The Chair hears none.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that any newspaper men who want to hide over by this desk, or come over, are perfectly welcome, if it so pleases the Chair.

But I would like to answer the Majority Leader by saying: Yes, even college professors are entitled to one, two, or three mistakes, but certainly not to be consistently mistaken and to be called in to reorganize the Commonwealth's government in Pennsylvania.

BILL ON FIRST READING

The SPEAKER. With the consent of the respective Floor Leaders, the Chair will now take up the calendar.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 229, entitled:

An Act prohibting certain practices of discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin by employers employment agencies labor organizations and others as herein defined creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission defining its functions powers and duties providing for procedure and enforcement providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice providing for judicial review and enforcement and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second raeding.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 78, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March twenty-seventh one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 84) entitled "An act to fix the fees to be charged by coroners in counties of the second class" increasing fees to be charged

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of March twenty-seventh one thousand nine hundred and twenlty-nine (P. L. 84) entitled "An act to fix the fees to be charged by coroners in counties of the second class" amended July thirteenth one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (P. L. 445) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That from and after the passage of this act the fees to be received and charged by coroners in counties of the second class in lieu of those now allowed by law shall be as follows viz

Viewing a dead body [twelve dollars ($12.00)] fifteen dollars ($15.00)

Summoning inquest and returning inquisition [six dollars ($6.00)] eight dollars ($8.00)

Summoning or subpoenaing each witness [two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50)] three dollars and fifty cents ($3.50)

Qualifying each witness [one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50)] two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50)

Each mile circular traveled to be reckoned from the court house to the place of viewing the body ten cents

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209.

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
	Lutty,	Royer,	

NAYS—1.

Banker,

NOT VOTING—0.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 89, as follows:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" as amended by the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 65) is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 15 At least thirty (30) days' written notice shall be given to any taxable person whose assessment shall be changed at any triennial assessment or between triennial assessments in a manner which would mean an increase in the taxes on such real estate if the same tax rate should prevail setting forth any change which has been made and the time and place set for hearing objections thereto

Such notice shall be served by the board or any member thereof or by an assessor or by any other person authorized so to do by the board upon said taxable person [if he or she can be found in the county] or may be mailed to him or her or served upon an adult person residing upon the property in question [in case the taxable person cannot be found in the county]

When no service is made upon the taxable person or upon an adult person residing upon the property assessed said notice shall be deemed to have been properly served if tacked or conspicuously posted upon the property assessed and a copy thereof mailed to the last known address of the taxable person

No defect in service of any such notice shall be sufficient ground for setting aside any assessment so made upon proof thereof being made the taxable person shall have the right to a rehearing before the board relative to said assessment and to appeal therefrom to the court of common pleas as hereinafter provided

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210.

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,

Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	

NAYS—0.

NOT VOTING—0.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. POLASKI asked and obtained permission for the Committee on State Government to meet during the session of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. STONE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. VAUGHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

RESOLUTION

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Messrs. HEWITT, WOOD, ROBERT K. HAMILTON, JOSEPH J. BRENNAN, HELM, ROYER, READINGER, CHARLES C. SMITH, FROST and LAWYER offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

A century of educational progress is being celebrated this year by The Pennsylvania State University.

A look at Pennsylvania State University on its Centennial gives little intimation of its humble beginning. Originally conceived as a small institution for training in agriculture, it has today developed into, not only the fourth largest agricultural institution in the Nation, but also a training ground for young men and women in virtually every field of activity needed for the advancement of this Commonwealth's various fields of endeavor.

Pennsylvania's finest institution of higher learning is located on a 3,627 acre tract in Centre County, in the geographical center of the State. Established as the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania in 1855, the institution became the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania in 1862; The Pennsylvania State College in 1874, and the Pennsylvania State University in 1953.

The University's prime purpose, which it has so well accomplished through the years, is to serve the educational interests of the Commonwealth and the Nation. This is being accomplished not only through expert instruction and guidance on the campus proper, but is extended to every part of the Commonwealth, through an extension program which every year brings vocational and cultural training which would not otherwise be available to a million Pennsylvanians.

The never ending quest of fundamental knowledge consistently displayed by The Pennsylvania State University has been immeasurably useful in developing the human and physical resources of our Commonwealth. Many important developments in agriculture and science can be directly traced to the introduction of new methods made possible by the research and experimentation there conducted.

One of the most important factors in the elevation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the position of respect which it enjoys today has been its educated citizenry, and no institution has contributed as much in this field as The Pennsylvania State University; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly hereby congratulates The Pennsylvania State University on its One Hundredth Anniversary and expresses sincere appreciation and gratitude for its contributions to Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President Milton S. Eisenhower of The Pennsylvania State University.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for its concurrence.

ADMONITION BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state to the Sergeant-at-Arms that the Chair will not, as a matter of practice, continue to countenance the gathering of groups behind the rail when there are chairs in which they can be seated.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. McWHERTER from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 6, 1951 (P. L. 69), entitled "An act relating to the rights, obligations and liabilities of landlord and tenant and of parties dealing with them and amending, revising, changing and consolidating the law relating thereto," permitting distress of personalty at any time and on any day in certain cases.

Mr. GRANILLE E. JONES from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 55, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Mrs. REIBMAN from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 134, entitled:

An Act to amend section six of the act, approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 376) entitled "An act providing for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the

Peace" by further providing for the giving of bonds by justices of the peace and aldermen and regulating the amount of money to be handled by such officials.

Mr. LUTTY from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officer and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office, or of service, removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," changing the compensation of certain officers and employes; and making appropriations.

Mr. THOMAS from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 216, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 16, 1951 (P. L. 1240), entitled "A supplement to the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting certain members to obtain credit for military service who were not eligible members at time of entry into military service," permitting additional members to obtain credit for military service.

Mr. THOMAS from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act creating a temporary advisory commission to examine, report upon and recommend reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State government; prescribing its powers and duties; directing cooperation of governmental agencies; and authorizing the issuance of subpoenas.

Mr. NEEDHAM from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed, House Bill No. 240, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study, investigation and legislative recommendation relating to the drainage of anthracite mines; and making an appropriation," by authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds.

Mr. BONNER from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed, House Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage and making an appropriation therefor contingent on Federal aid.

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

Mrs. VARALLO from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

Mr. SARRAF from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 8.

Mr. STANK from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 10.

Mr. SARRAF from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 11.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mrs. VARALLO asked and obtained unanimous consent for Senate Bill No. 28 to be read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notices the presence in the House of a former Representative from the Second District of Beaver County during the Session of '35 and '37.

RULE PERMITTING ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest that the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader might consider the advisability of a rule permitting the addition of additional sponsors, within limits, which would conserve the time of the House. They might consider this suggestion.

MEETINGS OF HOUSE

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, during the past several weeks there has been much talk about a possible recess on the part of the House.

I would like to inform the membership now that after talking the matter over with the persons involved it has been decided it is not feasible at this time for the House to have a recess, even of one week. Perhaps during the month of March there may be a short recess but we will meet next Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday's session will be about 10 o'clock in the morning, so that the Members who would like to get away can get away possibly around noon.

A session will be held next Monday and Tuesday, and I understand tomorrow's calendar will be a consent cal-

endar—there will be no controversial bills brought upon the floor of the House tomorrow.

I would like to ask the Democratic Members of the Committee on Committees to meet in the new House Caucus Room for a short time immediately after today's session.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOSEPH J. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, February 16, 1955 at 10:00 a.m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:42 p.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

This morning, O Lord, as the Members of this Legislative body pause in this moment of prayer, we present our petitions before Thy throne of grace for Thy blessing upon Thy servant who, in his capacity, presides over this body. We thank Thee for his devoted spirit of fair play, his vision of good citizenship and his love for all that is good in America. May he never feel alone in this place of responsibility, but always be aware of Thy loving presence and guiding hand.

To all who are in the service of this State government give health and strength. Grant they may have good judgment for delicate decisions and keen understanding for the problems of this difficult hour. We commend them all to Thy most gracious and loving care. Through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, February 15, 1955, will be postponed until the Journal is in print. The Chair hears none.

Mr. McCANN IN THE CHAIR

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. TAYLOR. HOUSE BILL No. 302.

An Act relating to bowling on Sunday in first and second class cities; prohibiting bowling on Sunday unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and a license has first been secured from the city; providing for referendums to ascertain the will of the electors and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances in accordance therewith; providing penalties and repealing inconsistent laws.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. FOSTER and FLYNN.
HOUSE BILL No. 303.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the reassessment of after built property in first class townships, and imposing liability for school taxes upon the owners thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. SWARTZ and PURSLEY.
HOUSE BILL No. 304.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time for present employes to elect to be covered by the retirement system, and granting retirement rights to additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GOLDSTEIN. HOUSE BILL No. 305.

An Act amending the act of June 14, 1923 (P. L. 710), entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing, sparring, and wrestling matches and exhibitions; establishing a State Athletic Commission; making an appropriation therefor; and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes; and prescribing penalties," designating the Secretary of Revenue as the State Athletic Commissioner; providing for the appointment of deputies and other officials and the method of compensating them; and authorizing the use of Pennsylvania State Police for investigations.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. LOVETT. HOUSE BILL No. 306.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section one article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania exempting income taxes on persons and corporations from requirement of uniformity.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. PRICE and POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 307.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the election of directors to boards of union or merged districts and validating certain elections and appointments.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. KENT and PRICE. HOUSE BILL No. 308.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1937 (P. L. 1198) entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof; defining labor disputes; prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes, and the scope thereof; declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void; prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations; prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions; prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions; limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes; and providing for the payment of costs; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," providing for immediate review by Supreme Court of injunctions granted without hearing in cases excepted from act.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL.
HOUSE BILL No. 309.

An Act relating to the regulation of ground waters as natural resources; prevention of waste, and pollution; establishment of ground water conservation districts; prescribing the duties of the Water and Power Resources Board; providing penalties and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mr. STONER. HOUSE BILL No. 310.

An Act requiring lifeguards on duty in all public and private bathing places to be properly qualified and identified; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. McCANN and POLEN.
HOUSE BILL No. 311.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring payment by the Commonwealth on account of educational equipment and school furniture leased from the State Public School Building Authority, municipality authorities and non-profit corporations.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. SARRAF and KAMYK.
HOUSE BILL No. 312.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," giving any candidate whose name is written, stamped or affixed upon a ballot the right to petition the court for the cumulation of such votes.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. SARRAF and KAMYK.
HOUSE BILL No. 313.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vericles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," permitting the use of alcometers or similar devices for determining degrees of intoxication in proceedings relating to operation of motor vehicles while under influence of intoxicating liquor.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. SARRAF and KAMYK.
HOUSE BILL No. 314.

An Act establishing, within the Department of Health, a public laboratory to render pathological and toxicological service to the coroners in the various counties, and to the Department of Health in certain outbreaks of sickness.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Mr. KAMYK. HOUSE BILL No. 315.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further providing for revocation of operating privileges providing for chemical tests for operators believed to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor; making the results of such tests admissible as evidence in the courts of the Commonwealth, and providing that the results of such tests shall, upon admission as evidence, give rise to certain presumptions.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. THOMAS and RIGBY.

HOUSE BILL No. 316.

An Act to regulate and control the distribution, sale or offering for sale, of ice cream and related frozen products; conferring certain powers and imposing duties upon the Secretary of Internal Affairs and inspectors of weights and measures in cities and counties relative thereto, and prescribing penalties for violations thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. READINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 317.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. READINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 318.

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriations Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three," providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. NEEDHAM and HOCKER.

HOUSE BILL No. 319.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90) entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor Stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," permitting the exchange of liquor licenses for retail dispenser's licenses and establishing procedure therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. YETTER. HOUSE BILL No. 320.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce for the advertisement and advancement of Pennsylvania as a resort and travel area.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mrs. HENZEL and Mrs. MARKLEY.

HOUSE BILL No. 321.

An Act creating the Comic Publications Standards Commission, and prescribing its powers and duties; prohibiting the publication, distribution or sale of certain comic books and publications; imposing duties on law enforcement officers; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Messrs. THOMAS and HAUDENSHIELD.

HOUSE BILL No. 322.

An Act amending the act of July 24, 1913 (P. L. 965), entitled "An act defining commodities; regulating the sale thereof; and providing penalties for violation hereof," further regulating the sale and delivery of commodities.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. SARRAF and KAMYK.

HOUSE BILL No. 323.

An Act providing for the protection of the public safety by prohibiting the sale, offering or exposing for sale at retail, and the use of air rifles; defining air rifles; authorizing cities, boroughs and townships to issue permits for licensing and to regulate target ranges; imposing duties on the Pennsylvania State Police, sheriffs, police officers and constables, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and GUTHRIE.

HOUSE BILL No. 324.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing refunds," changing the penalty for exceeding restrictions as to speed.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and GUTHRIE.

HOUSE BILL No. 325.

An act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of

their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further providing for the suspension of resident licenses and operating privileges on the basis of a point system.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. THOMAS H. W. JONES and WHEELER.

HOUSE BILL No. 326.

An Act amending the act of January 5, 1952 (P. L. 1833), entitled "An act to provide for the coverage of certain officers and employes of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions under the old-age and survivor insurance provisions of Title II of the Federal Social Security Act, as amended; creating the State Agency and conferring powers and imposing duties upon the State Agency; authorizing the State Agency to enter into agreements with the Federal Security Administrator and with political subdivisions under certain terms and conditions; providing for the Commonwealth's contribution under agreements with the Federal Security Administrator and for the collection and payments of employer and employe contributions; authorizing interstate cooperation in certain cases; creating a Contribution Fund; and making appropriations," extending the act to certain employes of the Commonwealth and political subdivisions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. PACCHIOLI and GAFFNEY.

HOUSE BILL No. 327.

An Act amending the act of May 7, 1923 (P. L. 158), entitled "An act creating a Legislative Reference Bureau; providing for the election of a director by the General Assembly; designating the officers and employes of such bureau, defining their duties; fixing their salaries; abolishing the present Legislative Reference Bureau; and making an appropriation," requiring reports by the Legislative Reference Bureau; and abrogating its duty to prepare duplicate bills and resolutions.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. KROMER and GREENWOOD.

HOUSE BILL No. 328.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448) entitled, "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," providing for the issuing of lifelong free resident fishing licenses to persons seventy-five years of age or over.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and HOUK.

HOUSE BILL No. 329.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," requiring the Pennsylvania Game Commission to pay certain bounties.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mr. GREENWOOD. HOUSE BILL No. 330.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing that buses used for the transportation of school children or students by non-profit private educational institutions shall be classified as commercial motor vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and KROMER.

HOUSE BILL No. 331.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," further providing for annual sick leave and vacation leave for State employes and making sick leave cumulative under certain circumstances.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and HOUK.

HOUSE BILL No. 332.

An Act amending the act of January 5, 1952 (P. L. 1833), entitled "An act to provide for the coverage of certain officers and employes of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions under the old-age and survivor insurance provisions of Title II of the Federal Social Security Act, as amended; creating the State Agency and conferring powers and imposing duties upon the State Agency; authorizing the State Agency to enter into agreements with the Federal Security Administrator and with political subdivisions under certain terms and conditions; provding for the Commonwealth's contribution under agreements with the Federal Security Administrator and for the collection and payment of employer and employe contributions; authorizing interstate cooperation in certain cases; creating a Contribution Fund; and making appropriations," extending provisions of the act to employment performed by employes in positions covered by retirement and pension systems, and prescribing certain requirements and restrictions concerning such retirement and pension systems.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. GREENWOOD. HOUSE BILL No. 333.

An Act providing for the payment to the respective counties of a portion of moneys derived from the sale of timber on State owned land in the county.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and KROMER.
HOUSE BILL No. 334.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring the registration of certain foreign vehicles operating within this Commonwealth for the transportation of property for compensation.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. GREENWOOD and HOUK.
HOUSE BILL No. 335.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enabling the Legislature to enact legislation providing for absentee voting.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. VAUGHAN, SARRAF, KAMYK and WEIDNER. HOUSE BILL No. 336.

An Act amending the act of July 11, 1917 (P. L. 758) entitled "An act for the protection of the public health by regulating the possession, control, dealing in, giving away, delivery, dispensing, administering, prescribing and use of certain drugs, and keeping records thereof, by regulating the use of drugs in the treatment of the drug habit; by providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacistst, druggists, and registered nurses for certain causes, and by providing for the enforcement of this act and penalties," including certain quantities of heroin within the provisions of the act, changing penalties for the illegal possession, sale, dispensing or giving away of drugs.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. STONE, WILLIAM B. SMITH and ROBERT K. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 337.

An Act authorizing the State Highway and Bridge Authority, upon agreement with the Department of Highways and approval of the Governor, to erect, construct and maintain a bridge over the Ohio River between a point in or near the Borough of Shippingport, Beaver County, and a point in such county on the opposite side of the Ohio River, and to provide the necessary approaches and connections with State highways; authorizing the collection of tolls and charges, and the issuance of authority obligations; providing for designation of such bridges, approaches and connections as State highway routes and their maintenance as such routes thirty years after construction.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 338.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time within which former members of the General Assembly may become original members.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 339.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing jointure by joint boards to establish and manage vocational or technical schools.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN. HOUSE BILL No. 340.

An Act amending the act of April 17, 1947 (P. L. 63, No. 29), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase, lease or condemnation, any land within said cities with the buildings thereon, if any; to construct buildings and facilities thereon; to operate the same as parking lots or public garages, subject to certain conditions, or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases," extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 341.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," changing the penalty for the crime of rape.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WELSH, TOLL, LEVEN and LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 342.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof,

upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," exempting motor vehicles of war amputees from the payment of title or registration fees.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. WELSH, TOLL, LEVEN and LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 343.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended, "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," providing for payment by insurance carrier held liable by decision of referee and filing of bond by insurance carrier relieved of liability conditioned upon payment of amount of its liability fixed by final appellate decision.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. TOLL, LEVEN, WELSH and LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 344.

An Act amending the act of June 10, 1897 (P. L. 139, No. 115), entitled "An act to limit the period of time within which suits may be brought against sureties of constables," providing that suits on constables' bonds shall be brought within six years from time at which cause of action arose.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. McCANN, WILLIAMS, FLYNN, CAPANO and POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 345.

An Act to facilitate, vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth, by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point west of Pittsburgh on the western extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike in Beaver County thence in a generally southwesterly direction through Washington and Greene Counties, to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike, or any extension thereof, at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth, payable solely from tolls, to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls, for the payment of such bonds, and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, and relocations and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission, and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 15.

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

SENATE BILL No. 34.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" further regulating the rates of pilotage.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

SENATE BILL No. 67.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

SENATE BILL No. 68.

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee

or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate" by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SENATE BILL No. 83.

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes" exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN (Concurrent).

RESOLUTION No. 16.

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

The Delaware River has been an important factor in the development of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has been used in the transportation of raw materials and products to and from the Commonwealth to all parts of the world.

Because of the size of sea-going vessels and the great volume of shipping, the Delaware River fails to meet present day needs and to play a great part in the progress of this Commonwealth, the channel in the Delaware River should be deepened.

The Governor, George M. Leader, and the several members of Congress from Pennsylvania have worked diligently and with perseverance in soliciting the Federal Government to use its facilities and funds to deepen the Delaware River; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly commend the Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, and the members of Congress from Pennsylvania for the stand they have taken in the matter of the deepening of the Delaware River; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact legislation providing for the deepening of the Delaware River at Federal expense; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. WOOD, ROYER, PAUL G. MURRAY and ESHLEMAN.

RESOLUTION No. 17.

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

This year marks the Centennial Anniversary of the Millersville State Teachers College. For one hundred years this fine institution of higher learning has conscientiously and succesfully trained the youth of our Commonwealth, particularly in the proud profession of teaching. The College began its highly beneficial existence as the Millersville Academy in 1854, later becoming the first State Normal School in 1859, and a State Teachers College in 1927. Millersville State Teachers College has truly proven that it is worthy of our highest praise by its consistent excellence in the imparting and dissemination of knowledge. That education is the mainstay of our Nation and the reason for our ever increasing prosperity will be disputed by no one; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives extend their most hearty felicitations to the Millersville State Teachers College on its Centennial Anniversary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the Board of Trustees and to the President of Millersville State Teachers College.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 6 1951 (P. L. 69) entitled "An act relating to the rights obligations and liabilities of landlord and tenant and of parties dealing with them and amending revising changing and consolidating the law relating thereto" permitting distress of personality at any time and on any day in certain cases

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 55, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 134, entitled:

An Act to amend section six of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 376) entitled "An act providing for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace" by further providing for the giving of bonds by justices of the peace and aldermen and regulating the amount of money to be handled by such officials

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 216, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 16 1951 (P. L. 1240) entitled "A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of June one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858) entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties by permitting certain members to obtain credit for military service who were not eligible members at time of entry into military service" permitting additional members to obtain credit for military service.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21 1947 (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act creating a temporary advisory commission to examine report upon and recommend reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government prescribing its powers and duties directing cooperation of governmental agencies and authorizing the issuance of subpoenas

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 240, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Pamphlet Laws 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study investigation and legislative recommendation relating to the drainage of anthracite mines and making an appropriation" by authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage and making an appropriation therefor contingent on Federal aid

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 229, entitled:

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin by employers employement agencies labor organizations and others as herein defined creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission defining its functions powers and duties providing for procedure and enforcement providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice providing for judicial review and enforcement and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to the remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

The Speaker (Hiram G. Andrews) in the chair

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Greene for presiding.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

It has come to the attention of the Chair that the representatives of various interests have, without being officially summoned, or officially invited, sought to participate in the deliberations of Committees serving this House.

No one who has not ben offi;cially invited to appear, or officially summoned to appear, is privileged to participate in the deliberations of a Committee, or even be in attendance at a Committee meeting in the role of an observer.

The Chair hopes that no further statement concerning this matter will be necessary.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. HENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 21, 1955 at 4:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:28 a. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1955. No. 15.

SENATE

MONDAY, February 21, 1955

The Senate met at 4:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ISAAC D. WAREHAM, Pastor of the Church of the Brethren, Everett, R D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our everlasting Father, the One in Whom we live and move and have our being, it is to Thee that we humbly pause in this hour to give Thee our thanks and praise, and honor Thy most Holy Name.

We thank Thee for this great Nation of ours, and pray that our leaders may seek Thy guidance to bring peace and a greater manifestation of Thy love among nations.

We thank Thee, too, for our great State of Pennsylvania. Grant, O God, Thy blessing upon these Senators, that in all of their deliberations and decisions they truly may be mindful of Thee and Thy people.

Lead us all by Thy spirit that Thy will might be done on earth as it is in heaven. We ask it in the Master's Name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the proceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceding session, when on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. BARR, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBERS OF STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of the State Athletic Commission, for the term of two years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

James H. Crowley, 2511 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Lackawanna County, vice George J. Jones, Williamsport, removed from office.

Alfred M. Klein, 410 Shoemaker Road, Elkins Park, Montgomery County, vice Frank Wiener, Philadelphia, removed from office.

Paul G. Sullivan, 4748 Wallingford Street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, vice John D. Holahan, Pittsburgh, removed from office.

GEORGE M. LEADER

MEMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate G. Franklin McSorley, 1300 Inverness Avenue, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, to serve until June 4, 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Hon. James J. Coyne, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER

MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Edward G. McCabe, 225 South Atlantic Avenue, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Funeral Directors, to serve until August 31, 1960, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

GEORGE M. LEADER

ALDERMAN AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to

nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Willard H. Frederick, 443 Schuylkill Avenue, Reading, Berks County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Sixth Ward of the City of Reading, Berks County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Patrick J. Friel, deceased.

Mrs. Cathryn Diehl, R. D. 2, Duncansville, Blair County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Juniata, Blair County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Austin B. Diehl, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Andrew Piotrowski, 1526 Eighteenth Street, Altoona, Blair County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fifth Ward of the City of Altoona, Blair County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Oliver G. Langer, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George L. Tenney, 3447 Parkview Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Allegheny County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fourth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice James B. Smith, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

LAID ON THE TABLE

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and laid on the table:

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate August M. Asseier, 88-44 163d Street, Jamaica, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from March 3, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 78, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 27, 1929 (P. L. 84) entitled "An act to fix the fees to be charged by coroners in counties of the second class" increasing fees to be charged.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE RESOLUTION

He also presented an extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

CONGRATULATIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSTITY ON ITS ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

A century of educational progress is being celebrated this year by The Pennsylvania State University.

A look at Pennsylvania State University on its Centennial gives little intimation of its humble beginning. Originally conceived as a small institution for training in agriculture, it has today developed into, not only the fourth largest agricultural institution in the Nation, but also a training ground for young men and women in virtually every field of activity needed for the advancement of this Commonwealth's various fields of endeavor.

Pennsylvania's finest institution of higher learning is located on a 3,627 acre tract in Centre County, in the geographical center of the State. Established as the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania in 1855, the institution became the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania in 1862; The Pennsylvania State College in 1874, and the Pennsylvania State University in 1953.

The University's prime purpose, which it has so well accomplished through the years, is to serve the educational interests of the Commonwealth and the Nation. This is being accomplished not only through expert instruction and guidance on the campus proper, but is extended to every part of the Commonwealth, through an extension program which every year brings vocational and cultural training which would not otherwise be available to a million Pennsylvanians.

The never ending quest of fundamental knowledge consistently displayed by The Pennsylvania State University has been immeasurably useful in developing the human and physical resources of our Commonwealth. Many important developments in agriculture and science can be directly traced to the introduction of new methods made possible by the research and experimentation there conducted.

One of the most important factors in the elevation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the position of respect which it enjoys today has been its educated citizenry, and no institution has contributed as much in this field as The Pennsylvania State University; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly hereby congratulates The Pennsylvania State University on its One Hundredth Anniversary and expresses sincere appreciation and gratitude for its contributions to Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President Milton S. Eisenhower of The Pennsylvania State University.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

MISS FRANCES ROWE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I have the pleasure at this time to present to the Senate a guest of the Pennsylvania Nurses' Association, visting here in Pennsylvania, Miss Frances Rowe, the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Nurses from Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

BOY SCOUT TROOP NO. 79, OF THE BOROUGH OF TRAFFORD, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. President, I have the further pleasure of presenting at this time Troop No. 79, Borough of Trafford, Westmoreland County, of the National Boy Scouts, headed by my friend and brother, Joseph Dent.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Members of the Senate, the Chair welcomes all the distinguished visitors here today. We hope you will enjoy yourselves, and come back and visit with us again.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

DEALING WITH "MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITIES"

Mr. CHAPMAN, on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following report which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

P. O. Box 61, Room 450—Capitol Building

Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Medical Training Facilities.

Copies of this report for members of the Senate have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

The PRESIDENT. The Report will be noted in the Journal.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. FLEMING and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 149, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns, and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending its provisions to cover some cases of diseases of the heart or tuberculosis of the respiratory system and providing for payment in the case of disability for an extended period of time.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 150, entitled:

An Act relating to volunteer fire companies; prohibiting any municipality from replacing a volunteer fire company by a paid fire company unless two-thirds of the electors of the municipality voting are in favor of the change; and providing for referendum to ascertain the will of the electors.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. WATKINS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 151, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking asosciation, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," exempting certain persons, corporations and organizations from tax on the transfer of property inherited or received by them.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. STEVENSON, MALLERY, BANE, FLACK, KOPRIVER, JR. and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 152, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1219), entitled "An act appropriating certain moneys in the Motor License Fund to Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Townships of the Commonwealth for certain purposes and for a limited time; conferring powers and imposing duties on the officials of such political subdivisions and on the Department of Highways" further providing for contributions by counties towards matching funds required from municipalities and townships in order to receive certain benefits under the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 153, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed

for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. STEVENSON, MALLERY, FLACK, KOPRIVER, JR. and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 154, entitled:

An Act relating to public recreation in counties of the third to eighth classes, cities of the third class, boroughs, townships and school districts; providing for the acquisition, development maintenance and operation of parks, recreation areas and facilities and the establishment and maintenance of public recreation services by those political subdivisions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. STEVENSON, MALLERY, BANE, FLACK, KOPRIVER, JR. and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 155, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by duties; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 156, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1242), entitled "An act relating to roads, streets, highways and bridges; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws administered by the Secretary of Highways and by the Department of Highways relating thereto," providing for the payment of the cost of removal or change of public utility facilities of political subdivisions or municipality authorities in State highways.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. PECHAN and WOLFE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 157, entitled:

An Act amendng the act of August 16, 1951 (P. L. 1240), entitled "A supplement to the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting certain members to obtain credit for military service who were not eligible members at time of entry into military service," permitting additional members to obtain credit for military service.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. MULLIN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 158, entitled:

An Act relating to business opportunity brokers and salesmen; providing for the licensure, regulation and supervision of persons engaged therein; creating the State Business Opportunity Brokers Commission and conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Public Instruction and the commission with respect thereto, and prescribing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. McPHERSON, JR., PECHAN, WOLFE and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 159, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1893 (P. L. 188, No. 138), entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Messrs. McGINNIS and FLEMING read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 160, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing cetrain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties."

changing the provisions as to contributors who died before retirement.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 161, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 5, 1941 (P. L. 752), entitled "An act regulating and improving the civil service of certain departments and agencies of the Commonwealth, vesting in the State Civil Service Commission and a Personal Director certain powers and duties; providing for classification of positions, adoption of compensation schedules and certification of payrolls; imposing duties upon certain officers and employes of the Commonwealth; authorizing service to other State departments or agencies and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth in matters relating to civil service; defining certain crimes and misdemeanors; imposing penalties; making certain appropriations, and repealing certain acts and parts thereof," providing for a five-day work week for State Liquor Store clerks.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. RUTH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 162, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commisison for improvements to the Daniel Boone Homestead.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 163, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Department of Highways for street improvements and construction at the Daniel Boone Homestead.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. HALUSKA and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 164, entitled:

An Act amending the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection which the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," providing that no rate increases shall be permitted by the Public Utility Commission without public hearings.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Messrs. HOLLAND and KOPRIVER, JR., read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 165, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 30, 1947 (P. L. 1183), entitled "An act relating to strikes by public employes; prohibiting such strikes; providing that such employes by striking terminate their employment; providing for reinstatement under certain conditions; providing for a grievance procedure; and providing for hearings before civil service and tenure authorities, and in certain cases before the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board," changing the method of selecting panels for the adjustment of grievances of certain school district employes and imposing additional duties on such panels.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. LANE and SCOTT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 166, entitled:

An Act compelling common carriers by railroad to man locomotives, trains and other self-propelled engines or machines with competent employes, providing for the minimum number and qualifications of men so employed, and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 167, entitled:

An Act requiring common carriers by railroad to furnish flag protection to all trains occupying the main track; imposing duties on the Public Utility Commission, and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDING INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS TO STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS

Messrs. FLEMING, TAYLOR and WHALLEY offered the following reslution, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare:

In the Senate, February 21, 1955.

In the interest of the health and welfare of the citizens of Pennsylvania, it is imperative that appropriations to our State aided hospitals be made in the amount necessary for their continued effective operation. As the cost of living has increased for individuals, so too the cost of maintaining our hospitals has increased. Unless the amount now proposed for the maintenance of State-aided hospitals is substantially increased, it will result in a serious impairment of the medical and surgical services rendered to and the maintenance of persons entitled to free service who are treated in these hospitals; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate respectfully suggests that the Governor, in his budget, recommend the appropriation to the Department of Welfare for State-aided hospitals be increased fifty per centum.

ADVOCATING "BACK TO GOD" MOVEMENT

Messrs PECHAN, WOLFE and McMENAMIN offered the following resolution, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics:

In the Senate, February 21, 1955.

Before our Pilgrim Fathers set foot on American soil they entered into a religious covenant with one another which began, "In the name of God, Amen". These ancestors will stand as eternal sentinels guarding the liberties of our Nation and those principles upon which we have achieved world leadership. Our ancestors were the product of man's alliance with God. There was no other way of beginning for them, and there is no other way of continuing for us.

So true is the axiom that it is not material wealth but moral worth, not broad acres but great principles, not gold but Godly men and the things of God coupled with a steadfast trust in Him, which makes a nation great and keeps it strong. Well lies our Nation's hope in the slogan engraved upon our currency, heard in every inaugural prayer and voiced in the halls of great decisions, "In God We Trust". As long as we trust in God and look to Him for wisdom upon which to build and for Divine guidance in national affairs, we may be assured of increasing honor, prosperity and human happiness.

The future of our Nation, what shall it be? Shall we forget God and lean upon our own understanding? God forbid. Let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which leads to peace, liberty and security. A nation which forgets God is certainly doomed to destruction.

Seeing then that trust in Almighty God was the secret of our forefathers' power and the only basis of all true progress, let us maintain our trust in God, for a Godless order is a menace to life and a peril to our democracy. America was founded by men of great religious convictions, and no one can understand America today without recognition of this basic fact. Unfortunately some are prone to lose sight of these convictions about God, the dignity of man and our democratic processes. Herein lies our greatest National peril; hence the call for spiritual rebirth and a moral rearmament; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate declares the "Back to God" movement to be timely and imperative to our National progress and security, and calls upon our leaders and educators to remove any advocacy or teaching of a breakdown of the spiritual life that has made this the greatest nation in the history of the world. Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, just a short time ago, a resolution was sponsored by Senate Taylor and Senator Fleming, requesting the Budget Department of this Administration to increase the appropriations to hospitals to the tune of fifty per cent.

Mr. President, we, on the Democratic side, are very much in sympathy with their thinking. However, it seems to me that for sixteen long years, when the Republican Party was in control in Pennsylvania, they did not think of it then, but now, in view of the fact that the Democrats are in control in Harrisburg, they want to plead with us to increase the appropriation by fifty per cent.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. FLEMING asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, when Senator Taylor, Senator Whalley and I presented the resolution which we just did, asking for an increase in State aid to the hospitals of Pennsylvania, we certainly did not do it with any thought in mind of attempting to embarrass the present Administration.

Mr. President, we admit that for the past sixteen years the appropriations should have been increased. We are cognizant, just as is the gentleman from Washington, Senator Lane, that today on a $7.00 per day basis of reimbursement for indigent patients in the hospitals, the hospitals are hard put to get the money to take care of their patients. I believe Senator Lane, as well as any other Senator in this Chamber, has been besieged by the trustees of the various hospitals urging us to do something about it. We are only suggesting to Governor Leader that when he does prepare his Budget Message, that he substantially increase this State aid to the hospitals of Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I certainly do appreciate the concern expressed by the gentleman from Allegheny County at this particular time. However, if my memory serves me correctly, we have been besieged over the years by hospital administrators to increase their appropriations. We, on the Democratic side, have carried the ball along that line.

Today, Mr. President, we find that since we are faced with a financial crisis, the Republicans sponsor a resolution in order to embarrass this Administration, because they know very well that we will not be able to increase those appropriations by fifty per cent. I hope there is an increase and I am for an increase, but I fully realize that we cannot increase our State appropriation fifty per cent.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. FLEMING asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, again I want to assure my colleague from Washington County that it was not

with any intention of embarrassing the Administration of Governor Leader that we presented that resolution. We only want to try to help, if we possibly can, to get the money for the hospitals to take care of the free patients. I am sure that Senator Lane, himself, is in sympathy with that program.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I might suggest to the gentleman from Allegheny County, Senator Fleming, that the proper time to discuss the increases for the hospitals and other needed agencies in the Commonwealth would be after we had provided the necessary revenues for the essential costs of government. At that time, Mr. President, when we come to increases for the schools and increases for the hospitals and the necessary increases, we hope to be able to present to the Senate legislation creating additional revenues. The basis of the raise to the various institutions will be the action of this Senate.

Mr. President, if we provide the revenues, I am sure that the Governor will be happy to go along to give additional moneys to those needed agencies.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. FLEMING asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I do not know why all the tempest in the teapot. I would like to read the last three lines of our resolution:

"Resolved that the Senate respectfully suggests that the Governor in his budget recommend the appropriation to the Department of Welfare for State-aided hospitals be increased fifty per cent".

That would mean, Mr. President, that the per diem rate, approximately, would be raised from $7.00 per day to $10.50. Certainly we recognize the fact that we must supply the revenues, and I believe that everyone on this side of the Senate is waiting anxiously not only for the Governor's Budget Message, but for his recommended taxes to make up the necessary revenues. I am sure that they will receive favorable consideration from this side of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I want to thank the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Fleming, and I am sure that all of us are happy to know that the Republican contingent is waiting anxiously to vote for the new tax bills.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, since the gentleman from Allegheny County, Senator Fleming, expressed such grave concern in regard to the hospitals, I sincerely hope that he will prevail upon the Finance Committee to be so kind as to report out our tax bills, so we can get the money to pay the way as it is now. If he is so anxious to spend the money, he most assuredly should be anxious to help us get our tax bills out of committee which are now bottled up in the Senate Finance Committee, which is controlled by the Republican Party here in the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, Senator Lane well knows that there are none of those present tax bills, so-called emergency tax bills, in the hands of the committee that would raise presently any money of any kind whatsoever. I think we have gone into that previously.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I would like to call an end to this, temporarily anyway, by moving that the Senate do now take a five minute recess for the purpose of having a Republican Caucus in the Conference Room to the rear of the Senate Chamber.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, February 21, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvenes on Monday, February 28, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, February 28, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. McCREESH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I want to be recorded as voting "no".

Mr. President, I would like to inform Senator Holland that it has always been my custom to have dinner at seven-thirty o'clock and not at five or six. It suits me perfectly and it suits my ulcers perfectly. I see no reason for getting here a half an hour ahead of time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, had the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Watkins, in mind when I spoke on this subject last week, because I knew that for quite a few nights here he did not eat until after eighty-thirty. I was worried about his ulcers, and I appreciate his worrying about mine.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BERGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, the Senate and House of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have from time to time received bills dealing with the extension of the Turnpike System of Pennsylvania, most of which bills are laudable and desirable in their objective.

However, Mr. President, the resolution which I am about to introduce deals with the improvement of a highway of considerable importance to the entire State and to the Nation. Pennsylvania U. S. Route No. 6 is the most direct route from Chicago, and points west, to New York. Therefore, Mr. President, a great many citizens of northern Pennsylvania and central Pennsylvania have interested themselves in the improvement and betterment of that route. Consequently, Mr. President, it is my privilege, on behalf of my colleagues Senator Chapman, Senator Madigan, Senator Blass, Senator McMenamin, Senator Mahany, Senator Scott and myself to present this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDING THE RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA U. S. HIGHWAY No. 6

Messrs. BERGER, CHAPMAN, MADIGAN, BLASS, McMENAMIN, MAHANY and SCOTT offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Highways:

In the Senate, February 21, 1955.

Whereas Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 extends across the northern part of Pennsylvania from east to west and comprises an integral part of a transcontinental highway important to the commercial and economic life of State and nation; and

Whereas, Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 is also a military road being one of two of such vital east-west highways in the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 passes through one of the most scenic areas of our Commonwealth and is the access route for thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the nation and state to enjoy the hunting, fishing, and natural grandeur of the area; and

Whereas, the widening, straightening and complete renovation of said Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 would provide the shortest and most attractive highway from Chicago, Cleveland, Erie, and other large industrial and population centers to the urban industrial centers of the East, and as such is included in the proposed Federal Interstate Highway Program;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to advance plans to make Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 a four lane, toll-free Highway to the end that said highway may form a real part of the vital defense system of trans-continental military highways, and to the additional purpose of further opening a vast area of the potential industrial, and existing recreational resources of Pennsylvania; and

Be It Further Resolved that the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania communicate such plans to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, to the end that the plans may be integrated and the reconstruction and improvement of Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 be commenced with all the celerity consistent with proper highway improvement practices.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 24, REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, to which was referred resolution offered by Messrs. DENT and YOSKO, on February 14, 1955, reported the same with amendments as follows:

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE HOXSEY CLINIC

In the Senate, February 14, 1955.

Whereas, It is reported that there is to be established in Pennsylvania, a clinic commonly known as the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic, and

Whereas, the said Hoxsey Cancer Clinic is to be an extension of a similar institution situated in the city of Dallas in the State of Texas, and

Whereas, the purpose of the said clinic is reported to be rendering services and treatments to sufferers of the dread disease known as cancer and related maladies, and

Whereas, said treatments have been condemned as being a fraud and contrary to the claims of the operators of the said clinic, by the Medical Profession, and

Whereas, the value of the so-called Hoxsey Treatment has been and continues to be the subject of controversy, and

Whereas, the Senate of Pennsylvania, deeply concerned with the health and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth, recognizes its unqualifiedness to evaluate so as to enable it to approve or condemn the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic and its treatment or the efficacy thereof; therefore be it

Resolved, That all qualified interests in the Commonwealth, both public and private, concern themselves with the operation, performance and value of the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic to the end that the health and well-being of the citizens of the Commonwealth may be protected and enhanced, and that the expert observations of those trained in the art of healing be made without prejudice or hardship to the professional personnel that may be engaged in the operation of the clinic; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be directed to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, the Pennsylvania Medical Association, the Registered Nurses' Association of Pennsylvania and the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

A motion was made by Mr. WAGNER,

That rule 39, which requires resolutions reported from committee to lie over for one day be dispensed with and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the foregoing resolution.

Which was agreed to.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the resolution?
It was agreed to.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

MEMBERS OF STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of the State Athletic Commission, for the term of two years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

James H. Crowley, 2511 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Lackawanna County, vice George J. Jones, Williamsport, removed from office.

Alfred M. Klien, 410 Shoemaker Road, Elkins Park, Montgomery County, vice Frank Wiener, Philadelphia, removed from office.

Paul G. Sullivan, 4748 Wallingford Street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, vice John D. Halahan, Pittsburgh, removed from office.

GEORGE M. LEADER

MEMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate G. Franklin McSorley, 1300 Inverness Avenue, Pittsburgh Allegheny County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, to serve until June 4, 1963, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Hon. James J. Coyne, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Dorothy C. Moeller, R. D. 5, Carlisle, Cumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of West Pennsboro, Cumberland County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Wm. F. Graham, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations read by the Clerk.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nominations reported at today's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Haluska,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Fleming,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I call from the table the nomination sumbitted by the Governor on February 9, 1955, for the office of Justice of the Peace.

The Clerk read the nomination as follows:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 9, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Victor A. Avellino, 816 Chestnut Street, Kulpmont, Northumberland County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Kulpmont, Northumberland County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice James Avellino, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nomination read by the Clerk.

On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

FINAL PASSAGE CALENDAR

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate Bill No. 69, as follows:

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and colect or to provide for the levying assessment and colection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme and Superior Court" by further providing for the imposition of taxes under the provisions of said act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsections A and E of section 1 of the act approved the twenty-fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships o fthe first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and ot the Supreme Court and Superior Court" as last amended by the acts approved the twenty-seventh day of May one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 234) and the twenty-first day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1242) are hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 1 A Delegation of Taxing Powers and Restrictions Thereon The duly constituted authorities of the following poitical subdivisions cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class may in their discretion by ordinance or resolution for general revenue purposes levy assess and collect or provide for the levying assessment and collection of such taxes as they shall determine to be paid by the transferor upon the transfer of real property or of any interest in real property situate within such political subdivisions regardless of where the instruments making the transfers are made executed or delivered or where the actual setlements on such transfers take place and on persons transactions occupations privileges subjects and personal property within the limits of such political subdivisions [as they shall determine] except that such political authorities shall not have authority by virtue of this act (1) to levy assess and collect or provide for the levying assessment and collection of any tax on the transfer of real property when the transfer is by will or the intestate laws of this Commonwealth or on a privilege transaction subject occupation or personal property which is now or does hereafter become subject to a State tax or license fee or (2) to levy assess or collect a tax on the gross receipts from utility service of any person or company whose rates and services are fixed and regulated by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission or on an ypublic utility services rendered by an such person or company or on any privilege or transaction involving the rendering of any such public utility service or (3) except on sales of admission to places of amusement or on sales or other transfers of title or possession of property to levy assess or collect a tax on the privilege of employing such tangible property as is now or does hereafter become subject to a State tax or (4) to levy assess and collect a tax on goods and articles manufactured in such political subdivision or on the by-products of manufacture or on minerals timber natural resources and farm products produced in such political subdivisions or on the preparation or processing thereof for use or market or on any privilege act or transaction related to the business of manufacturing the timber and natural resources or farm products by manufacturers by producers ad by farmers with respect to the goods articles and products of their own manufacture production or growth or on any privilege act or transaction relating to the business of processing by-products of manufacture or on the transportation loading unloading or dumping or storage of such goods articles products or by-products (5) to levy assess or collect a tax on salaries wages commissions compensations and earned income of nonresidents of the political subdivision Provided That this limitation (5) shall apply only to school districts of the second third and fourth classes (6) to levy assess or collect a tax on personal property subject to taxation by counties or on personal property owned by persons associations and corporations specifically exempted by law from taxation under the county personal property tax law Provided That is limitation (6) shall not apply to cities of the second class

Subject to the limitations prescribed in this act the duly constituted authorities of townships of the second class may in their discretion by ordinance or resolution for general revenue purposes levy assess and collect or provide for the levying assessment and collection of any one or more of the following taxes [within the limits of such townships]

(1) A per capita tax upon individuals not to exceed $5

[(1)] (2) A tax on [sales involving] the transfer of

[title of] real property as herein provided for other political subdivisions

(3) A tax on admissions to places of amusement athletic events and the like

(4) A tax on the use of occupancy of house trailers suitablt for living quarters

No township shall levy a per capita tax for the same period for which it levies an occupation tax

Every ordinance or resolution which imposes a tax under the authority of this act shall impose such tax for one year only and shall be passed or adopted if for a school district during the period other school taxes are required by law to be levied and assessed by such district Each ordinance and resolution shall state that it is enacted under the authority of the act of June twenty-fifth one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) and its amendments Any ordinance or resolution now in effect which imposed any such tax for a period of more than one year shall remain in effect and the taxes imposed by such ordinance or resolution shall be collected for the current tax year only

* * *

E Limitations on Rates of Specific No taxes levied under the provisions of this act shall be levied by any political subdivision on the following subjects exceeding the rate specified in this subsection

(a) Per capita poll or other similar head taxes $10 except by townships of the second class

(b) On each dollar of the whole volume of business transacted by wholesale dealers in goods wares and merchandise 1 mill by retail dealers in goods wares and merchandise and by proprietors of restaurants or other places where food drink and refreshments are served 1½ mills except in cities of the second class where rates shall not exceed 1 mill on wholesale dealers and 2 mills on retail dealers and proprietors No such tax shall be levied on the dollar volume of business transacted by wholesale and retail dealers derived from the resale of goods wares and merchandise taken by an dealer as a trade-in or as part payment for other goods wares and merchandise except to the extent that the resale price exceeds the trade-in allowance

(c) On wages salaries commissions and other earned income of individuals 1%

(d) On retail sales involving the transfer of title or posession of tangible personal property 2%

(e) On [sales involving] the transfer of [title of] real property 1%

(f) On admissions to places of amusement athletic events and the like 10%

(g) On use or occupancy of house trailers suitable for living quarters $2 per month No such tax shall be levied for the first thirty days in the trailer camp or parking lot The payment or said tax shall not for rent control purposes be considered as part of the rent

If at any time two political subdivisions shall impose any one of the above taxes on the same person subject business transaction or privilege located within both such political subdivisions during the same year or part of the same year under the authority of this act then the tax levied by a political subdivision under the authority of this act shal during the time such duplication of the tax exists except as hereinafter otherwise provided be one-half of the rate as above limited and such one-half rate shall become effective by virture of the requirements of this act from the day such duplication becomes effective without any action on the part of the political subdivision imposing the tax under the authority of this act When any one of the above taxes has been levied under the provisions of this act by one political subdivision and a subsequent levy is made either for the first time or is revived after a lapse of time by another political subdivision on the same person subject business transaction or privilege at a rate that would make the combined levies exceed the limit allowed by this subsection the tax of the second political subdivision shall not become effective until the end of the fiscal year for which the prior tax was levied unless notice indicating its intention to make such levy is given to the first taxing body by the second taxing body as follows (i) when the notice is given to a school district it shall be given at least forty-five (45) days prior to the last day fixed by law for the levy of its school taxes (ii) when given to any other political subdivision it shall be prior to the first day of January immediately preieding or if a last day for the adoption of the budget is fiixed by law at least forty-five (45) days prior to such last day It is the intent and purpose of this provision to limit rates of taxes referred to in this subsection so that the entire burden of one tax on a person subject business transaction or privilege shall not exceed the limitations prescribed in this subsection Provided however That any two political subdivisions which impose any one of the above taxes on the same person subject business transaction or provilege during the same year or part of the same year may agree among themselves that instead of limiting their respective rates to one-half of the maximum rate herein provided they wil impose respectively different rates the total of which shall not exceed the maximum rate as above permitted

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately.

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Lane, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 11, Printer's No. 12, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 17 1921 (P. L. 682) entitled "An act relating to insurance amending revising and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies and the regulation supervision and protection of home and foreign insurance companies Lloyds associations reciprocal and inter-insurance

exchanges and fire insurance rating bureaus and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies associations and exchanges including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund providing penalties and repealing existing laws" prescribing prerequisites to the effectiveness of statements in applications for health and accident polices and for reinstatements and renewals of such policies.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows.

Section 1 Section 623 act of May 17 1921 (P. L. 682) known as "The Insurance Company Law of 1921" added May 25 1951 P. L. 417) is amended to read.

Section 623 Application (A) The insured shall not be bound by any statement made in an application for a policy or for reinstatement or renewal of a policy unless [a copy of such application is attached to or endorsed on the policy when issued as a part thereof If any such policy delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this Commonwealth shall be reinstated or renewed and the insured or the beneficiary or assignee of such policy shall make written request to the insurer for a copy of the application if any for such reinstatement or renewal the insurer shall within fifteen days after the receipt of such request at its home office or any branch office of the] [insurer deliver or mail to the person making such request a copy of such application If such copy shall not be so delivered or mailed the insurer shall be precluded from introducing such application as evidence in any action or proceeding based upon or involving such policy or its reinstatement or renewal] (1) the application is in writing (2) the agent taking the application certifies thereon in writing that each of the questions thereon was brought specifically to the attention of the applicant before he signed the application and (3) a copy of the application is attached to the policy or if a reinstatement or renewal is delivered or mailed to the insured

(B) No alteration of any written application for any such policy shall be made by any person other than the applicant without his written consent except that insertions may be made by the insurer for administrative purposes only in such manner as to indicate clearly that such insertions are not to be ascribed to the applicant

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Watkins,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watson,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Whalley,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Wolfe,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	

NAYS—1

Wade,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage contingent on Federal aid; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the Senate what I believe to be a serious fault with this bill in Section 1, as compared to Section 1 of the same act which is coming through from the House. If you will note, in our bill, which is before us here at this moment, we find that the bill is restrictive in that it ties our appropriation of $850,000,000 for anthracite mine drainage to a specific Federal act. If you will note, and I quote from the act, it says:

"In the event that the Congress of the United States enacts into law House of Representatives 38 of the 84th Congress 1st Session entitled 'A bill to provide for temporary measures'" and so forth.

Mr. President, if this bill is passed in its present form, the moneys which we are setting aside for mine drainage in the anthracite region can only be used if this specific Congressional bill passes. If, for any reason, the Congressional bill fails in enactment and instead of House of Representatives Bill No. 38 being the vehicle for mine drainage and for Federal assistance House of Representatives Bill No. 39 should be the vehicle for this legislation, then the appropriation made in Pennsylvania would be inoperative. In other words, I believe that the language used in the House Bill is more proper. Let us read that section and see if you agree. It reads as follows:

"Section 1 If the Congress of the United States enacts legislation providing for flood control in anthracite mine drainage and making available Federal funds for this purpose on a matching basis the Commonwealth will accept such contributions subject to the conditions and limitations attached thereto."

Therefore, Mr. President, having in mind that we do want to do this job and want to be of service to the anthracite region, which we all recognize as being very much in need of this assistance, I would suggest to the Republican leadership that we allow this bill to go over at this time on second reading so that we may prepare, if you so agree, the necessary amendments to make this act operative regardless of whether the Federal act is No. 38 or any other number.

I assure you, Mr. President, that this is no plan to stall the bill or to stop the legislation from being enacted.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, in order that there might be no time lost in connection with this, and inasmuch as the bill does carry an appropriation and will have to go to the Appropriations Committee, I think the job can be done by having this bill read for the second time and then I will move that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

It was agreed to.

BILL RE-REFERRED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 1, the bill just read, be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections were read and agreed to.

The seventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. DENT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 7, page 9, line 6, by inserting after "BE": "proposed as a resolution and shall be;"

Amend Sec. 7, page 9, line 9, by striking out "DAYS" and inserting in lieu thereof: "calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly;"

Amend Sec. 7, page 9, line 12, by inserting after "PERIOD": "or unless no action disapproving the same has been taken by either House during that period.";

Amend Sec. 7, page 9, line 19, by inserting after "ACT": "or the expiration of the thirty-day period after the delivery of the plan to the two Houses of the General Assembly."

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that the amendments just read be adopted.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask for support in these amendments first of all because I believe that the Administration headed by Governor Leader has made an issue of the question of reorganization of governmental functions at the administrative level.

Mr. President, when this bill first appeared in the Senate, having passed the House, the Senate Republican Majority opposed this legislation because they said that in their opinion it was unconstitutional and not good legislative action to pass legislation whereby an act, any resolution or any plan of reorganization could become law by negative action of this Senate. By agreement, most of us agreed with the Majority that it ought to be positive action by a constitutional majority of the members elected to the Senate.

Therefore, these amendments, Mr. President, now say, if you will note, that the act in its title said: "agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapprovel by the General Assembly." In these amendments we strike out the word "disapproval" as it now appears in the title, and we say "subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly." That is in keeping with legislative custom, legislative action, and should answer the question of constitutional propriety.

Secondly, Mr. President, we have also cleared up the manner in which the plans would be presented to the Senate, and we have now instituted in our amendments the proposal that said plans will appear upon the Calendar as resolutions. Being resolutions, this body can act upon said resolution when it appears upon the Calendar simply by calling up from the floor action upon that resolution. We have further provided in the amendments, Mr. President, that the thirty day period should be calendar days of legislative Session and not just legislative days, because thirty legislative days, if you read the act to read thirty legislative days of action by the Senate would mean that we might be here two days a week for fifteen weeks before we would necessarily have to act upon the legislation.

We have also, Mr. President, decided that if we are a legislative body, thirty days ought to be sufficient time for a legislative body to study a reorganization plan and call for a vote. Therefore, in order not to be accused of stalemating the Governor's propositions or trying to stultify the Governor's administrative reorganization, we have said in these amendments that if at the end of thirty days no action is taken by the body, either the House or the Senate—either one has the same right in this bill—then at the end of a thirty day period the legislative resolution becomes in fact. That is the reason.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, may I interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent ?

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator, is it your understanding that when, we will say, Plan 1 and subsequent plans come from the Governor's Office that they will go on our Calendar in the form of resolutions?

Mr. DENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHANY. They would be taken up then as the first order of business on the Calendar or when would we reach that point?

Mr. DENT. Resolutions appear on the Calendar in both the House and Senate when they have to be printed for consideration of the House and Senate and they appear usually—in the House anyway, but I do not remember when we had any except that in some distant day in the past we may have had one or two resolutions printed and appearing before us—under the Final Passage Calendar. Usually the Senate Resolutions when they are printed and appear before us, have normally been resolutions on conference Committee Reports. In the House, they appear as the last item on the Calendar or following the Final Passage Calendar.

Mr. MAHANY. It is your understanding, Senator Dent, that any Senator may call that resolution from the Calendar and have action on it?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, it is my understanding that any Member on the floor may call up, at any time after the resolution appears upon the Calendar in printed form,

the resolution for action and this body is duly bound unless an adverse vote is given against the call of that Member, in which case there would have to be a change of Rule 37 which would set aside the right of that Member to call up the resolution.

Mr. MAHANY. What is your understanding of the word "action" in your amendment? Does that mean calling it up or voting on it, or how far would you say the word "action" would go?

Mr. DENT. Usually when the term "action" is used in a legislative body, parliamentary speaking, it means a vote by that body upon whatever matter is before it.

Mr. President, it is just like a round in prize fighting. A round is that time which they use up before they rest.

Mr. MAHANY. The reason that I am asking you these questions, Senator, is to clear up our procedure when these plans finally come, and in order that there will be no misunderstanding between you and me in regard to what we are to do with them.

Mr. DENT. That is all right.

Mr. MAHANY. I would like to ask another question, Senator Dent.

Under our present laws, any Senator may bring in, as you and I did in the 1953 Session of the Legislature, any bill which will shuffle or reshuffle any of the departments of State Government in the interest of economy or for any other reason. Is there any reason that you know of why that same procedure cannot be followed in this Session of the Legislature?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I believe that the answer to that is obvious. If we follow the usual procedure of preparing legislation, submitting it across the desk, and having it be sent to a committee, the action, as has been taken for instance on the Governor's bills relating to emergency tax moneys where the bills are resting in committee quietly and probably will rest there until the end of the biennium, would undoubtedly be the same. The Unemployment Compensation Bill, which is a bill that has passed the House almost unanimously, is now resting in committee. The bills as they are presented then would follow the constitutional requirement of rules, and be sent to the various committees and there they might die in committee and there would be no vote before the end of this Session on the Governor's or our own reorganization plan.

Mr. MAHANY. Well now, Senator, that was not the history of the famous Dent-Mahany Chesterman bills in the 1953 Session, was it?

Mr. DENT. If we could always be sure of a harmonious Session such as that one, and the harmonious accord that we gave to the great Chesterman report, I think that we could follow the procedure which you have outlined.

Mr. MAHANY. Why do you not take out one of those Chesterman Committee bills, the one that you and I sponsored—I think that we passed a couple or three in the Senate—and give it a trial run to see what might happen to it?

Mr. DENT. Well, I am hopeful, Mr. Mahany, that when these reorganization resolutions are given to the House and Senate that we will have more information from the fathers of these reorganizations than we had from the Chesterman Committee.

I assure you and all the Members of this Senate that the death knell for the Chesterman Report, as such, was not of our making. It was the making of the Chesterman Committee itself, which refused to come before the Senate or any inquiry committee of the Senate to give us the benefit of their investigations to sustantiate the changes which they advocated. If they would have come before this group, I am sure that if there were meritorious bills in that Chesterman Report, they would have received a great deal more consideration than we were able to give them under the limited knowledge that we had of the Chesterman Committee Reports.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, we did get two or three of the bills through in 1953, and I was wondering why we can't at least try it again. If these bills were referred to the Rules Committee, we would get them out the next day, or certainly within a week, and we would give you much speedier action on the Governor's plan to effect some economies than what he is getting under House Bill No. 1.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, not being a member of many committees in this Senate, I would be worried about which committees you might send them to. Therefore, I might suggest to you, Senator Mahany, that being a co-sponsor of the Chesterman Bills with me, if there are any that you particularly feel ought to be passed, you are certainly at liberty to reintroduce them.

Mr. MAHANY. I know that, Senator. However, I was wondering why we cannot use the same type of legislative procedure now to effect economy in government that we have in the past. Certainly, if we are not going to vote for the bill that would be presented to do that, then we would not be prepared to vote for a plan. There would not be much difference between voting for, say, Plan No. 1 which would do certain things, or voting for, we will say, Senate Bill No. 69, which would do the same things. We all feel the same way about that, I am sure.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I might say to the gentleman that the record of the past, with the provisions that he now wants to re-enact and put into effect here, has not been very good. If we do not do any better on reorganization in the future than we have in the past, there will not be any reorganization.

Mr. President, this is done in an attempt to have a complete reorganization plan integrated, well planned and thought out with the idea in mind that the Governor, himself, as the administrative head of this State, is taking full responsibility for the complete integration of his organizational plans. In order that the plans will get the kind of action demanded when a bold move must be made in government, the Governor has suggested to the General Assembly that it allow him to present his plans in such a manner that they will be assurd of action within a priod of thirty days. Under the old plan of introducing laws on the regular conventional style preparation, passing over the desk, going into the hands of committees, delays and so forth in committee, the action of committee and all of the legislative procedure, you can easily understand how the multitude of a reorganization plans might be stymied not only for this Session but for the entire four years of the Leader Administration.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, if that is good for these plans, why would it not be good for all legislation? Would the Senator be in favor of having all bills which are presented before us taking this type of course?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I do not see much difference in presenting a plan or a bill under this modus operandi than when a bill is introduced, because it is an administrative measure and is introduced across the desk. The minute it hits the committee, within five minutes after introduction, the committee meeting is called and the committee goes back into one of the neighboring rooms of the Senate Chamber and has a five-minute meeting. It is railroaded onto the floor, and we vote for it for the first time within fifteen minutes after its introduction. This procedure applies to legislation that may affect, and has affected, the health and welfare of the economy of the entire State.

Now, Mr. President, there is not much difference in this action and in that action. If you had absolute control, as you have had many times in the past sixteen years—you have put legislation on the calendar the very same half hour that it was introduced. There is not any difference in that procedure and in the procedure offered by the Governor now, except that he calls for a specific act of the Legislature to qualify that legislation.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, is the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent, just accusing us of doing that or is he also admitting that he—

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, my memory does not go back twenty years too clearly.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, if we just go back a week or so ago, when a bill was presented in the House and, as I remember it, the bill was in print before the member even introduced it. I think they had a quick meeting and got it out. It passed first reading on Monday, second reading on Tuesday and third reading on Wednesday. I think the Democrats are still in control in the House.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I would like to say that when the Republicans did it, it was skulduggery; when we do it, it is efficiency.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, what a difference a day makes.

Mr. President, one more question.

The gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent, stated that if they get this legislation through, we are going to get a plan and I believe the Governor, in his Inaugural Speech, said that we had been surveyed, and reviewed and so forth, and now it was time for action. About when may we expect Plan No. 1 to hit the desk?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I might say that you have a companion bill and, incidentally, I believe that that bill is very important to the whole picture.

The companion bill to House Bill No. 1 creates a commission, and this commission is made up of eight members named by the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate, and four Members named by the Governor. As soon as you can get that legislation across the desk and enact it into law, the Governor then can start to function, or have his commission function, and it will not be long after that that the first plans will come in.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, does the Governor have any plan at all that he might submit to us while we are waiting for this committee to get into action?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, of course, there was some talk. However, it was not from the Governor. There was some talk on our side among some of the fellows that I thought was a pretty good reorganization plan. They were suggesting that any time that the Minority in the Senate wanted to pass a law, they only needed the number of votes that were elected as Democrats. We can present that one tomorrow.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I do not think that would be in the interest of economy.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, it certainly would be in the interest of good government, though.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will with a great deal of fear, Mr. President. I have a great deal of respect for this gentleman.

Mr. BLASS. Senator Dent, I heard you say that a resolution could be called up at any time by any Member of the Senate. Is that right

Mr. DENT. That is right.

Mr. BLASS. Assuming that another Member of the Senate made a motion to defer action on the resolution, which was duly seconded and passed by a 24-23 vote, and the deferment continued for a period of thirty calendar days without any further action, would not that resolution then, under your amendments, become an act of this legislative body without any further action and without the necessary twenty-six votes?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I can assure the gentleman that that is why the restrictive clause of thirty days is put in there. If, for any reason, this legislative body would go into that type of dillydallying and stalling tactics, it should become a law.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, it could become a law. That is what I am afraid of in voting on these amendments offered by the Minority side.

Mr. President, I want to say this, and I think I voice the sentiments of my Party and the gentlemen on this side of the Chamber. The Republican Party is for economy. It is for cutting down the cost of State Government. It is for doing anything that will bring about a reduction in costs by reorganization. However, it should be done along constitutional lines, without the danger of opening a door that you may never be able to close.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I thank the gentleman from Erie, Senator Blass, for his vote on economy. I am sure that we can count on his vote for these amendments.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, last week when we had a meeting of the Senate Committee on State Government, we reported this bill out as amended. There was a certain part of the amendment that was submitted to the committee which now appears in the amendments presented by Senator Dent, in which it provides that if no action disapproving the same had been taken by either house during that period, then the plan shall become operative after the expiration of thirty days.

Now, Mr. President, I could not see any reason for that part of the amendment that he included in the bill, because we all felt that certainly we would take action on any plan within the thirty day period. We did not feel for one minute that it would be expedient, either politically or otherwise, to hold up any plan which the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would submit to us which would effect economy in government.

However, Mr. President, it was, therefore, certainly odd for me to hear from the Senators on the other side—

Senator Barr and others—and also to read in the public press that if this amendment were not put in, the Governor would veto this bill and that we had cut the very meat out of House Bill No. 1. I do not see how they could possibly arrive at that conclusion. Surely, if that cuts the meat out of it, then there must be some reason to believe that by some reason or other, which does not now seem apparent, the Democratic Party is seeking to put on the statute books some laws without the recordation vote of the Members of the House and Senate, which is certainly contrary to Article III Section 1 and the following sections of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, under which I hope we are still operating.

Mr. President, because it does that and because by adding these words, by allowing a law to become a law without a recordation vote, I feel that this would be all the more reason why the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, before which this act might very well go at some later date, might find reason to find that the act was unconstitutional. We are trying our best to see that Governor Leader gets a constitutional law so that if he does come in and present plans which will effect economics in State Government, then such plans will be constitutional and will not be thrown out because they were able to become operative without any record vote of the Members of the House and Senate.

Mr. President, for this reason we feel that we cannot go along—at least I, personally, do—with these amendments which have been presented. I feel that by the introduction of these amendments, if they are adopted, what the Minority Party is doing is making an unconstitutional bill out of House Bill No. 1.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, many times on the floor of the Senate I have taken the position that the question of constitutionality is one that I am not qualified to discuss, nor do I care to take away from the Supreme Court its prerogatives in a matter of that nature. I can only follow the judicial opinions, or the legislative opinions, handed down by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth when it comes to a question that is put to him on the question of a bill's constitutionality.

Mr. President, I have talked to the Attorney General and have a written opinion, if the Senate wishes to hear it, in which he states, in his opinion, this type of legislation would be considered constitutional. After all, it will be his job, as the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, if the question is ever taken up before the court, to defend our position if the Legislature passes the law and to defend his own opinion if it comes to a test.

Further than that, Mr. President, I believe that the good intentions, as clearly stated by the Majority Leader, that they will definitely take action within thirty days, and action meaning, as we have stated before, a vote of this Senate body upon any recommendation or resolution presented to us. If that is the intention of the Republican leadership, then they need have no fear of the thirty-day clause. If you have an honest intention of taking the matter up within thirty days, and have a recordation of the votes in this Senate upon that question within thirty days, then the thirty-day clause will not become operative and, therefore, the problem of its constitutionality on a negative action of the Senate cannot and will not be questioned in the courts.

Now, Mr. President, most of us who have lived through the various Sessions of the Legislature can well remember the Session of 1951 when the so-called Big Truck Bill stayed on the Calendar in this Senate for two and one-half months. Fnally, it passed the Session of the Senate on the last day of the Session, and was turned over to the Governor for his action and he acted upon it without any chance for the General Assembly to either veto his action or to consider any further action after the veto. To me, it seems that when a matter is controversial, and we all know that legislative reorganization is controversial and we know that administrative reorganization legislation would be controversial, and, therefore, when a controversial matter comes up, we must have some restraining hand upon that matter so we can get positive action.

Mr. President, for twenty years we have not had the opportunity to perform an operation upon the body politic of this State. We are now in a position to do that because at the turnover of the administration, after sixteen years of one particular party, it gives the incoming, or new administration, an opportunity to dismiss certain functions of government that are interrelated or overlapping, and if it means the relinquishment of certain juicy jobs on the Hill,a new administration is in a better position to relinquish those jobs and get rid of them than in a continuing administration. If we lose this opportunity of attempting a reorganization, it may be another twenty years before we find ourselves in a position to do that again, because it is my prediction that the present party will be in power at least twenty years. It will be difficult for us to fire people once they have been placed into a job on Capitol Hill. However, now is the time to take and amalgamate the various commissions and the various bureaus, and try to cut down the number of persons who perform or are supposed to perform duties that are related or overlapping.

Therefore, Mr. President, I plead with you to give this Administration an opportunity to do what it has told the people it will attempt to do, to try to reorganize our administrative government in Pennsylvania in order that, in the end, efficiency will be increased and costs will be lowered. The people of this State are harassed by high taxes, no small sum of which has gone into administrative government. The Federal Government has shown by its example that this is the only vehicle that they have found that has been workable in Federal reorganization.

Just two weeks ago, the Federal Congress voted to extend the life of the Hoover Commission which was based upon an act, almost word for word, the same as the one that we have before us at this moment. I plead with you not to attempt to try to cover up your lack of enthusiasm for reorganization by any cry about unconstitutionality. Let us allow the courts to decide the questions involved and let us decide the questions of legislation.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, you say that the reason you want this in is because by experience you have found that certain things can be wrong and hold up the wheels of progress in relation to legislation. We also are a little bit suspicious on this thing, because if the Governor follows the same plan in operating on the rest of these departments that he has in his own office over there, we are going to find that there is a whole lot more money to

be spent in running the departments that what we are spending now. So far the experience has not shown that he is out to hack off very much, but rather it seems that he is trying to graft—the word "graft" is used advisedly—more people and more personnel onto his own department. Therefore, he has not made a very good start along this line, so you can excuse us if we are a bit suspicious.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I might answer that and use the same word "graft". You know if you take—you ought to know this, Senator Mahany, you come from up around the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania—an old wild cherry tree, and take the roots which are good and strong and you graft on them a Japanese cherry, you will get a beautiful bloom upon that tree whereas you would not get anything from it if you tried to grow it from the Japanese cherry plant itself.

That is the way the Governor is operating. He had to graft some good strong worms onto that tree which had been rotted over the years of maladministration and, therefore, he now is trying to work out a proposition whereby the money that he is spending in his office will redound to the benefit of the people as a whole, because he now has an administrative force that is actually working up to its capacity and is trying to get reorganization started before we even give them the legislation.

Mr. MAHANY. If they are doing all that, Mr. President, why do they need this other commission? Why can they not come up with at least one little plan by next Monday?

Mr. DENT. Well, I will tell you, if the gentleman wants to get a plan by Monday I can assure him that if he will pass this law and give to the Governor, that I will go and plead with the Governor and say, Come up with a plan so that Senator Mahany knows you really mean business".

Mr. MAHANY. Thank you, Senator.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I am in the same wing as the Governor, and I want to tell the Majority Leader how much money has been saved over there already.

Mr. President, I think that we heard Senator Holland in the Sessions of 1951 and 1953 talk about the clippers, assistant clippers and all those people down in the Commerce Department. I would like to say, in the language of the man who rides the rods, "they have ridden the rods". They are no longer employed. We found already that there were four different departments which had clipping services, and we have eliminated that situation.

We have also eliminated that political week known as Pennsylvania Week. I think that you will find over in that wing already that we have probably saved $175,000.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I would like to say to the Senator that just because you knock off a certain amount, we will say, on Pennsylvania Week, and I understand that there was $100,000 set up for it but there was not that much expended, it does not necessarily mean that that is going to benefit the Commonwealth. Perhaps that was money well spent. You and I do not know that. Perhaps you could go into one of the large tobacco companies and be able to save $1,000,000 for them by not advertising. Would that be good for them or would it be bad? That is something which you and I could argue about all night long.

You have clipped the clippers, and if you can get the same amount of clippings now for less money than you did before then you have saved that, but you did it without benefit of legislation. Perhaps that is all right, but that remains to be seen.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DENT and Mr. RUTH, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—24

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,

NAYS—23

Berger,	Harney,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Blass,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Watkins,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Scott,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Stevenson,	Whalley,
Flack,	Mahany,	Taylor,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McPherson, Jr.	Wade,	

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section as amended?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I was in hopes that at some time during my legislative career I would see the Lieutenant-Governor cast a vote, but I was disappointed.

The PRESIDENT. I was hoping to make history myself by casting a vote.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sections were read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. DENT offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 1, line 2 of Title, by inserting after "APPROVAL": "or disapproval".

It was agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to, as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-one one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 149) entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax payable by those herein defined as distributors on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof requiring such distributors to secure permits to file corporate surety bonds and reports and to retain certain records imposing duties on retail dealers common carriers county commissioners and such distributors providing for rewards imposing certain costs on counties conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments providing for refunds imposing penalties and making an appropriation" extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to offer the following amendments to House Bill No. 35, in order to correct some technical errors.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 3, line 7, by striking out "the full"; amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 17), page 3, line 8, by inserting after "the": "full".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate garee to the title?

Mr. KESSLER offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 2, line 6 of Title, by striking out "extending for an additional period the right to partial" and inserting in lieu thereof: "providing for full"; amend Title, page 2, last line of Title, by inserting after "purposes": for a limited period of time."

They were agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, as amended,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading, as amended?

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 35, Printer's No. 25, on second reading, go over in its order, as amended.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 86, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled as amended, "An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 13, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 22, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6:34 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, February, 22, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 21, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

Rabbi Moses N. Friedman, York, Pennsylvania, guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, in this—our National Brotherhood Week—we humbly bow our heads and with emotions of profound gratitude praise Thy Name for the awakened consciousness to the responsibilities and privileges our place in the society of men bestows upon us.

Ordain Thou, O Lord, we pray Thee, that we utilize this ennobling occasion for a rededication of our puisance to promote good life and its highest ideals in a manner consonant with Thy Will. Keep us ever mindful of our neighbors' inalienable appanage to the freedoms we lay claim and seek to enjoy for ourselves, the inherent human rights that were first promulgated by the Hebrew prophets of yore and re-proclaimed by the fathers of our great country. Inspire us, we beseech Thee, with a firm determination to uphold the ideals which make man the minister of his neighbor and the keeper of his brother.

Ere this assemblage of representative government embarks upon the transaction of matters incumbent upon this high office, we fervently pray Thee to support the hands of the Speaker of this House in his unfeigned efforts to discharge his duties with prudence and equity. Cause Thy wisdom, we entreat Thee, to reign supremely within the walls of this chamber and constantly abide with the chosen representatives of our commonwealth Keep them ever sagacious in their deliberations, and help them legislate wisely and beneficently in their sincere desire to best serve the cause entrusted into their hands by the citizenry of our State. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, February 14, Tuesday, February 15 and Wednesday, February 16, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. ROVANSEK and WORLEY.

HOUSE BILL No. 346.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," providing for the issuance of licenses to residents seventy years of age and over without the payment of the license fee.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK and FARABAUGH.

HOUSE HILL No. 347.

An Act amending the act of May 15, 1874 (P. L. 186, No. 120), entitled "An act declaring what offices are incompatible," making elective county and city offices and members of the Legislature incompatible.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. PETROSKY, LOVETT and McWHERTER.

HOUSE BILL No. 348.

An Act amending the act of May 27, 1949 (P. L. 1903), entitled "An act providing for powers, responsibilities, duties and limitations of the Governor, Adjutant General, Department of Military Affairs, Pennsylvania State Armory Board, Military Reservation Commission in connection with the armed Military and Naval forces and the internal security of the Commonwealth; for the definition, organization, powers, and limitations of the unorganized militia, Pennsylvania National Guard, Pennsylvania Guard, Naval Militia, Pennsylvania Naval Militia and for coordination with the government of the United States in the organization and functioning of the Pennsylvania National Guard and the National Guard of the United States apportioned the Commonwealth," removing jury duty exemptions as to veterans.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. PETROSKY, LOVETT and McWHERTER.

HOUSE BILL No. 349.

An Act amending the act of April 28, 1899 (P. L. 133), entitled "An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation, of the national Guard of Pennsylvania," removing jury duty exemptions as to veterans.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. TOMPKINS. RESOLUTION No. 18.

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

Henry Ward Zimmer, better and affectionately known as "Ward" came to his death on Friday, January 28, 1955 after a brief illness.

He was born at Gardiau, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, on June 20, 1897, the son of Fred K. and Cora Zimmer.

He was educated in the Public Schools of Cameron County and the Westbrook Academy of Olean, New York. He was married to the former Ethel May Dandois, August 27, 1924

His first industrial experience was with the Aetna Explosive Company. In 1919 he joined, Nilco, the predecessor of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and began his career of thirty-six years which saw him rise through the ranks to the presidency of the firm, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., from modest beginnings thirty years ago, has risen to the ranks of one of the Nations leaders in the lighting, radio tube, television and electronic field, with 18 industrial operations in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as operations in 10 other States of the Union, Puerto Rico, Brazil and Canada employing more than 25,000 people with holding operations in England and France.

He is ranked as a pioneer in his theory and practice of decentralization of manufacturing facilities and managerial responsibilities. He also developed many new manufacturing techniques and processes, especially in the mass production of radio, electronic and T.V. Picture tubes.

He was for a number of years a member of Emporium Borough Council, and for several years its president. He was for many years Republican State Committeeman from Cameron County. He was a member of the Governors Council for Economic Development and for a brief time served as its Chairman.

He was vitally interested in the youth of his community, state and nation, directing his energies in this respect through the channels of the Boy Scouts, and in 1938 was the recipient of Scoutings highest honor, the Silver Beaver Award. He served on the local and district Scout Councils, and at the time of his death was a member of the National Executive Council.

He was always a leader in the work of public charities as

well as private charities. He always loaned a hand to all local and National drives, and one year served as Pennsylvania State Chairman for the U.S.O.

He was a member of the several Masonic Bodies, and a Past Master of Emporium Lodge No. 382. He was an active member of the Methodist Church and at the time of his death, president of the Board of Trustees of the Emporium Church. At the time of his death he was serving as one of the Trustees of Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was also a Director and Vice-President of Emporium Trust Company.

He was always vitally interested in his family, his friends, his community and his fellowman. He was always thinking of and doing things to better his home town, state and nation. Everywhere you look in his home community, you see evidence of his handiwork and vision. Truly his life and accomplishments are an outstanding proof that America is still the great land of opportunity.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter Kathryn and a son Henry W. Jr., his mother, Mrs. Frederick Zimmer, all of Emporium, Pennsylvania and two sisters Mildred Zimmer of Emporium, and Mrs. Robert (Doris) Henderson of Tucson, Arizona; therefore be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each of the above named members of the family of Henry Ward Zimmer, as a token of the sympathy extended to them in their hour of grief by this House of Representatives.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JUMP. RESOLUTION No. 19.

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

When Soviet Russia, in conspiracy with Nazi Germany, invaded Lithuania in 1940, occupied the country and subsequently, by means of force and deception, incorporated it into the Soviet empire, it was an inexpressibly painful blow to all freedom loving people of the world. As American citizens we were proud of the quick and decisive action by the United States in condeming publicly the flagrant Soviet acts of violence against Lithuania and the other Baltic states of Latvia and Estonia; an official attitude of our government which has never changed.

The Kremlin conspirators are constantly trying to seduce the free nations to enter into agreements with the Soviet Union in hope of splitting their common defense efforts and gaining their tacit consent to the status quo of enslavement of millions of people under the heel of international Communism. The people of all the world are putting their hopes and the destinies of their future in the steadfast and unconditional adherence by the free democracies to the principles of justice and humanity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as Americans, pledge all possible aupport to the governments of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States in their efforts to combat the Communist forces of aggression and to achieve an international peace and stability founded on principles of justice and freedom for all nations, great or small; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to develop an overall dynamic program of foreign policy for the defeat of the international Communist conspiracy; to make liberation of all Soviet enslaved countries, including Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, one of the principal aims of such a policy; to reject entering any agreements with Soviet Russia at the price of sanctioning past, present or future injustice inflicted upon many peoples in the last decade; to use all suitable means and ways to encourage liberation movements of the enslaved nations and to enlist their cooperation in the combined efforts to combat international Communism; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. WORLEY. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WORLEY. House Bill No. 309, pink bill, states that it was introduced by Marion E. Markley and Mr. Steckel, February 15, 1955. The History of House Bills and Resolutions of February 21, 1955, page 59 of said history, states that House Bill 309 was by Worley and Steckel.

The index of the same History records me as a co-sponsor of House Bill 309. The white record of the bills to the press and the Senate Sergeant-at-arms room made before the bills are printed in pink, stated that the bill was introduced by Mrs. Worley and Mr. Steckel. Now the fact is that I never introduced, sponsored or co-sponsored House Bill 309 of the 1955 regular session.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

RESOLUTION

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

A century of educational progress is being celebrated this year by The Pennsylvania State University.

A look at Pennsylvania State University on its Centennial gives little intimation of its humble beginning. Originally conceived as a small institution for training in agriculture, it has today developed into, not only the fourth largest agricultural institution in the Nation, but also a training ground for poung men and women in virtually every field of activity needed for the advancement of this Commonwealth's various fields of endeavor.

Pennsylvania's finest institution of higher learning is located on a 3,627 acre tract in Centre County, in the geographical center of the State. Established as the Farmers High School of Pennsylvania in 1855, the institution became the Agriculture College of Pennsylvania in 1862; The Pennsylvania State College in 1874, and the Pennsylvania State University in 1953.

The University's prime purpose, which it has so well accomplished through the years, is to serve the educational interests of the Commonwealth and the Nation. This is being accomplished not only through expert instruction and guidance on the campus proper, but is extended to every part of the Commonwealth, through an extension program which every year brings vocational and cultural training which would not otherwise be available to a million Pennsylvanians.

The never ending quest of fundamental knowledge consistently displayed by The Pennsylvania State University has been immeasurably useful in developing the human and physical resources of our Commonwealth. Many important developments in agriculture and science can be directly traced to the introduction of new methods made possible by the research and experimentation there conducted.

One of the most important factors in the elevation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the position of respect which it enjoys today has been its educated citizenry, and no institution has contributed as much in this field as The Pennsylvania State University; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly hereby congratulates The Pennsylvania State University on its One Hundredth Anniversary and expresses sincere appreciation and gratitude for its contributions to Pennsylvania: and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Presi-

dent Milton S. Eisenhower of The Pennsylvania State University.

REPORT OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITIES

Mr. ZIEGLER presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government, Session of 1955, dealing with Medical Training Facilities.

Copies of this report for members of the House of Representatives have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 6, 1951 (P. L. 69), entitled "An act relating to the rights, obligations and liabilities of landlord and tenant and of parties dealing with them and amending, revising, changing and consolidating the law relating thereto," permitting distress of personalty at any time and on any day in certain cases.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 55, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office, or of service, removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," changing the compensation of certain officers and employes; and making appropriations.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act creating a temporary advisory commission to examine, report upon and recommend reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State government; prescribing its powers and duties; directing cooperation of governmental agencies; and authorizing the issuance of subpoenas.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 240, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study, investigation and legislative recommendation relating to the drainage of anthracite mines; and making an appropriation," by authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage and making an appropriation therefor contingent on Federal aid.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the House a former Member from Lawrence County, Honorable William H. McCullough.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 229, as follows:

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin by employers employment agencies labor organizations and others as herein defined creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission defining its functions powers and duties providing for procedure and enforcement providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice pro-

viding for judicial review and enforcement and imposing penalties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Short Title This act may be cited as the "Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Act"

Section 2 Findings and Declaration of Policy

(a) The practice of policy of discrimination against individuals or groups by reason of their race color religious creed ancestry or national origin is a matter of concern of the Commonwealth Such discrimination foments domestic strife and unrest threatens the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and undermines the foundations of a free democratic state The denial of equal employment opportunities because of such discrimination and the consequent failure to utilize the productive capacities of individuals to their fullest extent deprive large segments of the population of the Commonwealth of earnings necessary to maintain decent standards of living necessitates their resort to public relief and intensifies group conflicts thereby resulting in grave injury to the public health and welfare

(b) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this Commonwealth to foster the employment of all individuals in accordance with their fullest capacities regardless of their race color religious creed ancestry or national origin and to safeguard their right to obtain and hold employment without such discrimination

(c) This act shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the Commonwealth for the protection of the public welfare prosperity health and peace of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 3 Right to Freedom from Discrimination in Employment The opportunity for an individual to employment for which he is qualified without discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right

Section 4 Definitions As used in this act unless a different meaning clearly appears from the contex

(a) The term "person" includes one or more individuals partnerships associations organizations corporations legal representatives trustees in bankruptcy or receivers

(b) The term "employer" includes the Commonwealth or any political subdivision or board department commission or school district thereof and any person employing six or more persons within the Commonwealth but dues not include religious fraternal charitable or sectarian corporation or associations except such corporations or associations supported in whole or in part by governmental appropriations

(c) The term "employe" does not include any individual employed in the domestic service of any person nor any individual employed by his parents spouse or child

(d) The term "labor organizations" includes any organization which exists for the purpose in whole or in part of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances terms or conditions of employment or of other mutual aid or protection in relation to employment

(e) The term "employment agency" includes any person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure opportunities to work or to procure recruit refer or place employes

(f) The term "Commission" means the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission created by this act

(g) The term "discriminate" includes segregate

Section 5 Unlawful Employment Practices Except when the Commission shall have determined and certified that a particular occupation or position reasonably requires the employment of a person or persons of a particular race color religious creed ancestry or national origin and that such qualification is not adopted as a means of circumventing the spirit and intent of this act it shall be an unlawful employment practice

(a) For any employer because of the race color religious creed ancestry or national origin of any individual to refuse to hire or employ or to bar or to discharge from employment such individual or to otherwise discriminate against such individual with respect to compensation hire tenure terms conditions or privileges of employment

(b) For any employer employment agency or labor organization prior to the employment or admission to membership to

(1) Elicit any information or make or keep a record of or use any form of application or application blank containing questions or entries concerning the race color religious creed ancestry or national origin of any applicant for employment or membership

(2) Print or publish or cause to be printed or published any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership indicating any preference limitation specification or discrimination based upon race color religious creed ancestry or national origin

(3) Establish or follow a policy of denying or limiting through a quota system or otherwise employment or membership opportunities of any group because of the race color religious creed ancestry or national origin of such group

(4) Substantially confine or limit recruitment or hiring of individuals with intent to circumvent the spirit and purpose of this act to any employment agency employment service labor organization training school or training center or any other employe-referring source which services individuals who are predominantely of the same race color religious creed ancestry or national origin

(c) For any labor organization because of the race color religious creed ancestry or national origin of any individual to deny full and equal membership rights to any individual or otherwise to discriminate against such individuals with respect to hire tenure terms conditions or privileges of employment or any other matter directly cr indirectly related to employment

(d) For any employer employment agency or labor organization to discriminate in any manner against any individual because such individual has opposed any practice forbidden by this act or because such individual has made a charge testified or assisted in any manner in any investigation proceeding or hearing under this act

(e) For any person whether or not an employer employment agency labor organization or employe to aid abet incite compel or coerce the doing of any act declared by this section to be an unlawful employment practice or to obstruct or prevent any person from complying within the provisions of this act or any order issued thereunder or to attempt directly or indirectly to commit any act declared by this section to be unlawful employment practice

(f) For any employment agency to fail or refuse to classify properly refer for employment or otherwise to discriminate against any individual because of his race color religious creed ancestry or national origin

(g) For any individual seeking employment to publish or cause to be published any advertisement which specifies or in any manner expresses his race color religious creed ancestry or national origin or in any manner expresses a limitation or preference as to the race color religious creed ancestry or national origin of any prospective employer

Section 6 Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission There shall be and there is hereby established an independent administrative commission for the administration of this act which shall be known as the "Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission" and which is hereinafter referred to the "Commission"

Said Commission shall consist of five members to be known as Commissioners who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate and each of whom shall hold office for a term of five years or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified Provided however That in making the first appointments to said Commission one member shall be appointed for a term of one year for a term of two years one for a term of three years one for a term of four years and

one for a term of five years Vacancies occurring in an office of a member of the Commission by expiration of term death resignation removal or for any other reason shall be filled in the manner aforesaid for the balance of that term

Subject to the provisions of this act the Commission shall have all the powers and shall perform the duties generally vested in and imposed upon administrative boards and commissions by the act approved the ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P L 177) known as "The Administrative Code of one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine" and its amendments and shall be subject to all the provisios of such Code which apply generally to administrative boards and commissions

The Governor shall designate one of the members of the Commission to be its chairman who shall preside at all meetings of the Commission and perform all the duties and functions of the chairman thereof The Commission may designate one of its members to act as chairman during the absence or incapacity of the chairman and when so acting the member so designated shall have and perform all the powers and duties of the chairman of the Commission but shall not receive any additional compensation for so acting

Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for transacting business and a majority vote of those present at any meeting shall be sufficient for any official action taken by the Commission

The chairman of the Commission shall receive a salary of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per annum and each of the other members shall receive a salary of elevn thousand five hundred dollars ($11,500) per annum

The Commission shall adopt an official seal by which its acts and proceeding shall be authenticated and of which the courts shall take judicial notice The certificate of the chairman of the Commission under the seal of the Commission and attested by the secretary shall be accepted in evidence in any judicial proceeding in any court of this Commonwealth as adequate and sufficient proof of the acts and proceedings of the Commission therein certified to

Section 7 Powers and Duties of the Commission The Commission shall have the following powers and duties

(a) To establish and maintain a central office in the City of Harrisburg

(b) To meet and function at any place within the Commonwealth

(c) To appoint such attorneys and other employes and agents as it may deem necessary fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law and prescribe their duties

(d) To adopt promulgate amend and rescind rules and regulations to effectuate the policies and provisions of this act

(e) To formulate policies to effectuate the purposes of this act and make recommendations to agencies and officers of the Commonwealth or political subdivisions of government or board department commission or school district thereof to effectuate such policies

(f) To initiate receive investigate and pass upon complaints charging unlawful employment practices

(g) To hold hearings subpoena witnesses compel their attendance administer oaths take testimony of any person under oath or affirmation and in connection therewith to require the production for examination of any books and papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question before the Commission The Commission may make rules as to the issuance of subpoenas by individual Commissioners In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County or any court of common pleas within the jurisdiction of which the hearing is to be held or the said person charged with contumacy or refusal to obey is found resides or transacts business upon application by the Commission may issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Commission there to produce documentary evidence if so ordered or there to give evidence touching the matter in question and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof

No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing records correspondence documents or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Commission or of any individual Commissioner on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction matter or thing concerning which he is compelled after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination to testify or produce evidence except that such person so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying The immunity herein provided shall extend only to natural persons so compelled to testify

(h) To inspect upon request such records of the Commonwealth or any political subdivision board department commission or school district thereof as it may deem necessary or advisable to carry into effect the provisions of this act

(i) To utilize voluntary and uncompensated services of private individuals and organizations as may from time to time be offered and needed

(j) To create such advisory agencies and conciliation councils local or state-wide as will aid in effectuating the purposes of this act The Commission may itself or it may empower these agencies and councils to (1) study the problems of discrimination in all or specific fields of human relationships when based on race color religious creed ancestry or national origin and (2) foster through community effort or otherwise good will among the groups and elements of the population of the State Such agencies and councils may make recommendations to the Commission for the development of policies and procedure in general Advisory agencies and conciliation councils created by the Commission shall be composed of representative citizens serving without pay but with reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses and the Commission may make provision for technical and clerical assistance to such agencies and councils and for the payment of the expenses of such assistance

(k) To isue such publications and such results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote good will and minimize or eliminate discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin

(l) From time to time but not less than once a year to report to the Legislature and the Governor describing in detail the investigations proceedings and hearings it has conducted and their outcome the decisions it has rendered and the other work performed by it and make recommendations for such further legislation concerning abuses and discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin as may be desirable

Section 8 Educational Program

(a) In order to eliminate prejudice among the various racial religious and nationality groups in this Commonwealth and to further good will among such groups the Commission in cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction is authorized to prepare a comprehensive educational program designed for the students of the schools in this Commonwealth and for all other residents thereof in order to eliminate prejudice against such groups

(b) The Commission is hereby authorized to accept contributions from any person to assist in the effectuation of this section and may seek and enlist the cooperation of private charitable religious labor civic and benevolent organizations for the purpose of this section

Section 9 Procedure Any individual claiming to be aggressive by an alleged unlawful employment practice may by himself or his attorney-at-law make sign and file with the Commission a verified complaint in writing which shall state the name and address of the person employer labor organization or employment agency alleged to have committed the unlawful employment practice complained of and which shall set forth the particu-

lars thereof and contain such other information as may be required by the Commission The Commission upon its own initiative the Attorney General or any organization which has as one of its purposes the combatting of discrimination or of promoting full free or equal employment opportunities may in like manner make sign and file such complaint Any employer whose employes or some of them refuse or threaten to comply with the provisions of this act may file with the Commission a verified complaint asking for assistance by conciliation or other remedial action

After the filing of any complaint or whenever there is reason to believe that an unlawful employment practice has been committed the chairman of the Commission shall designate one of the Commissioners to make with the assistance of the Commission's staff a prompt investigation in connection therewith

If such Commissioner shall determine after such investigation that no probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the complaint the Commission shall within ten days from such determination cause to be issued and served upon the complainant written notice of such determination and the said complainant or his attorney may within ten days after such service file with the Commission a written request for a preliminary hearing before the Commission to determine probable cause for crediting the allegations of the complainant If such Commisisoner shall determine after such investigation that probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the complaint he shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unlawful employment practice complained of by conference conciliation and persuasion The members of the Commission and its staff shall not disclose what has transpired in the couse of such endeavors provided that the Commission may publish the facts in the case of any complaint which has been dismissed and the terms of conciliation when the complaint has been adjusted without disclosing the identity of the parties involved

In case of failure so to eliminate such practice or in advance thereof if in the judgment of the Commission circumstances so warrant the Commission shall cause to be issued and served a written notice together with a copy of such complaint as the same may have been amended requiring the person employer labor organization or employment agency named in such complaint hereinafter referred to as respondent to answer the charges of such complaint at a hearing before the Commission at a time and place to be specified in such notice The place of any such hearing shall be at the office of the Commission or such other place as may be designated by it

The case in support of the complaint shall be presented before the Commission by one of its attorneys or agents and the Commissioner who shall have previously made the investigation shall not participate in the hearing except as a witness nor shall he participate in the deliberations of the Commission in such case and the aforesaid endeavors at conciliation shall not be received in evidence The respondent may file a written verified answer to the complaint and appear at such hearing in person or otherwise with or without counsel and submit testimony The complainant may likewise appear at such hearing in person or otherwise with or without counsel and submit testimony The Commission or the complainant shall have the power reasonably and fairly to amend any complaint and the respondent shall have like power to amend his answer The Commission shall not be bound by the strict rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity The testimony taken at the hearing shall be under oath and be transcribed

If upon all the evidence at the hearing the Commission shall find that a respondent has engaged in or is engaging in any unlawful employment practice as defined in this act the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such respondent an order requiring such respondent to cease and desist from such unlawful employment practice and to take such affirmative action including but not limited to hiring reinstatement or upgrading of employes with or without back pay admission or restoration to membership in any respondent labor organization as in the judgment of the Commission will effectuate the purposes of this act and including a requirement for report of the manner of compliance If upon all the evidence the Commission shall find that a respondent has not engaged in any such unlawful employment practice the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on the complainant an order dismissing the said complaint as to such respondent

The Commission shall establish rules or practice to govern expedite and effecuate the foregoing procedure and its own actions thereunder Any complaint filed pursuant to this section must be so filed within six months after the alleged act of discrimination

Section 10 Enforcement and Judicial Review The complainant the Attorney General or the Commission may secure enforcement of the order of the Commission or other appropriate relief by the court of common pleas of the county where the unlawful employment practice shall have occurred or where any person required in the order to cease and desist from an unlawful employment practice or to take any affirmative action resides or transacts business Such proceeding shall be initiated by the filing of a petition in such court together with a transcript of the record of the hearing before the Commission and issuance and service of a copy of said petition as in proceedings in equity The court shall have the power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper and to make and enter upon the pleadings testimony and proceedings set forth in such transcript an order or decree enforcing modifying and enforcing as so modified or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Commission and the jurisdiction of the court shall not be limited by acts pertaining to equity jurisdiction of the courts

Any final order made by the Commission may be reviewed upon certiorari by the said court of common pleas No certiorari shall be allowed unless application therefor be made by the Attorney General or by the person aggrieved by the final order of the Commission within thirty (30) days from the date of service of the order nor unless notice in writing of the application with a copy of the application shall have been given to all parties to the proceedings before the Commission at their last known address and to the Commission by service at the office of the Commission at Harrisburg The evidence presented to the Commission together with its findings and the order issued thereon shall be certified by the Commission to said court of common pleas as its return The allowance of a writ of certiorari to review any order of the Commission shall not supersede or stay such order unless the court of common pleas shall so direct

No objection that has not been urged before the Commission shall be considered by the court unless failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances Any party may move the court to remit the case to the Commission in the interest of justice for the purpose of adducing additional specified and material evidence and seeking findings thereon provided he shows reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence before the Commission

The court shall hear the matter as expeditiously as possible on the record certified by the Commission The findings of the Commission as to facts shall be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole After hearing the court shall affirm the adjudication unless it shall find that the same is in violation of the constitutional rights of the aggrieved or is not in accordance with law or that the order was made without reasonable notice of the hearing or without reasonable opportunity for testimony or argument to be heard but no order shall be set aside in whole or in part for any irregularity or informality in the proceedings of the Commission If the adjudication by the Commission is not affirmed the court may set aside or modify it in whole or in part or may remand the proceedings to the Commission for further disposition in accordance with the order of the court

The Commission shall be deemed a party to the review of any order by a write of certiorari of any court

The Commission's copy of the testimony shall be available at all reasonable times to all parties for examination without cost and for the purpose of enforcement or judicial review of the order The case shall be heard without requirement of printing

The jurisdiction of the court of common pleas of the proper county as aforesaid shall be exclusive and its final order or decree shall be subject to review by the Superior Court upon appeal within thirty days of the filing of such decision The said Superior Court shall affirm the order of the court of common pleas unless it shall find that the same is in violation of the constitutional rights of the appellant or is not in accordance with law or that the appellant had been deprived of reasonable notice of hearing or of reasonable opportunity to be heard or that any finding of fact made by the Commission and necessary to support its adjudication is not supported by substantial evidence on the record as a whole

Section 11 Penalties Any person who shall wilfully resist prevent impede or interfere with the Commission its members agents or agencies in the performance of duties pursuant to this act or shall wilfully violate an order of the Commission shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days or both in the discretion of the court but procedure for the review of an order shall not be deemed to be such wilful conduct

Section 12 Construction and Exclusiveness of Remedy

(a) The provisions of this act shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of the purposes thereof and any law inconsistent with any provisions hereof shall not apply

(b) Nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to repeal any of the provisions of any municipal ordinance municipal charter or of any law of this Commonwealth relating to discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin but as to acts declared unlawful by section five of this act the procedure herein provided shall while pending be exclusive and the final determination therein shall exclude any other action civil or criminal based on the same grievance of the complainant concerned If such complainant institutes any action based on such grievance without resorting to the procedure provided in this act he may not subsequently resort to the procedure herein

Section 13 Separability If any clause sentence paragraph or part of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall for any reason be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid such judgment shall not affect impair or invalidate the remainder of this act nor the application of such clause sentence paragraph or part to other persons or circumstances but shall be confined in its operation to the clause sentence paragraph or part thereof and to the persons or circumstances directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such provisions not been included or such persons or circumstances been expressly excluded from their coverage

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. RIGBY and Mr. VAUGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, line 2 of Title, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 2, page 3, line 6, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 3, page 3, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 9, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 17, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 12, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 18, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 5, page 8, line 1, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 7, page 13, line 8, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 8, by inserting after "ancestry" age

Amend Sec. 12, page 23, line 12, by inserting after "ancestry" age

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. RIGBY. Mr. Speaker, I want it clearly understood here today that I have no quarrel with fair employment practice, for I believe that no person nor groups of persons should be discriminated against in receiving employment for the reason of race, color, religious creed, ancestry or national origin. Nor, Mr. Speaker, do I believe that any American worker should be discriminated against because he has reached the age of 40 or more. We have a large segment of American workers who, I might say, during our emergency carried the load for this country and in case of another emergency they would be called upon to carry the load once again.

These amendments were introduced to make a good bill a better bill. I do believe the bill in its present form does not cover enough, does not have a wide enough latitude. If these amendments are defeated we are telling a large segment of the American workers that we are no longer interested in their welfare and I do not believe the feeling of the Members is such.

I repeat that I have no quarrel with FEPC and if these amendments should be turned down, it will not make much difference whether you be black or white, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, or what your national ancestry might be, you will be denied the equal rights to seek employment and certainly, Mr. Speaker, that is not the American way.

I am going to ask the Members of this House to vote favorably on these amendments because I certainly think it is the American way of doing things.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Rigby.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Allegheny Mr. Rigby permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. RIGBY. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. May I ask the gentleman whether he stated a moment ago that he favors a Fair Employment Practice bill?

Mr. RIGBY. That is right. I voted for it in 1951.

Mr. READINGER. May I ask the gentleman whether he has made a study, or is any study available at this time relative to the effect of putting "age" in this bill as a discriminating factor?

Mr. RIGBY. I do not believe that this would require extensive study. I believe that certainly just common good judgment would tell you that we all know that where you find most discrimination is on account of age.

I come from a highly industrial section, I come in contact with a great many people. I have had very few cases or heard of very few cases, where anybody has been discriminated against only on age and if you are past the age of 40 you can't even buy a job.

Mr. READINGER. Does the gentleman know what effect, if any, this addition to the bill would have on existing policies concerning pension plans for employees in the state of Pennsylvania?

Mr. RIGBY. I do not believe it should have any effect or do anything that would hurt.

Mr. READINGER. Does the gentleman admit that certain industries require persons who are more physically fit than other industries?

Mr. RIGBY. Well, physically fit, yes. That is right, physically fit. I would certainly agree that if a person is not physically fit to hold a particular job that he would not be hired for it, whether he be black or white, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, and I do not believe if he is not physically fit that he would even apply for the job.

Mr. READINGER. Would the gentleman admit that age might be a very important factor in determining personnel for heavy industry such as steel, coal and so forth?

Mr. RIGBY. Well, we still come back as to whether you are physically fit. You wouldn't take a 100-pound man and put him in a steel mill or a coal mine. But I certainly believe there are certain jobs that he could perform and do well.

Mr. READINGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking the membership of this House to vote down this amendment. I do not think there is a man or woman in this House who does not have complete sympathy with people who have arrived at the age where it is difficult to obtain employment.

But there are so many factors involved in the determination of whether a certain industry should or should not employ people over a certain age, which are not present when determining the question of whether a person of a certain origin, ancestry, nationality or color is involved that I think we are doing a disservice to the people who have advocated the passage of a Fair Employment Practice Commission bill for years. Certainly those people who are interested in minority groups, who have been discriminated against in seeking employment, have not completely forgotten the fact that many of their people are getting older every year and someday will be faced with the problem of whether or not they can get a certain job despite their age.

This matter of age might seem to Mr. Rigby a very simple thing but let us see what happens if this amendment goes into the bill, and becomes part of the law.

The man might be 70 years of age, in good health; he might know there is an opening in a refrigeration plant, so he goes and asks for the job. Perhaps that company has a policy that they will not take anyone over the age of 45 or 50, because perhaps by experience they know that the infirmities of age, when related to a business of that kind or, we will say, where the employe goes in and out of refrigerators, from one temperature to another temperature daily or many times a day, would lead to arthritis or many other ailments. That to me would be a very good reason why the employer would not want to employ a person of the age of 70.

So what happens? Under this bill that is amended concerning the word "age" this individual could go to the Commission or its representatives and complain that he was discriminated against because he was 70 years of age. The employer might have the most excellent reasons for having turned him down for the job so that the Commission or its representative would eventually say, "We agree one hundred per cent, you should not be made to take this man." But what has happened in the meantime? The employer or his employes have been put to the expense and the time necessary to substantiate the reason why they did not give the 70 year old man the job. I say you are complicating this thing beyond all reasonable requirements if you insert now the word "age."

I call to your attention the fact that this is the first time that I know of where age was offered as an amendment to a FEPC bill. The fact of your color, the fact of your origin, your nationality, and so forth is a fixed thing, and of course your age is a fixed thing too, but I say if three people apply for a job and they are all physically fit and competent to do that job, a person should not be discriminated against because of his color or his creed. But if another person who is away up in years applies for that same job, I say a lot of different facts are involved. It is not a matter of discriminating because they do not like people over the age of 40 or they do not like people over the age of 50 or 60. I think industry has made a study of these things and in many instances has very excellent reasons for not wanting to employ a person over a certain age, and I think one of the surest ways to kill this bill, if that is the desire of anybody, is to vote for this amendment and insert this as a factor of discrimination.

I am asking the membership of this House to vote against this amendment. I call attention to the fact that if anybody wants to introduce a separate bill making age a factor in discrimination, that can easily be done. It can be studied, it can be thought out carefully and we will not complicate and ruin the effect of this piece of legislation by putting it in this bill.

Mr. RIGBY. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to Section 3, page 3, starting at line 11, where it reads "Section 3. Right to freedom from discrimination in employment. The opportunity for an individual to employment for which he is qualified———"

I would also like to call to the attention of the Majority Leader that the state of Massachusetts passed an FEPC bill including age. I understand it was passed by referendum and I understand the bill is working very

successfully there. I believe it would do the same in Pennsylvania. It passed in 1950.

Mr. READINGER. I have been informed that Massachusetts had an FEPC bill on it's statute books which was in operation and that some years after, I don't know if it was one year, two years, or five years, the factor of age was added. I would be happy if the gentleman had available today the terms of the Massachusetts bill.

For example, does it speak of age 40; does it speak of age 50; does it differentiate between industries? I say we do not have that information here. That is why I asked him at the beginning of our discussion whether he had any study available or had made a study of this matter himself. I believe he said that he did not.

The fact that some other state has an FEPC bill with age as a factor does certainly not mean that he is creating the same type of a statute in this state by his proposed amendment.

Mr. RIGBY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the Majority Leader that I have written to the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, asking for a copy of the bill, and if the Majority Leader would be willing to postpone this bill I would be glad to furnish him with the copy of it when I get it.

Mr. READINGER. I will not be willing to postpone action on this bill, Mr. Speaker. I believe the gentleman has had several years' time in which to get this bill that he is speaking about, and I do not think now we should wait for its arrival.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. RIGBY and Mr. TOMPKINS and were as follows:

YEAS—82

Agnew,	Gibb,	Leisey,	Smith, C. C.,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Light,	Spencer,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Steckel,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Stevenson,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Markley,	Stoner,
Boies,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Strausser,
Bower,	Helm,	Miller,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Henzel,	Moody,	Thompson,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Moscrip,	Tompkins,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Murphy,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Horst,	Murray, H. P.,	Varner,
Cooper,	Houk,	Murray, P. G.,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Naugle,	Wall,
Donahue,	Johnson,	Ogilvie,	Waterhouse,
Donaldson,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Parry,	Weidner,
Down,	Jump,	Price,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kehler,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Erb,	Kent,	Rigby,	Wood,
Eshleman,	Knecht,	Royer,	Young,
Frost,	Kratz,	Rubin,	Ziegler,
George,	Kromer,		

NAYS—107

Adam,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Meholchick,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mihm,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Hass,	Mills,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Heavey,	Monroe,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Holt,	Moran,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bonner,	Jones, G. E.,	Muldowney,	Stank,
Boory,	Kamyk,	Mullen,	Stebbins,
Brennan, A. P.,	Keller,	Munley,	Stephens,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kolankiewicz,	Murray, J. J.,	Stone,
Breth,	Kubacki,	Musto,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Lafore,	Needham,	Taylor,
Capano,	Lawyer,	Olsen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Leiby,	O'Neil,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Leonard,	Pacchioli,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Leven,	Pashley,	Wallace,
Curwood,	Limper,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Lippincott,	Pettigrew,	Wargo,
Farabaugh,	Lopresti,	Polaski,	Wescott,
Filo,	Lovett,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Fineman,	Lutty,	Pomeroy,	Whitenight,
Flint,	Maxwell,	Readinger,	Williams,
Floyd,	McCann,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	McCormack,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Foster,	McGee,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	McKeever,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—21

Blair,	Frank,	Kline,	Paulhamus,
Branca,	Gibson,	Kooker,	Sigman,
Breisch,	Greenwood,	Kornick,	Snider,
Comer,	Guss,	McInroy,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Metz,	Willaredt,
Ewing,			

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, line 2, of title, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 2, page 3, line 6, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 3, page 3, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 9, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 17, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 12, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 18, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 5, page 8, line 1, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 7, page 13, line 8, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 9, by inserting before "or" physical handicap

Amend Sec. 8, page 14, line 12, by inserting after "ligious" physical handicapped

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, this amendment provides that "physically handicapped" be added to this bill.

I know in past sessions there have been separate bills introduced to take care of the physically handicapped, that they should not be discriminated against. They are a group, those who are disabled through no fault of their own, and they are entitled to work.

Great educational programs have been in process over the years—in the last eight or ten years as you know—to get the physically handicapped back to work. I see no reason why, while we are dealing with the question of discrimination of groups, a physically handicapped person, who is capable of performing a job, should be rejected just because of his physical disability.

Among these physically handicapped today, of course, we have a great number of ex-service men. Why we shall say to an ex-service man or a physically handicapped person, we do not want you because of your physical disability even though you can do the job, I do not know.

For that reason I have introduced this amendment relating to the physically handicapped and would ask that you vote "aye" in favor of this particular amendment.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. TOMPKINS. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman was a Member during the 1953 session when an FEPC bill passed this House, may I inquire whether the gentleman at that session introduced this amendment to that bill or sought to have it put into the bill?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I did not. I see no relationship to that question in this particular amendment here today.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman vote for the FEPC bill that passed in the 1953 session?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, no sir. That has nothing to do with this particular bill. I stated my reasons in full at that time and you will find it in the Journal of 1953.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, but the gentleman did not make any effort to insert the factor of physically handicapped in that bill, did he?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, at that time I did not, and I see no relation to this particular bill.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members of the House to vote down this amendment.

The gentleman who has offered it, in my opinion, is not in sympathy with any FEPC bill, and it is my opinion that the more amendments he could succeed in inserting in this bill to make it impossible, or at least very difficult of administration, the more it would suit his purpose.

As I said concerning the aged, the people who are getting old, all of us have a great deal of sympathy and consideration for people who are getting old or who are physically handicapped. We want to see them employed. We passed numerous bills in this House seeking to do something to help the physically handicapped, but the FEPC bill is not the place for it.

Every time you insert something more in this particular type of legislation, upon which somebody can make a claim of discrimination because of things other than race, color and creed, you are making the task of my commission that would have to administer it practically impossible. You will make life so burdensome for all employers that you would probably have employers revolt in the state of Pennsylvania, and perhaps that is one of the best ways to kill this type of legislation.

I say that no matter how deeply we feel toward the physically handicapped we are not doing them any favor by putting this into this bill. I ask that the membership vote down the amendment.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want it distinctly understood by the Members of this House and by the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the fact that I voted against the FEPC bill that was in this General Assembly in 1951 and 1953 has absolutely no relationship to my position in connection with FEPC.

I have never been against FEPC, but I have been against the particular pieces of legislation which have been put into this General Assembly for the purpose of accomplishing that purpose. Let that be known to the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Talking about having so much work if we put the physically handicapped into this bill, I wonder where so much of the work has been created? Previous bills decided that we could do the work with three men at an $8000 a year salary. This bill provides for five men with $12,000 a year salary. With such an increased personnel, they ought to be able to handle a few of the other distressed and discriminated against folks in the state of Pennsylvania. I certainly think the physically handicapped are one of these groups, and that we ought to give them consideration.

I would just like to know, and I would like to ask the Majority Leader at this time, just exactly what his understanding of the definition of discrimination is?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Readinger, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

I have head the question, Mr. Speaker. I would say that under this bill it is unlawful to discriminate against a person because of race, color, religious creed, ancestry or national origin. It is on page 5 of the bill, lines 8 and 9.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, the bill says that. I am asking the Majority Leader his definition or understanding of discrimination.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, there are so many types of discrimination that it would be impossible to answer the gentleman's question without spending the next two hours on this microphone. But we are only dealing here with the discrimination spoken about in the FEPC Bill bearing House Bill No. 229.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that the gentleman wants to limit his definition to the various factors contained in House Bill No. 229?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, that is all we are concerned with, the factors involved in House Bill 229.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, Mr. Speaker, I am concerned with more than that. If we are to eliminate discrimination in employment because of certain disabilities or because of certain groups or classes and so forth, why do we not do that?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman asking me?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, after all the physically handicapped and aged persons get just as hungry as anyone else that I know of.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman asking me?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, my answer to the gentleman would be that no employer discriminates against a person who is physically handicapped. He uses the man or the woman if he can, depending upon what type of business he is in. If the person's eyes are good and they might fit well in his employment, then he employs them. He does not care if they have a club foot or a cleft palate. On the other hand, if a person is in a different type of business which requires two good strong hands, he cannot employ someone with only one hand.

I say that is the answer to the problem that you are raising right now—the physically handicapped. Employers by and large do employ people who are physically handicapped if they can fit into their industry or their particular occupation. We do not need them in this bill and we should not have them in this bill.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, does that not apply to all the other classes that are in the bill? Are they not only supposed to hire them if they are capable of filling the classified job that they apply for?

Mr. READINGER. That is correct, Mr. Speaker. They are supposed to employ them if they are capable of doing it. But apparently the studies have shown very clearly that even though they are completely capable of doing the work they are required to do if they are employed, they are being discriminated against not because they cannot do the work, not because they are physically well or not well, but because of their nationality, their color, or their creed.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, how about the physically handicapped that can do the job and they will not hire them because they are physically handicapped?

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. TOMPKINS and Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH and were as follows:

YEAS—71

Agnew,	Guthrie,	Leisey,	Royer,
Ashton,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Light,	Rubin,
Auker,	Haudenshield,	Lippincott,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Helm,	Magee,	Steckel,
Bower,	Henzel,	Mahan,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hewitt,	Markley,	Stroup,
Brown,	Hocker,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Connelly,	Horst,	Miller,	Varner,
Davis,	Houk,	Moody,	Vaughan,
Donahue,	Isaacs,	Moscrip	Wall,
Donaldson,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Weidner,
Erb,	Jump,	Naugle,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wilt,
Frost,	Kent,	Parry,	Wood,
George,	Knecht,	Price,	Young,
Gibb,	Kratz,	Pursley,	Ziegler,
Gramlich,	Kromer,	Rigby,	

NAYS—110

Adam,	Gaffney,	Meholchick,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Mihm,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Mills,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Goldstein,	Monroe,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stank,
Bell,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stebbins,
Boles,	Holt,	Munley,	Stone,
Bonner,	Jones, G. E.,	Murphy,	Strausser,
Boory,	Kamyk,	Murray, J. J.,	Swartz,
Brennan, A. P.,	Kolankiewicz,	Musto,	Taylor,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kubacki,	Needham,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Lafore,	Olsen,	Thompson,
Capano,	Lawyer,	O'Neil,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Leiby,	Pacchioli,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Leonard,	Pashley,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Leven,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Cooper,	Limper,	Pettigrew,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Lopresti,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lovett,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Pomeroy,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Maxwell,	Readinger,	Williams,
Fineman,	McCann,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flint,	McCormack,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Floyd,	McGee,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	McKeever,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Foster,	McLaughlin,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frascella,	McWherter,	Rudisill,	

NOT VOTING—29

Blair,	Ehrgood,	Kehler,	Sigman,
Branca,	Ewing,	Kline,	Snider,
Breisch,	Frank,	Kooker,	Spencer,
Breth,	Gibson,	Kornick,	Stephens,
Bullen,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Comer,	Guss.	Metz,	Toomey,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Paulhamus,	Verona,
			Willaredt.

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, line 2 of Title, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 2, page 3, line 6, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 3, page 3, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 9, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 17, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 12, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 18, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 5, page 8, line 1, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 7, page 13, line 8, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" selective service status

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 9, by inserting before "or" selective service status

Amend Sec. 8, page 14, line 12, by inserting after "ligious" selective service

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, this is just a simple amendment, to take in another class in the Commonwealth that has arisen during the period since the last war. It is with us today, and we don't know how long it is likely to continue. Here is a group young, vigorous, physically able, capable of performing work, and occupations, and so forth, otherwise they would never have been classified 1A by a Selective Service Board. Yet how many of those men who go out today to look for work cannot get work because of that 1A classification. Employers do not want to take them on because they do not know when they are likely to be called into service.

We are worried about the youth today, we are worried about juvenile delinquency, we are worried about that section of our society, and what is going to happen to us. Certainly I think this group of individuals should be accorded the privilege of being able to get a job when they apply for one. That is the purpose of this amendment, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. May I interrogate the gentleman from Cameron?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. TOMPKINS. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell me whether he knows whether the Selective Service Act was in effect during the Session of 1953?

Mr. TOMPKINS. I believe it was, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Will the gentleman advise me whether or not selective service was a factor of discrimination in the 1953 FEPC bill which passed this House?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Whether it was there to the extent it is today or not, I couldn't say, but what 1953 has to do with this bill I don't know.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the Majority Floor Leader?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The Majority Floor Leader will proceed to interrogate himself.

Mr. READINGER. I shall be very happy to interrogate myself.

The SPEAKER. The Majority Floor Leader will proceed to interrogate himself; it will be an intelligent interrogation.

Mr. READINGER. I was just about to observe, Mr. Speaker, that I will be talking to myself soon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman could not talk to a nicer fellow. Will the temporary Majority Leader consent to be interrogated?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. When he gets tired talking to himself, he may interrogate me.

Mr. READINGER. May I ask the Minority Leader whether during the 1953 Session when he was the Majority Leader the civil service status of a person was included as a discriminating factor in the FEPC bill passed during that Session?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I believe the gentleman means selective service.

Mr. READINGER. Selective service, I mean.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. At that time, being a bipartisan Speaker and not being too interested in either of the sides and trying to be honestly bipartisan, I couldn't answer the gentleman.

Mr. READINGER. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I am thinking of the 1951 Session.

Mr. CHARLES C. Smith. What was the gentleman's question? Would he repeat it? I didn't hear it quite clearly.

Mr. READINGER. Whether the FEPC bill that was introduced by the majority side at that time included selective service status as a factor?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would be able to answer the gentleman's question truthfully that it was not, but, nevertheless, if we were in error at that time, we don't intend to be in error at this time.

Mr. READINGER. I thank the gentleman.

May I interrogate the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. JOHNSON. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Will the gentleman advise me whether the FEPC bill which passed during the 1953 Session when he was the Majority Floor Leader, included as a factor of discrimination the selective service status of individuals?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, the bill passed did not have selective service in it as an item of discrimination.

Mr. READINGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment offered is so politically obvious that I do not think I need do more than ask the Members of this House to vote against it. What was good enough for you in 1953 is good enough for us at this time.

This is a factor which again should not be inserted in a bill of this type. As the gentleman well knows, there have been many persons who have been in Class 1A who have been turned down for certain jobs and usually the reason for turning down an applicant in that class is because the job itself requires a training period of several years. There are very few employers who wish to make an investment in a boy who is about to be called into the service under the law of this nation when several years of expensive training are necessary to use that person. It is an unfortunate situation, I agree with you, but to put that into this bill by way of an amendment is just another way to kill a good FEPC bill.

I am asking the entire membership, including the minority which voted for the bill without this amendment in it, to vote this amendment down.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I still cannot understand the relation of the 1951 and 1953 FEPC bills to the one that is now before us. Because we made a mistake in 1951 and 1953 by having omitted selective service status is no reason why we should continue that mistake. I can assure you that if I am a Member of the majority here in 1957 I certainly will insist upon selective service status being incorporated into any FEPC bill that the Republican Party will sponsor.

Mr. READINGER. I would suggest that we would be happy to take the same roll call as on the last amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the Minority Floor Leader does not desire to take the same roll call. The question recurs,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Charles C. Smith and were as follows:

YEAS—76.

Agnew,	Gibb,	Leisey,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Lippincott,	Spencer,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Steckel,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Stoner,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Brown,	Henzel,	Miller,	Toomey,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Varner,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Horst,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Donahue,	Houk,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Down,	Johnson,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Parry,	Wilt,
Erb,	Jump,	Price,	Wood,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Pursley,	Worley,
Frost,	Kratz,	Rigby,	Young,
George,	Kromer,	Royer,	Ziegler,

NAYS—108.

Adam,	Frascella,	McWherter,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	Meholchick,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Mihm,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Mills,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Goldstein,	Monroe,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Sherman,
Boies,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bonner,	Holt,	Mullen,	Stank,
Boory,	Jones, G. E.,	Munley,	Stebbins,
Brennan, A. P.,	Kamyk,	Murphy,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kolankiewicz,	Murray, J. J.,	Strausser,
Breth,	Kubacki,	Musto,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Lafore,	Needham,	Taylor,
Capano,	Lawyer,	Olsen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Leiby,	O'Neil,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Leonard,	Pacchioli,	Toll,
Cochran,	Leven,	Pashley,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Limper,	Petrosky,	Wallace,
Curwood,	Lopresti,	Pettigrew,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Lovett,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Polen,	Welsh,
Filo,	Maxwell,	Pomeroy,	Wheeler,
Fineman,	McCann,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Flint,	McCormack,	Reibman,	Williams,
Floyd,	McGee,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	McKeever,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	McLaughlin,	Rosen,	Andrews, Speaker

NOT VOTING—26.

Blair,	Greenwood,	Knecht,	Sigman,
Branca,	Guss,	Kooker,	Snider,
Breisch,	Heavey,	Kornick,	Stephens,
Comer,	Jenkins,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Dougherty,	Kehler,	Metz,	Verona,
Ewing,	Kent,	Paulhamus,	Willaredt,
Frank,	Kline,		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, line 2 of title, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry.' sex

Amend Sec. 2, page 3, line 6, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 3, page 3, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 9, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 5, line 17, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 5, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 12, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 6, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 14, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, line 18, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 5, page 8, line 1, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 7, page 13, line 8, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 2, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 7, page 14, line 8, by inserting after "ancestry" sex

Amend Sec. 8, page 14, line 12, by inserting after "ligious" sex

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Democratic platform, at least the one that got into my hands and the one I saw in the paper, stated that they would provide that women in industry would receive equal pay for equal work. I am wondering why they stopped there and say that women should not have the same rights in connection with job opportunities as they do with pay. If we are going to be fair to the women, let us be fair to them.

Furthermore, borrowing a phrase from my good friend, Mr. Lovett over there, the charter of the United Nations takes due recognition that there should be no discrimination in sex. Certainly while we are dealing with groups and as long as women are capable of performing the job, I do not know why we should not include them.

Of course, we are talking here principally of women, but by the same token maybe a man can do a job in a woman's factory. Why should we say that the man should not be employed to do their job if he is capable of doing it? He should not be discriminated against there on account of his sex. I believe while we are on the subject of discrimination that sex should be added as a feature of this bill.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment I approach with the utmost fear and trepidation. Being a happily married man, I certainly would hate to have my wife misunderstand what I am about to say, because I certainly am not against women and I do not believe the gentleman from Cameron is, but he has just said he is not against men either. It seems obvious that this is just another device to scuttle the FEPC bill by making it impossible of administration that I must again ask the membership of this House to vote down this amendment.

None of us like to see women discriminated against, or men discriminated against, by an employer. I think by and large most employers, if they pick any particular sex, pick that sex which is best suited to the industry.

But while I am asking the membership to vote against this amendment, we certainly hope that the women of Pennsylvania do not think that we are against sex.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask for a roll call on this amendment and I would be willing to take the previous roll call if it is satisfactory to the Members of the House.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say to the gentleman, Mr. Thompson, that I certainly would like to be fair. The ladies in my mind seem to get along pretty well with the men, and I think we are being perfectly fair in this thing. I do not see any need for Mr. Thompson to get excited and think that sex is not being taken care of in this particular legislation.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, in order that I might not have a mistaken identity, my name ends in "kins." The one with the "son" sits right down there, from Pittsburgh.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Cameron for his willingness to accept the previous roll call. The Clerk will call the roll.

On the question recurring

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Charles C. Smith and were as follows:

YEAS—75.

Agnew,	Gibb,	Leisey,	Smith, C. C.,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Light,	Spencer,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Steckel,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Stoner,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Markley,	Stroup,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Miller,	Toomey,
Brown,	Henzel,	Moody,	Varner,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Moscrip,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Davis,	Horst,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Donahue,	Houk,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Down,	Johnson,	Parry,	Wilt,
Ehrgood,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Price,	Wood,
Erb,	Jump,	Pursley,	Worley,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Rigby,	Young,
Frost,	Kratz,	Royer,	Ziegler,
George,	Kromer,	Rubin,	

NAYS—109.

Adam,	Frascella,	McLaughlin,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	McWherter,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Meholchick,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Goldstein,	Mills,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Monroe,	Sherman,
Boies,	Hass,	Moran,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bonner,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Stank,
Boory,	Jones, G. E.,	Mullen,	Stebbins,
Brennan, A. P.,	Kamyk,	Munley,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kolankiewicz,	Murphy,	Strausser,
Breth,	Kubacki,	Murray, J. J.,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Lafore,	Needham,	Taylor,
Capano,	Lawyer,	Olsen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Leiby,	O'Neil,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Leonard,	Pacchioli,	Toll,
Cochran,	Leven,	Pashley,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Limper,	Petrosky,	Wallace,
Curwood,	Lippincott,	Pettigrew,	Walsh,
Eilberg,	Lopresti,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Farabaugh,	Lovett,	Polen,	Welsh,
Filo,	Lutty,	Pomeroy,	Wheeler,
Fineman,	Maxwell,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Flint,	McCann,	Reibman,	Williams,
Floyd,	McCormack,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	McGee,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	McKeever,	Rosen,	Andrews, Speaker

NOT VOTING—26.

Blair,	Greenwood,	Knecht,	Paulhamus,
Branca,	Guss,	Kooker,	Sigman,
Breisch,	Heavey,	Kornick,	Snider,
Comer,	Jenkins,	McInroy,	Stephens,
Dougherty,	Kehler,	Metz,	Stevenson,
Ewing,	Kent,	Musto,	Verona,
Frank,	Kline,		Willaredt,

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have another amendment, but I would like the privilege of making a brief statement before I offer the amendment.

The SPEAKER. There being no objections, the gentleman will proceed.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to make an observation at this point.

The bill before us provides for discrimination in connection with race, color, religious creed, ancestry and national origin.

This House has just voted down age, physically handicapped, selective service status and sex.

The SPEAKER. Oh, no! Sex remains.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Not according to the vote of this House. Does anybody want to change their vote? I can come to but one conclusion———

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Sarraf, rise?

Mr. SARRAF. This sex problem really bothers me———

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Allegheny is out of order. The gentleman from Cameron has the floor unless he chooses to yield it.

Mr. SARRAF. I will not ask him to yield it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I just call your attention to the fact that the bill provides for five items in connection with fair employment practices. We have voted down an additional four, and I can come to but one conclusion, that for every minority you try to define a new minority springs up, and once you start tampering with the quality chain reaction sets in.

The Pittsburgh Press in an editorial on May 27, 1951, referred to the then bill, which was similar to this one, as a "forced employment" bill. I come to the conclusion from the vote in this House this afternoon that this is a "preferential" employment bill instead of a fair employment bill.

Mr. Speaker, I would like unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will send his amendments to the desk.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 5, page 7, lines 16 to 19 both inclusive by striking out all of said lines

Amend Sec. 5, page 8, lines 1 and 2 by striking out both of said lines

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to read the section which this amendment purposes to strike out. It is Section 5(g) of the bill which reads as follows:

> "* * * it shall be an unlawful employment practice 1 * * "For any individual seeking employment to publish or cause to be published any advertisement which specifies or in any manner expresses his race color religious creed ancestry or national origin or in any manner expresses a limitation or preference as to the race color religious creed ancestry or national origin of any prospective employer."

Mr. Speaker, I should like to interrogate the Majority Leader.

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire, under the provisions of that Section 5(g) which I have just read, while looking for work would I dare to advertise or disclose that I am an American?

Mr. READINGER. I do not think that would be forbidden.

Mr. TOMPKINS. You do not think it would be forbidden.

Mr. READINGER. That is right.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Then you say that an American has no national ancestry or national origin?

Mr. READINGER. I did not say that. He might have been born in Italy, an Italian citizen, he might have come over here and been naturalized, he might be an American.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, if I should elect or choose to say that I am an American, it would be perfectly all right according to this bill?

Mr. READINGER. I am expressing my personal opinion. I am not voicing the majority's opinion because I do not know what it is. I have not talked to them about it.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, I would like to have a definite answer on that because I want to know whether or not we have Americans in this country.

Mr. READINGER. I suggest the gentleman poll every Member of this House, then, and get his own personal opinion. I have given him mine.

Mr. TOMPKINS. I take it your answer is yes, you would dare to advertise?

Mr. READINGER. My personal opinion is that if I want to say I am John Smith, I want a job, I am an American, I do not think there would be anything wrong with that.

Mr. TOMPKINS. It would not be prohibitive under the provisions of this bill, under this section?

Mr. READINGER. I think not. It does not deal with national origin, it does not deal with ancestry, it does not deal with creed, does not deal with my race or color. It is just a statement of fact.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Aren't you by race an American? Aren't you by national origin, an American?

Mr. READINGER. I am, but I can think of a lot of people who are not.

Mr. TOMPKINS. If you are an American by national origin, then you would be violating the subject of national origin by stating you are an American, would you not?

Mr. READINGER. I would not.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, it seems that you blow both hot and cold. First you say you are an American, then you say by national origin you are an American, but it is not a violation of the bill to say you are an American.

Mr. READINGER. All right, for the purpose of closing the argument, I will agree with you. Now where do we go?

Mr. TOMPKINS. I just want to get your answer. For the purpose of argument you say it would be a violation of the act, is that right?

Mr. READINGER. I did not say that.

Mr. TOMPKINS. What did you agree with?

Mr. READINGER. I agreed that I was an American.

Mr. TOMPKINS. What does that imply?

Mr. READINGER. It implys a great deal. I am very happy and proud to be an American. Everything that it implies.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Your national origin is that of an American?

Mr. READINGER. I say, Mr. Tompkins, the fact that I stated in my advertisement that I am an American does not necessarily mean that is my national origin, because I could have been born in some other country, a citizen of some other country, and become an American citizen by naturalization. When I state the fact then I am an American, it does not mean that was my national origin. If I made the statement that I was born in America and was an American citizen, I would say that is probably forbidden by this bill.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Then you do not think that Americans as such have any national origin?

Mr. READINGER. No, I did not say that. Everybody born here in the United States has his national origin as an American. I say that a statement in a newspaper that John Smith, an American, wants a job does not mean that is his national origin at all. He could have been born in Greece, Italy, Germany, or some other place.

Mr. TOMPKINS. And if an employer asked him that question, that according to your contention would not be a violation of the act?

Mr. READINGER. I do not think it is a violation of the act to ask a person facts about his life, no. When you discriminate and do not employ them because they were born in some other country, then you are violating this act.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, supposing I tell them I was born in America, what happens to me?

Mr. READINGER. You would probably get the job. You are a good man.

Mr. TOMPKINS. What would it do to me under the provisions of this bill? I contend my national origin is that of an American, born in this country. What does that do to me under this bill?

Mr. READINGER. Nothing.

Mr. TOMPKINS. National origin, then does not mean anything?

Mr. READINGER. It is an unfair labor practice for any employment agency under this sub-section to fail or refuse to classify properly, or refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual because of his race, color, religious creed, ancestry, or national origin. I say it is a fact that it is discrimination. For that reason that is forbidden.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Very well. If while looking for work

I should advertise or disclose that I am a Christian, would that be a violation of the provisions of this bill?

Mr. READINGER. Yes, I would say it would, because the bill sets forth religious creed.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Then under Section 9 of the bill, if I should advertise that I am a Christian while looking for work, I would have to confer, conciliate and try to be persuaded that I have no right to profess my faith, is that right?

Mr. READINGER. You would have no right to profess it for the purpose of seeking employment, because the very statement of your creed, your color, and so forth, is specifying a part of you which is the basis for this discrimination which we are trying to eliminate. If you are going to stop employers from discriminating because of race, color and creed, you have to stop the people seeking employment from saying, I want employment because I am white, or because I am colored, or because I am a Jew, or a Catholic, or something else. You do not stop it at one end, you stop it at both ends.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Well, then, I would have to confer, conciliate and try to be persuaded I have no right to say that, according to you?

Mr. READINGER. I presume that under the bill the commission and its representatives could do that to the individual involved, yes.

Mr. TOMPKINS. And if I refuse to do so, then under Section 11 I could be put in jail and fined, is that right?

Mr. READINGER. If you violate any law of this Commonwealth that carries a penalty you can be put in jail or fined. This is no different than any other law that carries a penalty. If you determine by legislative act a certain thing is bad for society and is not to be done and prescribe a penalty, those who choose to violate that order of society as decided by this Legislature will have to suffer the penalty.

Mr. TOMPKINS. While looking for work, would I be allowed to advertise and disclose that I am a citizen under the provisions of this section of the bill?

Mr. READINGER. Which section are you referring to?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Section 5(g), the one I read at the start of this debate.

Mr. READINGER. I do not understand which section the gentleman is referring to?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Section 5, sub-Section g.

Mr. READINGER. On page 7?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Page 7, that is right.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I think not. It does not relate to national origin, color, race, religious creed or ancestry.

Mr. TOMPKINS, Mr. Speaker, then I could advertise that I am a citizen, is that right?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, if you were a citizen, you could, I think. You are speaking impersonally here, I take it, are we not?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, that is right. I am trying to get some information.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, we were not referring to you or to me personally. We are speaking about a person.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, that is right.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be quite proper to state in an ad that I am aged 46, I am aged 21, 22, seeking employment, in certain employment. I see nothing wrong with that and nothing in the bill which would prohibit it.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, age has nothing to do with citizenship rights.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am not speaking of citizenship. I simply commented on another matter which a person could insert in an advertisement seeking employment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would call attention of the gentleman from Berks and the gentleman from Cameron that a debate and interrogation are different. The Chair wishes they would interrogate and then debate.

The gentleman from Cameron will proceed.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I shall ask the question again, if I were looking for work would I be allowed to advertise and disclose that I am a citizen?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I gave as my opinion the fact that under subsection g, you could.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, would I be allowed to advertise that I am an alien?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I think so.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, if I were looking for work, would I be allowed to advertise or disclose that I am a Communist?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I think you could. That is not a religious creed. It certainly does not have anything to do with national origin, race or color.

Mr. TOMPKINS. That is all, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I still do not know from the answers of the Majority Leader whether or not I would be allowed to advertise I am an American. But certainly, he gave a clear answer with whether or not I was a Christian. He said that if I advertised that I was a Christian I would be in violation of this act and I would have to confer and conciliate as to whether or not I had any belief as a Christian, and if I refused to do that I could be put in jail.

He gives a pretty clear cut answer to the fact that a Communist can advertise his wares as such. He will not allow a Christian to advertise his ware as such.

I would merely like to call your attention to one thing in that connection. I wish that all of you before you vote on this issue, would walk over to the main door of the Governor's reception room and look at one of the paintings over there depicting the life of William Penn, the founder of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and sit down with him in that prison cell and ask him why he was in that prison cell. When he would answer you, I am sure he would say "I am in this prison cell because I insisted upon my right to say that I am a Quaker." He stood by that belief and on that belief he founded this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Are we doing right to tell William Penn that he founded this Commonwealth upon the sands instead of the rocks? Are we doing right to send people to jail because they are Christians?

We today are in the beginning of brotherhood week. Can it be that we are going to try to promote brotherhood by putting people in jail? Just how far are we going to go in some of these matters?

When you see the full implications of what is contained in this mesaure you will discover why I voted

against this measure consistently and persistently. We are trying to develop ourselves as a Christian nation. We recently wrote into the pledge of the flag the word "under God," and yet we say to a person that while he is looking for work, if he discloses that he is a Christian, he will put you in jail.

We will let the Communist advertise his wares up and down the street. And don't forget that this particular bill in '51 and '53 did not include our schools; but the '55 bill does. Are we going to say to our students in school today and to our school boards whom we have compelled by legislation, that I sat here and voted for, to teach American history and to teach civics in our schools, that you can say all you want to about a Communist but you dare not say one single, solitary word about a Christian? How much longer are we going to seal the lips of our people in the profession of their faith?

That is the reason I have been against this legislation and voted "no" on it twice before. That is reason why if this section is left in this bill, I shall vote against it again. If we can deny the people of this country their freedom in that one respect, we can go on and start to deny them in other respects. I am going to ask for a roll call vote on this amendment.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has just finished an eloquent and very ingenious argument in support of his amendment.

I do not think many of the Members in this House are going to be confused as he is confused, in my opinion, by mixing up the things he has chosen to mix. He tries to make a great point of the fact a person under this section could not advertise that he is a Christian but that he could advertise that he is a Communist. You can certainly advertise that you are a Republican, or a Democrat, or an anarchist as long as they are a political belief and not a religious belief.

If the gentleman will go back over the history of employment in this state and many other states in this nation, he will find that the people who have been discriminated against mainly have been the minority groups because of their religion, their ancestry and their color. Nobody is going to stop anybody from professing his faith. You can shout it to the mountain tops and we should do it. We should not only be Christians, if that is our faith, but we should live that way.

I can put a big ad in the paper any day in the week stating that I am a Christian or I am a Jew or I am a Catholic, if we choose, but we cannot do it in connection with seeking employment, because as long as you continue to do that, you are going to continue to have discrimination by employers against a certain group.

Christianity means a great deal, and I know it means a great deal to the gentleman who has just spoken, but to me it means among other things the fact that we should not discriminate against people because of the place where they were born, or the faith to which they belong when it comes to seeking employment. The facts are clear that there has been that type of discrimination. We are trying to get rid of it by this bill. We are not telling anybody that he cannot profess to be a Christian, or that he is Communist or something of that kind; but when it comes to advertising for employment we are saying, "You can't do it," because as long as you do, you are going to foster and spawn more discrimination on the part of certain people who are looking for an opportunity to discriminate against a certain religious person or a certain color of person and so forth.

I do not think the gentleman's argument is valid in any respect. I say I respect his opinion and how he feels about it but I do say that it is confused thinking. This bill does not do anything such as he has talked about except in respect to advertising for employment. If that is wrong, then I want to be wrong because any time I can do something to eliminate prejudice because of race, color and creed, I will help to eliminate it. I think that is real Christianity.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am not confused. I have made a definite statement to the effect that I can be put in jail if I say I am a Christian while looking for work. I still think if they can put me in jail when I say I am Christian for that reason, they can come along and say that I can be put in jail if I say that I am a Christian while I am walking down the street to my church. They can say that I can be put in jail for saying I am a Christian when I go out on a political campaign. If they can seal my lips once they can seal them a second time. That was the very foundation of the fight of William Penn. You may not seal our lips and you would start to make sand out of the rocks I spoke about.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, and I am going to be very brief. This matter has been covered quite thoroughly, I think. But there are times when we must seal people's lips from saying certain things, depending on the objective in saying them.

It is a crime in this state to cry out the word "fire" in a public theater, as the gentleman well knows, because the normal result would either create a panic, a riot, and probably injury and death.

If we can say to the people of this state you may not cry "fire" at will, whether a fire or not, we certainly should have the right to say you should not advertise your religious beliefs when you are seeking for work. Because you are creating an unhealthy, anti-social and bad situation when you continue to do it. That is about what we are doing in this bill. We are telling people they may not do a certain thing because of the effect of it.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to clarify a couple of things.

First of all I wish to state that the opinions expressed here this afternoon are entirely my own and are not party endorsed.

Secondly, I am perfectly willing to take the same roll call on this amendment as we had on the previous one, if it is satisfactory to the Members of the House.

Mr. VAUGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a question and I do not care which side answers it pertaining to this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order.

Mr. VAUGHAN. I would like to know if as a candidate for the Legislature, when the Women's Voters League sends out a request asking your qualifications and so forth, as most of us do we finish up by stating that we are members of the Catholic Church, or we are members of the Methodist Church, or the Jewish Church, or whatever Church it may be, would it be unlawful under this bill, in seeking employment?

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "no" on

this amendment if you are going to take a fast roll call. I voted "aye" on the previous amendment and the one before that I voted "aye." I desire to vote "no" on this one.

Mr. LAFORE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be recorded as voting "aye" on this amendment. I voted "no" on the previous amendments.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. TOMPKINS and Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH and were as follows:

YEAS—76

Agnew,	Gibb,	Lafore,	Royer,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Leisey,	Rubin,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Lippincott,	Spencer,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Magee,	Steckel,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mahan,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Markley,	Stroup,
Brown,	Henzel,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Miller,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Moody,	Varner,
Davis,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Vaughan,
Donahue,	Houk,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Johnson,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Erb,	Jump,	Parry,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Price,	Wood,
Frost,	Kratz,	Pursley,	Young,
George,	Kromer,	Rigby,	Ziegler,

NAYS—108

Adam,	Frascella,	Meholchick,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	Mihm,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Mills,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Monroe,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Goldstein,	Moran,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Muldowney,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hass,	Mullen,	Stank,
Bonner,	Holt,	Munley,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Jones, G. E.,	Murphy,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Kamyk,	Murray, J. J.,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kolankiewicz,	Musto,	Swartz,
Breth,	Kubacki,	Needham,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Lawyer,	Olsen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Leiby,	O'Neil,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Leonard,	Pacchioli,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Leven,	Pashley,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Limper,	Petrosky,	Wallace,
Cooper,	Lopresti,	Pettigrew,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Lovett,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Lutty,	Polen,	Welsh,
Farabaugh,	Maxwell,	Pomeroy,	Wheeler,
Filo,	McCann,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Fineman,	McCormack,	Reibman,	Williams,
Flint,	McGee,	Reidenbach,	Worley,
Floyd,	McKeever,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Flynn,	McLaughlin,	Rosen,	Yetzer,
Foster,	McWherter,	Rovansek,	Andrews, Speaker

NOT VOTING—26

Blair,	Greenwood,	Knecht,	Sieman,
Branca,	Guss,	Kooker,	Snider,
Breisch,	Heavey,	Kornick,	Stephens,
Comer,	Jenkins,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Dougherty,	Kehler,	Metz,	Verona,
Ewing,	Kent,	Paulhamus,	Willaredt,
Frank,	Kline,		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 11, page 22, lines 16 to 20 both inclusive by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Sec. 11, page 34, lines 1 to 4 both inclusive by striking out all of said lines.

Amend Sec. 12, page 23, line 5 by striking out "12" and inserting "11."

Amend Sec. 13, page 23, line 19 by striking out "13" and inserting "12."

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, this amendment merely strikes out Section 11 which is the penalty Section providing for a fine of not more than $100.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I vote "aye" on the previous amendments and I wish to be recorded as voting "no" on this one.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no" on all of the amendments and I desire to be recorded as voting "no" on this amendment—without any apologies.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. TOMPKINS and Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH and were as follows:

YEAS—75

Agnew,	Gibson,	Light,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gramlich,	Lippincott,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Spencer,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Steckel,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Mikula,	Stroup,
Brown,	Henzel,	Miller,	Tompkins,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Varner,
Davis,	Horst,	Murray, H. P.,	Vaughan,
Donahue,	Houk,	Murray, P. G.,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Isaacs,	Naugle,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Johnson,	Ogilvie,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Parry,	Wescott,
Erb,	Jump,	Price,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Pursley,	Wood,
Frost,	Kratz,	Rigby,	Worley,
George,	Leisey,	Royer,	Young,
Gibb,			Ziegler,

NAYS—109

Adam,	Frascella,	McLaughlin,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	McWherter,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	Mills,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Monroe,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Hass,	Moran,	Stank,
Boies,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Jones, G. E.,	Mullen,	Stone,
Boory,	Kamyk,	Munley,	Strausser,
Brennan, A. P.,	Kolankiewicz,	Murphy,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Knecht,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Breth,	Kromer,	Musto,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kubacki,	Needham,	Thompson,
Capano,	Lafore,	Olsen,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Lawyer,	O'Neil,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Leiby,	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Cooper,	Leven,	Pettigrew,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Limper,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lopresti,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Lovett,	Pomeroy,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Lutty,	Readinger,	Williams,
Fineman,	Maxwell,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flint,	McCann,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Floyd,	McCormack,	Renwick,	Andrews, Speaker
Flynn,	McGee,	Rosen,	
Foster,	McKeever,	Rovansek,	

NOT VOTING—26

Blair,	Greenwood,	Kooker,	Sieman,
Branca,	Guss,	Kornick,	Snider,
Breisch,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Stephens,
Comer,	Jenkins,	Metz,	Stevenson,
Dougherty,	Kebler,	Pashley,	Verona,
Ewing,	Kent,	Paulhamus,	Willaredt,
Frank,	Kline,		

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Parliamentarian informs me that the Minority Leader requested the Chair to recognize Mr. Davis.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, the hour grows late. May I therefore request unanimous consent of the House to have admitted to the Journal for this day a statement embodying the remarks I would have made by voice at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman. Without objection the remarks will be recorded in the Journal.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, the need for fair employment legislation in Pennsylvania is clearly recognized.

But, as a member of the opposition party of this House, I feel that House Bill No. 229, the FEPC bill, should not pass this body without some critical notations.

At the outset most students of FEPC must face the fact that to some extent it opens the door for members of minority racial, color and religious groups to blackmail their ways to jobs and privileges at the expense of the more numerous competitors; competitors not so specifically protected by the FEPC laws. In other words a minority group members has the leverage of a nuisance value against an employer. He can, all to easily hail the employer before the Commission, a sequence which can with little enough action prove costly in terms of the time and money of the employer. To escape this burden, many employers may choose to employ minority group applicants whose competence and technical qualifications are inferior to applicants from the majority groups and this solution may be especially prevalent under this bill which contains no equal competence clause.

However, if extremes of such minority group tendencies to coerce employers do not become commonplace, I believe, that these anti social lapses can be accepted—as Samuel Lubell in his "The Future of American Politics" terms it—towards—"forging a discipline of tolerance to restrain those prejudices . . ." racial, religious and ethnic.

But there are other features of House Bill No. 229 which cannot be so readily condoned.

As a first count, I cite two provisions, Mr. Speaker:

Subsection 7, Sub paragraph (i), page 12, empowers the Commission:

> "to utilize voluntary and uncompensated services of private individuals and organizations . . ."

Section 8, Sub paragraph (b), page 14, authorizes the Commission:

> "to accept contributions from any person . . . and may seek and enlist the cooperation of private, charitable, religious, labor, civic and benevolent organizations."

These provisions, although of limited scope, advance recognizances for opening up avenues of fiscal powers for the executive branch beyond the reach of control of the legislative. It would seem to be a tendency, if not countered at the start, which could ultimately upset the constitutional balance of powers; adding to the powers of the Governor at the expense of the General Assembly.

In his great work, "The American Commonwealth," Lord Bryce defines the issue:

> ". . . there remains the power which in free countries has been long regarded as the citidel of parliamentary supremacy, the power of the purse. Congress has the sole right of raising money and appropriating it to the service of the state. Its management of national finance is significantly illustrative of the plan which separates the legislative from the executive."

This brewing breach of the Legislatures' "power of the purse" is a precedent, Mr. Speaker, of far reaching and serious possibilities. Its constitutionality, I doubt. Its direction is clearly unwise and potentially destructive.

Then the proposal, cited above, to empower the Commission to accept private contributions, is in support of an educational program, set forth under Section 8, page 14. This section authorizes the Commission:

> ". . . to prepare a comprehensive educational program designed for students of the schools . . . and for all other residents . . . to eliminate prejudice against groups."

Now it is one thing to teach ethics and moralities and patriotism in the schools. Such objectives are broad and manifestly in harmony with fitting growing youngsters for the responsibilities of citizenship.

But just where is the line to be drawn between teachings of broad, universal application and of the specific?

If it is justifiable to direct teachings against the sins of several kinds of prejudice . . . racial, religious and ethnic, for example . . . why is it not justifiable to undertake teachings against others kinds of prejudice?

To illustrate, perhaps a bit in the vein of hyperbole, why would it not have been in order to have attached an educational proviso to the 1953 Act which set up the sales tax, directing public school courses to show the value to our community of a broad based tax. It would have countered the spread of much misinformation.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, there have been few more out and out appeals to prejudice in recent years in this Commonwealth that the politically slanted crack at each purchase "And a penny for the Governor." Here is prejudice in the raw. Here is pre-judging by a wisecrack, here is a real McCarthyism . . . guilt by association.

Seriously, it is an unwholesome trend for a government to set up state educational courses to propagandize a policy. It smacks of the methods of Hitler and Goebbles.

Moreover, this specific proposal to set up educational courses against prejudice would seem entirely unnecessary.

If the schools are doing their work well, then they are bringing our youth along the roads of clear, honest, objective thinking. And such quality of thinking inherently rises well above the murky levels of prejudice.

But if our schools are not doing their work well, then it is up to us legislators to find out why, and to help by corrective action. Surely, government propaganda programs are not the remedy. If they were, could thought-control be so very far ahead?

Now from my point of vantage, House Bill No. 229

suffers from these defects. As such, it is not to well designed to do the job intended.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the Majority Leader.

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, on page 4, section 4b, it states that any person employing six or more persons within the Commonwealth are subject to bill. May I inquire the basis of the magical figure of "six"?

Mr. READINGER. You may. I am not too familiar with the history of this particular section. But I would say that the purpose was to eliminate the persons who employ one or two persons. While it is the same in principle if such a person discriminates, it is being placed in this bill to make a start against the great amount of discrimination which takes place in industry and other places where many people are employed.

I presume that some day in the future, after this bill has been on our statute books and has been found to work well, no doubt people who employ less than six will be covered.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Now I am all confused. I admit that I am confused this time, Mr. Speaker. We are trying to eliminate discrimination, why do we start with those who employ six or more? Better, why not make it fifty before we start on the discrimination stuff. I am really confused on this one. I must admit that. To eliminate discrimination why do we start at any particular figure. Why don't we start with employment?

I have no desire to further prolong this debate. For the purposes of the record I would like to insert an editorial from the Meadville Tribune Republican which was reprinted in the Harrisburg Patriot News, February 20, 1955, which states my position entirely in connection with FEPC.

FEPC

> Meadville Tribune-Republican: "Job discrimination should be banned in Pennsylvania—not by statute but by the inherent decency and fair-mindedness of our citizens. It cannot be expected, by even the most optimistic, that old prejudices and old habits would disappear with the advent of another law. . . . We do not believe that prejudice can be dispelled by law and we doubt if minority groups wish to receive treatment forcibly, rather than voluntarily, extracted from their fellow citizens. Great progress has been made in enlarging mental horizons and human understanding. The time surely will come when discrimination no longer will be a problem. But it will come through education, enlightenment and good will—not by law . . . We would prefer to see this session of the Legislature remembered as the session that reaffirmed the rights and liberties of Pennsylvania citizens—one that sought to protect them from bureaucratic inquisitors. We would prefer to see it remembered as the session that reduced rather than increased government interference in the lives of Pennsylvania citizens and stated again that the end does not justify the means. We don't approve of discrimination; it's wrong. But we believe the people of Pennsylvania have the right to be wrong in their prejudices, their emotions and their opinions."

Mr. WATERHOUSE. I would just like to state my reasons for voting against this bill.

First, I believe it is the wrong approach. I am not opposed to the idea. I think discrimination if it does exist, and we understand that it does in some isolated cases, is certainly entirely wrong. But I do not believe that we will be able to legislate morals or tolerance. I think we could educate to it. I think much has been done toward educating the people to bring about an understanding between the different races and creeds, but when you try to tell a man that he shall love his neighbor it is pretty hard to do.

We tried telling them that they could not drink back in the prohibition days under the old Volstead act. That probably was one of the greatest farces that was ever imposed upon the people.

I think this bill as it stands is even worse. I think it is discrimination in itself. Under this bill it would be entirely possible for a perfectly innocent person to be fined, jailed and so on and so forth, even though he may not have discriminated in his own mind.

Why I say that is this. If a man would come to me for employment and I might know something of his background and I did not choose to hire him, but I hired someone else and he happened to be one of the minority, he could charge me with discrimination and claim it was his color or creed. The burden of proof would be on me. Maybe the reason that I would not want to hire him might not in the eyes of those who were trying me, be ample reason and yet I would be justified in my own mind that I was doing the right thing, not taking into consideration his color or his creed.

I believe the thing will build up resistance and prejudice. I think that when you try to tell a person that they must do a thing you immediately are building up a wall as to why they are not going to do it, or they do not want to do it.

So I would be only too glad today to vote for ten times the money that it is going to take to administer this bill, and that is going to be plenty, to be used in education but not to be used in persecution. I think a man is innocent until he is proven guilty, under this bill he is guilty until be is proven innocent.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to be too long because I think we have talked enough and I think we understand each other.

I did want to, just as a matter of record, state that during the 1951 and 1952 and the 1953 and 1954 Sessions, this House passed with Republican aid and Democratic aid an FEPC bill.

I am quite sure this bill is going to pass today. We want to assure you that there will be sufficient votes on this side of the House that will vote for an FEPC bill. They are doing it because of their own feeling. They are doing it because of a strong plank in the Republican platform and I would like to quote from that platform in its civil rights plank. It says that the Republican party of Pennsylvania pledges vigorous action for the immediate enactment of effective FEPC legislation.

While we may have varied in our type of bill, the methods of the bill, probably we would not have been quite as expensive in administrating it., we nevertheless are for an FEPC bill. There will be a sufficient number of votes on this side of the House to support the now majority.

Mrs. VARALLO. Mr. Speaker I am going to make this

very short, I really don't want to detain you any longer than you have already been detained today.

This bill prohibits discrimination because of race, color religious creed, ancestry or national origin, by persons in position to give employment, such as employers, employment agencies, labor organizations and others.

America is composed of many types of people of various religious beliefs, different colors and coming from many countries, in addition to those who are native born. Now all people are entitled to equal treatment and equal opportunity and in this way, this country will demonstrate to other lands of different political thoughts that this country has the fairest laws for the betterment of all people regardless of birth or position.

The passage of such a bill will be a stepping stone in the progress of brotherhood, which we all preach but which unfortunately is not practiced. This type of bill will promote unity among more people and will add to the strength of this country because of the spirit of good will and equality of opportunity. Many communities in this State now have such laws and it would benefit our population for the entire State to enjoy the provisions of fair treatment in employment which are now available to only portions of our citizens.

I, therefore, urge each and everyone of you here to vote "aye" on this bill today.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief. I think we are all going to be proud and happy of the fact that we passed an FEPC Bill today. I think we can be assured that whoever serves on the Commission to enforce this bill, to administer it after it becomes a law, will do so wisely and with understanding.

Some of the Members have expressed concern about people being arrested, put in jail or fined because of something which might be defined as a crime under this bill. I think the experience of New York and some of the other states has indicated that these acts are administered wisely. The main emphasis is put upon education, but there are times when education simply doesn't go far enough. You could educate many people, you can persuade many people, but there are always a certain minimum number who will not be persuaded or will not be educated. Those are the ones who have got to be compelled and that is the reason why we have penalties in this bill. Too many years have gone by before we have taken this step, and it is my hope that we not only pass it in the House today but the Senate will also pass it so that it will get on the statue books of Pennsylvania and then we will know we have done a fine thing.

The SPEAKER. Does the Minority Leader desire a full record roll call?

Mr. SMITH. I think that is what the minority side would desire, yes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair instructs the recording clerks to record only those who are in their seats and voting.

(The roll was called.)

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, we do not intend to ask for a verification of the roll under the assumption of the Chair's instruction that only those who are in their seats and voting be recorded. We have been given that assurance and because of that assurance we do not ask for a verification at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has instructed the Recording Clerks that only those Members answering to their names themselves and are present in the Hall of the House shall be recorded as voting.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—161

Adam,	Gaffney,	McCormack,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	McGee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	McKeever,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	McLaughlin,	Sarraf,
Auker,	Gibb,	McWherter,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Goldstein,	Meholchick,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Gramlich,	Mihm,	Sherman,
Bell,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mikula,	Smith, C. C.,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mills,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Monroe,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Moody,	Steckel,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stephens,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Mullen,	Strausser,
Breth,	Houk,	Munley,	Stroup,
Brown,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Musto,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Jump,	Needham,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Keller,	Olsen,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kubacki,	Parry,	Wall,
Davis,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Wargo,
Down,	Leven,	Polaski,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Limper,	Polen,	Welsh,
Erb,	Lippincott,	Pomeroy,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lopresti,	Price,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lovett,	Readinger,	Wilt,
Filo,	Lutty,	Reibman,	Worley,
Fineman,	Magee,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flint,	Mahan,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Floyd,	Markley,	Rigby,	Young,
Flynn,	Maxwell,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Foster,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frascella,			Speaker

NAYS—23

Agnew,	Helm,	Leisey,	Tompkins,
Ashton,	Henzel,	Light,	Toomey,
Banker,	Hewitt,	Moscrip,	Waterhouse,
Eshleman,	Kratz,	Murray, H. P.,	Wescott,
Frost,	Kromer,	Pursley,	Wood,
Guthrie,	Lafore,	Stoner,	

NOT VOTING—26

Blair,	Gibson,	Kooker,	Sigman,
Branca,	Greenwood,	Kornick,	Snider,
Breisch,	Guss,	McInroy,	Spencer,
Comer,	Jenkins,	Metz,	Stevenson,
Dougherty,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Wheeler,
Ehrgood,	Kline,	Paulhamus,	Willaredt,
Frank,	Knecht,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

REASONS FOR VOTE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, if there are those who care to know my reason for voting in the negative on this bill, I would respectfully refer them to my statement in connection with my record vote on a similar bill recorded in the Journal of 1953 session.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's remarks will be recorded in the Journal.

REASONS FOR VOTE

MRS. HENZEL. Mr. Speaker, when a legislator votes on a piece of legislation, he is voting not upon the philosophy behind that particular legislation but upon a specific bill which spells out item by item, the details that shall become law.

The implementation of spelled-out Fair Employment Practices are both necessary and desirable. The intents and purposes of this bill, in philosophy, are excellent. However, there are certain specifics within it, as it is now written, that make it unacceptable to this Representative and it would be this bill which would be enacted into legislation if passed by the General Assembly in its present form.

Among my reasons for opposing this bill, I respectfully cite:

a. The administration of Fair Employment Practices within the Commonwealth shall be conducted by a five member Commission appointed—not on a bi-partisan, civil service or meritorious basis—but by the Governor with, of course, the technical two-third approval of the Senate. Three members only shall constitute a quorum to sit in judgment on any such charged discrimination within the Commonwealth, public or private.

b. The duties and powers of this Commission shall be sweeping: to initiate, receive, investigate and pass upon such discriminatory employment practices; shall appoint attorneys, other employees and agents as it may deem necessary, fix their compensations and prescribe their duties; provide expenses of uncompensated Advisory Agencies and conciliation councils and provide for payment for such technical or clerical assistance as these might need; adopt, promulgate, amend and rescind rules, regulations to effectuate the Act—an apparent "blank check" with no brakes.

The Commission, the Attorney General or any organization interested in combatting employment discrimination may sign or file such a complaint and after filing of such complaint or whenever there is reason to suspect unlawful employment practice a prompt investigation upon the employer shall be conducted.

c. In carrying out its powers and duties the Commission may utilize voluntary and uncompensated services of private individuals and organizations as may be offered or needed. In the function of its educational program it may accept monetary contributions from any person to assist in the effectuation of the program and may seek and enlist the cooperation of private, charitable, religious labor, civic or benevolent organizations.

d. The bill further states that this Act shall be deemed an exercise of the POLICE POWER of the Commonwealth; that heretofore because of lack of such legislation large segments of our population have been deprived of earnings necessary to maintain a living and have had to resort to relief (a highly questionable statement to be contained in legislation); that freedom from such discrimination is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right; that no person shall be excused from testifying etc. "on grounds that testimony may tend to incriminate him" (the 5th Amendment is still a part of the Constitution even though debatable immuniy is granted by this Bill); and that a complainant has as long as six months after the alleged act of discrimination to file his complaint.

"If corrective features are applied to certain aspects of such stipulations as some of these, an FEPC Bill could have my support."

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 28, as follows:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of fifteen million six hundred forty-four thousand dollars ($15,644,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Public Assistance for the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of assistance and administrative expenses as provided by the Public Assistance Law and for the payment of attorneys' fees and court costs necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Department of Public Assistance for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and administrative expenses attorneys' fees and court costs accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

Section 2 Out of the moneys appropriated by section one of this act the Department of Public Assistance shall allocate funds from time to time for the several assistance programs (old age assistance aid to dependent children pensions for the blind general assistance and other programs provided by the Public Assistance Law) for administrative expenses of the several county boards of assistance for such administrative expenses incurred by the department which are chargeable to such boards and for the payment of attorneys' fees and court costs necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the department

Section 3 Out of the moneys appropriated by section one of this act quarterly allocations shall be made to the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department respectively in such amounts as may be deemed necessary to pay the administrative expenses of such departments in auditing and disbursing appropriations for or relating to public assistance including any Federal sums supplementing such appropriations. In the case of the Department of the Auditor General said allocation shall be made by the Governor President pro tempore of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Auditor General or a majority therof and in the case of allocations made to the Treasury Department such allocations shall be made by the Governor President pro tempore of the Senate Speaker of the House of Representatives and the State Treasurer or a majority thereof

Section 4 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I just have a very brief statement that I would like to call to the majority's attention on this bill.

We on this side of the House are going to vote for this bill, because we certainly do not want the needy and the aged to be short-changed. I can only reiterate what I said last week, until the administration finds money this bill is nothing more than a scrap of paper.

Last week I read to this House a quotation from the Attorney General on this subject, "You can't appropriate money you don't have." At that time I raised the question whether the Attorney General and the Governor were not saying different things. I was assured at that time by the Majority Leader that they were in complete agreement.

I am very happy to report to the House that the Governor now appears to be in agreement with the Attorney General. The Governor very recently had a press conference, in fact, last Thursday. I would like to read you the account that appeared in the Pittsburgh Press of that date:

> "The administration may resort to some sort of of financial juggling act in a desperate effort to solve its current fiscal problems. This was indicated today by Governor George M. Leader in a press conference in which he discussed the state's needs for funds in the current biennium ending May 31st.
>
> "He appeared hazy on what can be done, but he admitted there isn't enough money in sight to cover Pennsylvania's obligations in the next three months."

I also would like to call attention to a statement recently made by Senator Joseph M. Barr, who is also Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Barr said in today's press, and again I quote:

> "The deficiency appropriation will have to be studied in detail. You don't spend money if you do not have it."

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what we have been trying to convey, that there has been a lot of hurry-up, but your own State Chairman, your own Governor and your own Attorney General now are in complete agreement that you don't spend money if you don't have it.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—184

Adam,	Gaffney,	Mahan,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Markley,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Maxwell,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	McCann,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCormack,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Schuster,
Auker,	Gramlich,	McKeever,	Sherman,
Banker,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bell,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boies,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bonner,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Boory,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Bower,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Capano,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,		Musto,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Needham,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Olsen,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	O'Neill,	Wall,
Davis,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kratz,	Parry,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kromer,	Pashley,	Wargo,
Down,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Waterhouse,
Eilberg,	Lafore,	Pettigrew,	Weidner,
Erb,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Leiby,	Polen,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Leonard,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leven,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Light,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Limper,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Lippincott,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Lopresti,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lovett,	Rigby,	Young,
Frascella,	Lutty,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Magee,	Rovansek,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Moscrip.

NOT VOTING—25

Blair,	Gibson,	Knecht,	Paulhamus,
Branca,	Greenwood,	Kooker,	Sigman,
Breisch,	Guss,	Kornick,	Snider,
Comer,	Jenkins,	McInroy,	Spencer,
Dougherty,	Kehler,	Metz,	Stevenson,
Ehrgood,	Kline,	Naugle,	Wheeler,
Frank,			Willaredt.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

RESOLUTIONS

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the Chair will pass over the order of business of resolutions on the calendar for today. The Chair hears none.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 21, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 28, 1955, at three-thirty p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, February 28, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

FORMER MEMBERS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. We have present in the House the Honorable Reuben E. Cohen, a former Member from Philadelphia, Honorable William R. McMillen of Indiana, a former Member, and Honorable Harold Arnold, a former Member from Fayette.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. REIDENBACH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. OGILVIE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. CIOFFI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. POLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mr. SCHUSTER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. BELL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

CITIES-COUNTIES 2ND AND 2ND CLASS A, Mr. Mihm, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, February 22, at 9:45 a. m.

MUNICIPAL CORPS., Mr. Verona, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, February 22, at 9:30 a. m.

SPECIAL HEARING of the CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE to interview Maurice K. Goddard, Secretary of The Department of Forest and Waters, Main House Caucus Room, Tuesday, at 9:00 a. m.

Legislative Service Club Breakfast will not be held Tuesday, February 22nd. Next meeting will be Tuesday, March 1st.

There will be a special hearing of the Conservation and Wild Life Committee to interview Maurice Kegerise, Secretary of the Department of Forest and Waters, at 9 a. m. in the main House Caucus Room Tuesday.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. DONAHUE. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, February 22, 1955 at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 7:48 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1955. No. 16.

SENATE

TUESDAY, February 22, 1955

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. ISAAC D. WAREHAM, Pastor of the Church of the Brethren, Everett, R. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the many evidences of the power of Thy goodness.

Help us, O Lord, to stay our minds on Thee that, kept in Thy peace, we may be enabled to fulfill Thy holy will, both toward Thee and our fellow men.

As we observe the birthday of the Father of our Country, help us to keep in memory his exalted patriotism, his official integrity and his wise statesmanship. May these qualities be incentives and influences that shall be exerted upon generations to come.

Renew our faith, O God, that we may feel Thee near and hear Thy voice speaking to us each day. Guide us this day. Make us bold to do what is right, that Thy Name may be glorified now and evermore, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. WAGNER, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. MALLERY, due to death in the family.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 28

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to the remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bill of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 229, entitled:

An Act prohibiting certain practices of discrimination because of race color religious creed ancestry or national origin by employers employement agencies labor organizations and others as herein defined creating the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission defining its functions powers and duties providing for procedure and enforcement providing for formulation of an educational program to prevent prejudice providing for judicial review and enforcement and imposing penalties

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, February 21, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, February 28, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, February 28, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T.

BILL SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning

June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. KESSLER, WAGNER and HAYS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 168, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," eliminating limitations on Commonwealth payments for driver-education courses.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 169, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 18, 1952 (P. L. 2128), entitled "An act defining and providing for the licensing and regulation of private driver education or training schools; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Public Instruction and imposing penalties," changing qualifications of directors or supervisors, programs of instruction, and fees, and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. RUTH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 170, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 5, 1941 (P. L. 752), entitled "An act regulating and improving the civil service of certain departments and agencies of the Commonwealth; vesting in the State Civil Service Commission and a Personnel Director certain powers and duties; providing for classification of positions, adoption of compensation schedules and certification of payrolls; imposing duties upon certain officers and employes of the Commonwealth; authorizing service to other State departments or agencies and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth in matters relating to civil service; defining certain crimes and misdemeanors; imposing penalties; making certain appropriations, and repealing certain acts and parts thereof," redefining the term director; further extending the scope of unclassified services; extending the provisions regarding appointment and removal of the director; further extending the merit provisions of the act; increasing the duties and obligations of the commission and of the director; providing for systematic and meritorious salary increments; clarifying salary provisions of employment; changing examination requirements; according regular status to employes with required periods of service; making definite provisions covering sick leave and vacation leave and strengthening the provisions covering furlough and re-employment.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. SEYLER, DERK and KOPRIVER, JR., read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 171, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes, and providing appeals.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. HOLLAND and WATKINS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 172, entitled:

An Act relating to and regulating the practice of massage; providing for the licensure and for the revocation and suspension of licenses of masseurs and masseuses by the Department of Public Instruction; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Public Instruction and prescribing penalties.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. YOSKO and CAMIEL read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 173, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved June 25, 1931 (P. L. 1352), entitled "An act providing for joint action by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey in the administration, operation, and maintenance of bridges over the Delaware River, and for the construction of additional bridge facilities across said river; authorizing the Governor, for these purposes, to enter into an agreement with the State of New Jersey; creating a Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission and specifying the powers and duties thereof, including the power to finance the construction of additional bridges by the issuance of revenue bonds to be redeemed from revenues derived from tolls collected at such bridges; transferring to said commission all powers now exercised by existing commission created to acquire toll bridges over the Delaware River; and making an appropriation," authorizing the Governor to enter into a supplemental compact, or agreement on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the State of New Jersey amending and supplementing the compact or agreement entitled "Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties," changing the jurisdiction and powers of the commission as to port and terminal facilities and authorizing the Governor to apply, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Congress of the United States for its consent to such supplemental compact or agreement.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HAYS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, the resolution which I am about to offer is sponsored by my colleagues, Senator Chapman, Senator Schmidt and myself.

Mr. President, today, in addition to being the birthday of George Washington, it happens to be the birthday of one of our girl friends. This resolution has to do with her. She is not as young as she used to be.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATING PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ON ITS ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

Messrs. HAYS, CHAPMAN and SCHMIDT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

On February 22, 1955, Pennsylvania State University celebrates its one hundredth anniversary as an educational institution.

As a land-grant university it possesses a unique position in the educational system of the Commonwealth, and has set a high standard of education and accomplishment which speaks well for the far-sighted of those instrumental in its establishment.

It presently has fourteen thousand students, and over forty thousand alumni and sixteen hundred members on its faculty and research staff.

The growth of Pennsylvania State University from its small start as Farmer's High School, to its current preeminence as one of the nations leading universities which trains its students in a broad field of both theoretical and practical knowledge, is a tribute to its administrative officers, faculty, students and the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania hereby congratulates the Pennsylvania State University on its one hundredth anniversary and on its growth and accomplishments during this period of time; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the Pennsylvania State University and that a copy of this resolution also be sent to Jesse Arnelle, president of the student body of that University.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WOLFE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. President, the Honorable Harry Shapiro, Secretary of Welfare, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recently made an investigation of Laurelton State Village. He called a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village, some nine members, and in a closed session he heard some testimony about two nurses and a welfare worker.

Mr. President, the two doctors, Doctor Edgtt and Doctor Ireland, the Superintendents of the Village, were not invited into the closed session. Following the meeting, Secretary Shapiro no doubt released to the newspapers some statements that are refuted by the Superintendents of the Village and other persons concerned. These statements are derogatory to the professional abilities of Doctor Ireland and Doctor Edgett, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village. They are reputable doctors; they have wonderful reputations. Doctor Ireland has been associated with the institution for some twenty-seven years. She has been Superintendent since 1940. We have never heard any complaints about the conduct or the misconduct of the officials of the institution with reference to the treatment of the patients.

Mr. President, Secretary Shapiro took exception to a building known as the safety building, recently constructed I think in 1951 by the General State Authority. This building is to take care of incorrigible girls, girls who perform acts which are not condoned by the officials of the institnution. For instance, they are mentally deficient, and they are placed in this safety building for discipline and training. They are taught various things while they are in that detention building, or whatever it is called. At times, these girls become unruly and incorrigible. They destroy the mattresses; they destroy the pillows, the bedclothing and place them down the commode. Then they pull the string and flood the room.

Now, Mr. President, in this room where these girls are incarcerated, they have a nice bed, the same kind of beds that they have in other parts of the institution. They have a commode and a washstand. It is true that they have a door there with just a peephole, in order that food can be placed through the door. There have been times when these girls have been so unruly that even the attendants were afraid to go into the room, and they had to call men attendants to come and quiet these girls. On one occasion, one of the girls had a can opener, one of those sharp can openers, and she defied anyone to come in. It is my understanding that they called members of the State Police from the Milton Barracks to come down, and the police said they would not go into the room unless they had permission to use the girl in some rough method. She had this can opener, and she was liable to pounce on somebody and kill them.

Mr. President, these statements have been broadcast throughout Pennsylvania in the various newspapers, and we feel they are disgracing the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent and we feel that unjust charges have been made against them. If Mr. Shapiro desires these women to resign as Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, all he needs to do is to ask them to retire and they will be very happy to retire.

I would like to say this for Doctor Ireland. As long as two years ago, she said that she would like to retire from the Laurelton State Village. Up as late as last August, when I had a talk with her, she said that she was going to retire after the first of December.

I and another persuaded her to stay on, because I felt that she was doing a wonderful job there. However, she said she wanted to get back home to Jeannette, Johnny Dent's hometown, where she lives. She said that she would like to get back there and practice medicine. At any rate, she has been persuaded to stay on from time to time, and now this uprising comes and it seems to ruin her entire character and reputation as a physician and an expert on mental diseases.

Mr. President, I have heard the charges of Mr. Shapiro that have been broadcast in the newspapers. We have heard these things and read these things, and so far the two doctors, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent, have not been given the opportunity to face Mr. Shapiro.

Mr. President, Fred W. Maue, President of the Board of Trustees, called a meeting of the Board last Saturday, and he invited the doctors in to this meeting and he opened up the book of facts, or data, that was presented at the meeting the Wednesday before, which was the first time they knew what the charges were. They denied all these charges. They asked for an investigation. Mr. Maue has asked, also, for a private investigation by experts on mental diseases. A man, I understand from New York, a doctor, said that he had selected three men who he would be glad to put on the case and make a thorough investigation and report.

I would like to say this about Doctor Mary M. Wolfe. She has had long experience in mental diseases. She was at the Norristown State Hospital before she came

to Laurelton State Village. She was one of the organizers of the Village; she was the first Superintendent there and was the Superintendent for some twenty years. She said that she trained Doctor Ireland in mentally defective cases and also in administration. I quote this from the Sunbury Daily Item, which appeared on the fifteenth of February:

"Dr. Mary M. Wolfe, of Lewisburg, first superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, said that Harry Shapiro, State Welfare Secretary, has shown by his handling of the Laurelton State Village inquiry that he 'is not fit' to hold the position to which he was appointed by Gov. George M. Leader."

Further on in the article, she said:

"I think that Mr. Shapiro has shown by what he has said and done at Laurelton State Village that he is not fit to be Secretary of Welfare, and doesn't know the first thing about mental institutions."

Mr. President, Doctor Wolfe is a registered Democrat and when called for an interview, she made those statements. Further, the newspaper article said:

"Dr. Ireland was Dr. Wolfe's assistant when she was finishing her administration, and had served for 10 years with Dr. Wolfe. She succeeded Dr. Wolfe as Superintendent, a position she has held continuously since."

Doctor Wolfe further said:

"I am afraid that Mr. Shapiro has done a great deal of damage to Governor Leader. I am a registered Democrat, I voted for Governor Leader and I am afraid this whole affair will reflect to the disadvantage of the Democratic party."

Mr. President, I would like to say that Doctor Wolfe is an expert on mental diseases. No doubt, she will be called by this board to give testimony when the committee sits.

Mr. President, before presenting this resolution, I would like to yield to my colleague, Robert D. Fleming, who is co-sponsor of this resolution.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. FLEMING asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I am very happy to be permitted to co-sponsor this resolution with Senator Wolfe, and I would say to the Members of the Senate that this resolution should be adopted in the interest of fair play.

I want to assure the Members of the Senate, Mr. President, that it is not the intention of Senator Wolfe or myself to ask for the immediate consideration of this resolution, as we want it referred to the proper committee. We do feel that the issue is of enough importance that it should be brought to the attention of the entire membership of this Senate, in order that they can be fully aware of the situation which has arisen.

Mr. President, Americans have always believed in fair play and a square deal.

Mr. President, here is the case of two women who have served this Commonwealth long and faithfully. Dr. Ireland, the head of Lauretlon State Village, has earned an enviable reputation in the field of mental defectives. Her work with these unfortunates has been recognized as outstanding by others in her profession.

Mr. President, to have her reputation blasted and blighted at the end of a long career without a single opportunity to answer or face her accusers is not the American way. It is the way of the Gestapo or the Russian Secret Police.

Mr. President, you can vote this resolution down. You have the power to say to this woman, to these faithful public servants, "We will not give you a hearing." You have it in your power to do this, but let me say to you now, if you really believe in fairness and decency do not do it. Give this woman, these women, a chance to defend themselves, to clear themselves.

If the Secretary of Welfare has been right in the charges that he has made public, Mr. President, he has nothing to fear from a full hearing, from a complete and impartial investigation.

If he has been hasty in his actions, Mr. President, let us find it out now while we can still rectify some of the wrong which may have been done in this case.

Mr. President, let us not publish it abroad that there is no justice in Pennsylvania. Let us not tell the world of the medical and mental health professions, "Do not come to Pennsylvania institutions to work, because in Pennsylvania you will run the risk of having your reputation destroyed without a hearing, without even a chance to defend yourselves."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WOLFE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. President, I would like to further say that we have heard both sides of the case, Mr. Shapiro's side and Doctor Wolfe's and the Superintendent's side, and we feel that there has been some misjudgment by Mr. Shapiro in claiming these women inefficient. We have heard both sides, and in order to bring it to a head we are presenting this resolution.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE OF SENATE TO INVESTIGATE THE LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE

Messrs. WOLFE and FLEMING offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare:

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare, has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, a State institution, of condoning "inhuman treatment" of patients. Frederick Maue, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Effie C. Ireland, Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names.

These charges cast reflection upon the integrity of all public officers and must create serious doubts and grave apprehensions among the people concerning the good conduct of our government. An immediate impartial investigation of these charges is necessary in order to remedy this conduct, if true, or to protect the good name of our public officers and institutions, if false; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Public Health and Welfare Committee of the Senate, in the interest of fair play, be au-

thorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of all the charges made. The committee shall have the power to issue subpoenas under its hand and seal, requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of courts of this Commonwealth. The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before it. Any person who shall wilfully neglest or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records, or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the Public Health and Welfare Committee be authorized to call in impartial authorities in the field of mental health to assist in its investigation, and be it further

Resolved, That the Public Health and Welfare Committee shall make its report to the Senate at the earliest possible moment before the adjournment of this session of the General Assembly.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, as follows:

An Act providing for reorganization of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known as and may be cited as the "Reorganization Act of 1955"

Section 2 Definitions As used in this act

(1) "Agency" means any executive or administrative department coumission council board bureau division service office offiler administration or other establishment in the executive or administrative branch of the State Government The term does not include the Auditor General State Treasurer or Secretary of Internal Affairs or the departments of which they are the heads or any agencf within any of those departments nor does the term include any independent administrative board or commission

(2) "Reorganization" means (i) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or (ii) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or (iii) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or (iv) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or (v) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or (vi) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of a reorganization plan will not have any functions

Section 3 Declaration of Objectives and Purposes of Reorganization Plans

(a) The Governor shall examine and from time to time reexamine the organization of all agencies of the State Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes

(1) To promote the better execution of the laws the more effective management of the executive and administrative branch of the Government and of its agencies and functions and the expeditious administration of the public business

(2) To reduce expenditures and promote economy to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government

(3) To increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable

(4) To group coordinate and consolidate agencies and functions of the Government as nearly as may be according to major purposes

(5) To reduce the number of agencies by consilidating those having similar functions under a single head and to abolish such agencies or functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government and

(6) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort

(b) The General Assembly declares that the public interest demands the carrying out of the purposes herein specified and that these purposes may be accomplished in great measure by proceeding under the provisions of this act and can be accomplished more speedily thereby than by the enactment of specific legislation

Section 4 Powers and Duties of Governor Preparation and Contents of Reorganization Plan Submission to General Assembly

When the Governor after investigation finds that

(1) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or

(2) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or

(3) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or

(4) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or

(5) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or

(6) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of the reorganization plan will not have any functions

is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act he shall prepare a reorganization plan for the making of the reorganizations as to which he has made findings and which he includes in the plan and transmit the plan (bearing an identifying number) to the General Assembly together with a declaration that with respect to each reorganization included in the plan he has found that the reorganization is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act The delivery to both Houses shall be on the same day and shall be made to each House while it is in session The Governor in his message transmitting a reorganization plan shall specify with respect to each abolition of a function included in the plan the statutory authority for the exercise of the function and shall specify the reduction of expenditures (itemized so far as practicable) which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the plan

Section 5 Additional Contents of Plans

Any reorganization plan transmitted by the Governor under this act

(1) Shall change in case he deems necessary the name of any agency affected by a reorganization and the title of its head and shall designate the name of any agency resulting from a reorganization and the title of its head

(2) May include provisions for the appointment and compensation of the head and one or more other officers of any agency (including an agency resulting from a consolidation or other type of reorganization) if the Governor finds and in his message transmitting the plan declares that by reason of a reorganization made by the plan such provisions are necessary The head so provided

for may be an individual or may be a commission or board with two or more members The term of office of any appointee shall not be fixed at more than four years The compensation shall not be at a rate in excess of that found by the Governor to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive and administrative branch If the appointment is not under the classified civil service it shall be by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

(3) Shall make provision for the transfer or other disposition of the records property and personnel affected by any reorganization

(4) Shall make provision for the transfer of such unexpended galances of appropriations and of other funds available for use in connection with any function or agency affected by a reorganization as he deems necessary by reason of the reorganization for use in connection with the functions affected by the reorganization or for the use of the agency which has such functions after the reorganization plan is effective Unexpended balances so transferred shall be used only for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made

(5) Shall make provision for terminating the affairs of any agency abolished

(6) Shall enumerate all acts of the General Assembly which may be suspended if the reorganization plan becomes effective

Section 6 Limitations on Powers Respecting Reorganizations

No reorganization plan shall provide for and no reorganization under this act shall have the effect of

(1) Abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof or consolidating any two or more executive or administrative departments or all the functions thereof or

(2) Continuing any agency beyond the period authorized by law for its existence or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(3) Continuing any function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(4) Authorizing any agency to exercise any function which is not expressly authorizer by law at the time the plan is transmitted to the General Assembly or

(5) Increasing the term of any office beyond that provided by law for the office

Section 7 Consideration by General Assembly Effective Date of Reorganization Specified in Plan

(a) Each reorganization plan transmitted to the General Assembly shall be proposed as a resolution and shall be placed on the calendar of each House for the next legislative day following its receipt and shall be considered by each House within thirty calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly No reorganization plan shall take effect unless it is approved by a majority vote of the duly elected membership of each House during such thirty-day period or unless no action disapproving the same has been taken by either House during that period No resolution shall be effective (1) unless it designates the number of the reorganization plan and the date on which it was transmitted to the General Assembly or (2) if it specifies more than one reorganization plan except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section The effective date of each reorganization plan shall be the date of approval of the last of the two Houses to act or the expiration of the thirty-day period after the delivery of the plan to the two Houses of the General Assembly

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a) of this section

(1) Continuity of session shall be considered as broken only by an adjournment of the General Assembly sine die but

(2) In the computation of the thirty-day period there shall be excluded the days on which either Hoise is not in session because of an adjournment of more than ten days to a day certain

(c) Any provision of the plan may under provisions contained in the plan be made operative at a time later than the date on which the plan otherwise takes effect

Section 8 Effect of Reorganization on Statutes and Regulations or Other Actions

Any statute enacted and any regulation or other aition made presrribed issued granted or performed in respect of or by any agency or function affected by a reorganization under the provisions of this act before the effective date of the reorganization shall except to the extent rescinded modified superseded or made inapplicable by or under authority of law or by the abolition of a function have the same effect as if the reorganization had not been made If any such statute regulation or other action has vested the function in the agency from which it is removed under the plan the function shall insofar as it is to be exercised after the plan becomes effective be considered as vested in the agency under which the function is placed by the plan

As used in this section "regulation or other action' means any regulation rule order policy determination directive authorization permit privilege requirement designation or other action

Section 9 Effect of Reorganization on Pending Legal Proceedings

No suit action or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any agency or other officer of the Commonwealth in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties shall abate by reason of the taking effect of any reorganization plan under the provisions of this act The court may on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after the reorganization plan takes effect showing a necessity for a survival of the suit action or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved allow the same to be maintained by or against the successor of such head or officer under the reorganization effected by the plan or if there is no successor against such agency or officer as the Governor shall designate

Section 10 Effect on Unexpended Appropriations

The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this act shall not be used for any purpose but shall be lapsed into the General Fund of the State Treasury or into any special fund from which it was made

Section 11 Laws Suspended

From the effective date of a reorganization plan and as long as it is in effect the operation of any act of Assembly inconsistent therewith shall be suspended insofar as it is inconsistent with the reorganization plan

Section 12 Publication of Reorganization Plans

Each reorganization plan which takes effect shall be printed in the Pamphlet Laws in the same volume as the acts of Assembly

Section 13 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I have had a lot to say about this bill in the Republican Caucus and in the State Government Committee, but I have not said anything for the record and I would like to before the matter is disposed of.

Mr. President, I realize that the die was cast yesterday and probably, for all practical purposes, the roll is almost a matter of record this morning.

This morning's paper, Mr. President, had an article that yesterday, for the first time in eighteen years, the Democratic Party won a straight line party vote in the Senate. Eighteen years is a long time and I, for one, would certainly not be bitter or nasty or mean or sore

because they won on this occasion. I do feel, however, that some of us are going to be recorded this morning as voting "no" on the bill, and for the record, and for our own constituents probably, we should let our reasons be known.

Mr. President, the discussion pro and con on House Bill No. 1 has resolved largely upon the question of constitutionality. Like the Minority Leader, I am hardly in a position to pass judgment upon that. My vocation is salesmanship. As a salesman, I am never sure of what is constitutionally certain. In that respect, salesmen are like lawyers. However, Mr. President, I am aware of the fact that the Republican Party has been considered to be the party of constitutional government. I do not say that it is the only party, but that is the reputation of the Republican Party. Therefore, they are concerned that these things be done in the proper order.

I doubt, Mr. President, whether Governor Leader, and I do not say this in disrespect to him, is going to offer any plan to reorganize the government that would be very damaging to the State of Pennsylvania if it were not passed this year instead of next year, or this month instead of next month.

We have many pieces of legislation, Mr. President, like our tax bills, for instance, which are probably far more deserving of by-passing the constitutional procedure by throwing them out on the desk and having them acted upon when time is running short, instead of going to committees and having the benefit of deliberation.

As I say, Mr. President, the die is probably cast. I vote against this bill at the risk of being called by some an obstructionist, but I do not think that this is true. I intend to make every effort to be here and to vote one way or another on any recommendation which the Governor makes for changing the structure of the operation of the business of the Commonwealth.

I want the people of Schuylkill County to know, Mr. President, that their Senator will stand up and be counted, as he has never failed to be counted in sixteen years since he came to the House of Representatives in Harrisburg. Where there is an advantage to the people, we will try to forget our partisonship, we will be for it, but we do not like the negative approach, as has been said on a number of occasions.

Mr. President, I regret the suspicion which seems to exist in the discussion of this bill. The Majority Leader of the Senate has said very clearly, very loudly, and has said repeatedly that there was no intention on the part of the Republicans to be anything but coperative with any program which Governor Leader has for the good of the State. I repeat that in our Caucus, in private conversations and at committee meetings, I have not, to this day, heard any Republican say or imply that he wished we could be in position where we could kill or block or postpone or defer action on any proposal or recommendation that the Governor makes.

Mr. President, the State Chairman of the Democratic Party said one day last week that we acted as though we suspected them of having some sinister motive in this replanning of the structure of our government, and that we should not feel that way because they did not know what they were going to do but theye were sure that it was not going to be bad. However, about seven minutes later he said that he objected to the Republican amendment to this bill, because he knew Republicans from way back and he was certain of what they were going to do.

Mr. President, I have only one hope out of this discussion, and that is that never will any plan or changes go into effect without a legislative vote.

The record is very clear, Mr. President, as of yesterday. The Majority Leader, on previous occasions, has said that we would always be ready to act on such proposals. The Minority Leader yesterday stated very clearly and very emphatically that there was no intention on their part to do anything but act on these bills.

I was interested in the shuffle, Mr. President, when Senator Blass asked the question as to whether or not this could be put over for thirty days. In reply, Senator Dent, said that was what they wanted to prevent. Of course, his idea of preventing it was to put the Democratic Party in the position where, if it were done, they probably would have to be the ones to do it instead of the Republicans being given the opportunity. I do not think that that was done with any plan or any careful thinking.

I do say this morning, Mr. President, for the Senator from Schuylkill and for the other Senators who shall be recorded as voting "no" on this reorganization plan, that we do not do it to obstruct, we do not do it because we are partisan but we do it because we feel that the people who elected us to come to Harrisburg are expecting that we will stand up and be counted and reflect their feelings on any matter which is pertinent to the State of Pennsylvania. That is why we take this particular position. I would hate to go back home on any occasion and have to say to the people of Schuylkill County, if they asked me why in the world such a plan was put into effect in Pennsylvania on the part of the Governor, I would hate to have to shrug my shoulders, Mr. President, and say that I did not get a chance to vote on it.

I think now, Mr. President, as matters stand, I shall have a chance to vote, but for the record I am voting "no" on the bill as an expression of my desire to protect my legislative prerogative, and to try to insure, in so far as one person can, the kind of representative government that Pennsylvanians have the right to receive.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I also expect to vote "no" on House Bill No. 1 and I want to give to the people in my District some of my reasons for doing so.

Mr. President, the most important reason is that there has been no showing by anyone ,the Governor, or any Senator or any House Member, why we should have this legislation. There has been no showing why, if the Governor or anyone else has a plan to effect economy in government, they cannot introduce the legislation according to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and have it brought in here and have it voted on in the usual manner.

Mr. President, it was brought out yesterday by Senator Dent that this might cause some delay because he said that the Big Truck Bill was on our calendar for some time and did not get any action. Now, that was going pretty far to find some reason for this. Certainly, by past experience, it was shown that all of the bills, which we called the Chesterman Committee Bills and which were introduced at the last Session of the Legislature, were referred to the Rules Committee and reported out very promptly. Most of them were reported out within a day or two and there were hardly any that went beyond a

week. They were put on the calendar; they were promptly voted upon and those that passed were sent over to the House where prompt action was the case there.

So, Mr. President, inasmuch as there has been no showing by anyone why we should go so far and make such a radical change in our legislative procedure and delegate the legislative powers which we have to the Executive Branch of the Government, which is certainly contrary to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I certainly cannot vote for these bills.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I do not intend to carry this debate too far. I just want to clearly state that I deny that we are in any manner delegating the powers of the Legislative Branch to the Executive Branch of Government.

Mr. President, the underlying purpose behind the passage of this legislation, or the proposing of this legislation, is to enable us, as a legislative group, to have a great deal to do with the reorganization of State Government. I tried yesterday to impress the Senate with the importance of passing this legislation and the companion bill setting up the commission. If we do not pass this bill and the companion bill, then the Legislature as a body will have nothing to do with the preparation of the organizational plans.

Mr. President, the Administrative Branch admittedly can, of its own, investigate, interrogate and promote a change in any department that it feels ought to be changed. However, in doing that the Administrative Branch would be entirely on its own. We, the Members of the General Assembly, duly elected by the people to represent them, would not sit in on the reorganization planning. This is the only method whereby we, the Members of this General Assembly, will sit in on the reorganization planning of the departments. That is the main underlying reason for the passage of this vehicle today. If we as a group and, incidentally, we will have two-thirds of the membership on the Planning Commission that will reorganize State Government. There will be four men named by the President pro tempore, four men named by the Speaker of the House and four men named by the Governor of the Commonwealth. In that manner, we, the Members will be able to help to devise and plan the reorganization setup.

Mr. President, unless we pass this legislation it will be entirely out of the hands, and out of the province, of the Members of the General Assembly. When the plans are finally prepared and agreed upon by this commission, then they become legislative babies, we then have the only right to say whether or not this plan or that plan will go into effect. They will appear on the Calendar in the form of resolutions.

Mr. President, I need not go back through that again and explain why this is necessary. We all know the power of a chairman of a committee. We know from experience of long standing that the chairman of a committee can call a committee meeting, and you can go into that committee with copies of the legislative bill that is resting in that committee, and ask for action upon it and the committee chairman bluntly says, "Gentlemen, we are not going to discuss that bill today." That could easily happen. Why would it happen?

Supposing we were going to amalgamate two functions of government, supervised by two individuals, and put them into one single department or bureau. Someone, or both of the directors of the bureau, would have a friend or two somewhere in the General Assembly. They would reach the chairman of the committee and say, "Have you passed that bill? I am out of a job." Do you mean to tell me that would not have any influence? It took us almost three and a half weeks to discharge certain people who were holding offices, mainly on the strength of the fact that if we acted upon their successors' confirmation, they would be out of a job. It is historical that a chairman of a committee does not take orders from anyone but himself, and he will not act unless he wants to act. His committee has no say whatsoever, except on that legislation which he, as the dictator of that committee, declares shall be considered that particular day. That has been the procedure in here and I do not look for any change.

Therefore, Mr. President, in order that Members of the Senate on both sides cannot be accused of obstructionism, we have to place this new so-called reorganization piecemeal upon the legislative calendar, and allow each and every man to vote his conscience regardless of party affiliation. There is great justification for the passage of the bill; there is no justification for the defeat of this bill. We are not opening a new course of action. We are not starting a new parliamentary procedure. This is not a new legislative route that we are traveling. It has been traveled for twelve years in the Federal Government. They are now continuing to travel the same course by extending the life of their Reorganization Commission, which has gone on under Democratic Presidents and under a Republican President. Incidentally, although the Democrats passed the reorganization plan, a former Republican President of the United States was named as the Chairman.

I am sure that I could say to this membership today that Governor Leader will look more to the ability of the men that he names, rather than to their political affiliation. He has demonstrated since he took office that although he is a Democrat, he believes that good government is the best political activity. He has named men and women to high positions in this government ,without regard to their political affiliation. He is the only man in the State's history that I know who has named a Cabinet Officer who is registered Nonpartisan. He believed that the man was the proper man for the position and respected his desires politically, under the American Constitution, and named him to the job that he thought he would fit in. He did this because he wants to give Pennsylvania good government.

I believe that if we pass this bill today, Governor Leader will choose as his representatives upon this board of inquiry and investigation and reorganization, men and women of high caliber, integrity and ability. I believe that the Governor feels that he would like to reorganize, and help to reorganize, this government of ours in order that we can have in Pennsylvania twentieth century government.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I have no desire to prolong the discussion on House Bill No. 1. I wish simply to make a few brief statements to clarify the position of some of us on the Republican side who do not feel that we can conscientiously vote for House Bill No. 1.

Mr. President, Senator Dent has stated here this morning

that it is not the desire of the Democratic Party to delegate to the Executive Branch the law-making powers of this Legislature. Yesterday, I believe Senator Dent also said that the constitutionality of this bill had been affirmed by an opinion from the Attorney General. Now, Mr. President, I had the privilege of reading the opinion of the Attorney General on this subject, and a very good opinion it is. However, my recollection is that it related chiefly to the constitutionality of the delegation of the law-making powers of the Executive to the Supreme Court or, if you will, to the voters by way of referendum.

Mr. President, it is the position of some of us on the Republican side that the unconstitutionality of this particular bill lies not in the delegation of the power of the Executive, but the manner in which these plans are to be presented and passed upon in the House and in the Senate. Under the Constitution, the law-making procedure is that every law shall become so by a bill, which bill shall be referred to a committee and voted upon and passed only by the affirmative vote of the majority of the duly elected members of each house.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreebaly to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—34

Bane,	Haluska,	Mullin,	Taylor,
Barr,	Hays,	Pechan,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Ruth,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Schmidt,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Seyler,	Watson,
Diehm,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	Whalley,
Donolow,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,	Yosko,
Fleming,	Miller,		

NAYS—13

Berger,	Harney,	Mahany,	Scott,
Blass,	Kessler,	McPherson, Jr.	Wagner,
Chapman,	Madigan,	Peelor,	Wolfe,
Flack,			

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, as follows:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of wages and other compensation of the employes and for the payment of general expenses necessary for the proper conduct of its work for the balance of the fiscal biennium 1953-1955. Said sum shall be in addition to any sum heretofore appropriated to the Joint State Government Commission for said purposes.

Section 2. The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreebaly to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	Miller,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Mullin,	Wade,
Camiel,	Holland,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Watkins,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Ruth,	Watson,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Whalley,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class" establishing a department of water in said cities providing for its officers and employees and defining the powers duties and jurisdiction of said department.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. That an additional department in the government of cities of the second class is hereby created to be known as the department of water.

Section 2. The department of water shall be under the charge of a director who shall be the head thereof. The operation construction alteration repair and maintenance of the water works owned and controlled by the city the supply and distribution of water and the superivision of all officers and employees deemed proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act shall be under the jurisdiction of this department.

Section 3 All the powers and duties as set forth in section 2 hereof which are now under the jurisdiction of any other department of said cities are hereby transferred to the department of water.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	Miller,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Mullin,	Wade,
Camiel,	Holland,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Watkins,

Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Ruth,	Watson,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Whalley,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 86, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 477) entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment of the salary medical and hospital expenses of policemen firemen and park guards by counties cities boroughs towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period" extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The title and section one act of June twenty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 477) entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment of the salary medical and hospital expenses of policemen firemen and park guards by counties cities boroughs towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period" as amended May sixteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 301) and September twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1473) are amended to read:

An Act providing for the payment of the salary medical and hospital expenses of members of the State Police Force and of policemen firemen and park guards by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania counties cities boroughs towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period.

Section 1. Be it enacted &c That any member of the State Police Force or any policeman fireman or park guard of any county city borough town or township who is injured in the performance of his duties including in the case of firemen duty as special fire police and by reason thereof is temporarily incapacitated from performing his duties shall be paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if a member of the State Police Force or by the county township or municipality by which he is employed his full rate of salary as fixed by ordinance or resolution until the disability arising therefrom has ceased. All medical and hospital bills incurred in connection with any such injury shall be paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or by such county township or municipality. During the time salary for temporary incapacity shall be paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or by the county city borough town or township any workmen's compensation received or collected by a member of the State Police Force by a policeman fireman or park guard for such period shall be turned over to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or to such county city borough town or township and paid into the treasury thereof and if such payment shall not be so made by the members of the State Police Force or by the policeman fireman or park guard the amount so due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania county city borough town or township shall be deducted from any salary then or thereafter becoming due and owing. [Provided however That in] In the case of the State Police Force and salaried policemen and firemen the diseases of the heart and tuberculosis of the respiratory system contracted or incurred by any such member of the State Police Force policeman or fireman after four years of continuous service as such and caused by extreme overexertion in times of stress or danger or by exposure to heat smoke fumes or gases arising directly out of the employment of any such member of the State Police Force policeman [and] or fireman shall be compensable in accordance with the terms hereof and unless any such disability shall be compensable under the compensation laws as having been caused by accidental injury such disability shall be compensable as occupational disease disabilities are presently compensable under the compensation laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. This act shall take effect January one one thousand nine hundred fifty-six.

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows: viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	Miller,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Mullin,	Wade,
Camiel,	Holland,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Watkins,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Ruth,	Watson,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Whalley,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 35, Printer's No. 38, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers,

municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 20, by inserting after "Class": "Cities of the Second Class A."

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 4, line 5, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 5, line 13, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 6, line 16, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 6, line 20, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 7, line 2, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 7, line 4, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 7, line 6, by inserting after "class": "city of the second Class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The third section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 3), page 8, line 8, by inserting after "Class": "Cities of the Second Class A"; amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 3), page 8, line 10, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 3), page 8, line 13, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fourth section was read and agreed to.

The fifth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 11, line 12, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 12, line 15, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 12, line 17, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 13, line 7, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The sixth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 12), page 17, line 7, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 14), page 19, line 5, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The seventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 20, line 13, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 20, line 16, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 20, line 20, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 21, line 6, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 21, line 7, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 22, line 1, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 23, line 8, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 23, line 9, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 24, line 1, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The eighth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 8 (Sec. 17), page 24, line 11, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The ninth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 28, line 18, by inserting after "class": "the city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 29, line 1, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 30, line 15, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 31, line 1, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The tenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 10 (Sec. 18.1), page 34, line 16, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 10 (Sec. 18.1), page 34, line 20, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 10 (Sec. 18.1), page 36, line 15, by inserting after "class": " city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 11 (Sec. 19), page 38, line 19, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 11 (Sec. 19), page 39, line 6, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 11 (Sec. 20), page 39, line 16, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sections were read and agreed to.

The fifteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 15 (Sec. 24), page 44, line 19, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 15 (Sec. 24), page 45, line 4, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 15 (Sec. 24), page 45, line 8, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 15 (Sec. 24), page 45, line 13, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 15 (Sec. 24), page 45, line 14, by inserting after "class", where it appears the second time in said line: "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 15 (Sec. 24), page 45, line 17, by inserting after "class" where it appears the second time in said line: "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The sixteenth section was read and agreed to.

The seventeenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 17 (Sec. 26), page 46, line 13, by inserting after "class" where it appears the first time in said line: "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 17 (Sec. 26), page 46, line 16, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The eighteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 18 (Sec. 27), page 49, line 1, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 18 (Sec. 27), page 49, line 4, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A"; amend Sec. 18 (Sec. 27), page 49, line 19, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The nineteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 19 (Sec. 28), page 53, line 2, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 19 (Sec. 28), page 53, line 5, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twentieth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 20 (Sec. 29), page 55, line 4, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 20 (Sec. 29), page 55, line 6, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 20 (Sec. 29), page 55, line 18, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 21 (Sec. 30), page 58, line 1, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A".

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 22 (Sec. 31), page 60, line 6, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A".

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections were read and agreed to.

The twenty-fifth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 25 (Sec. 34), page 63, line 6, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 25 (Sec. 34), page 63, line 9, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-sixth section was read and agreed to.

The twenty-seventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 27 (Sec. 36), page 65, line 18, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A"; amend Sec. 27 (Sec. 36), page 69, line 1, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first sections were read and agreed to.

The thirty-second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 32 (Sec. 41), page 77, line 3, by inserting after "class": "city of the second class A".

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sections were read and agreed to.

The thirty-sixth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 36, page 87, by inserting after line 20: "The act of June 1, 1937 (P. L. 1132) known as "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Second Class A," and its amendments are repealed"; amend Sec. 36, page 88, line 8, by inserting after "class": "and of each city of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The thirty-seventh section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. McMENAMIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 2, next to last line of Title, by inserting after "class": "and cities of the Second Class A"; amend Title, page 2, line 6, by inserting after "class": "cities of the second class A".

They were agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, as amended,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading, as amended?

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 13, on second reading, go over in its order as amended.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

SENATE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE URGING THE RECLASSIFICATION OF U. S. ROUTE 219 BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I as unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. BERGER, STEVENSON, WHALLEY, HALUSKA and HAYS offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Highways:

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

Whereas, U. S. Route 219 is an important artery of traffic running north and south through Pennsylvania, particularly as it extends northward from Bedford, Pennsylvania to the port of Buffalo, New York, and southward to the Maryland State Line; and

Whereas, the projected Saint Lawrence Seaway will result in a greatly increased volume of commercial traffic to and from the Buffalo area through Pennsylvania to Johnstown, Pittsburgh, Altoona, and to the southern states; and

Whereas, a great program of Federal Interstate highway improvement and construction is presently contemplated under the Federal Bureau of Public Roads;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to communicate to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, the desirability of including U. S. Route 219 in the interstate highway classification for Federal aid under the proposed construction program.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HOLLAND asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, although we are about to adjourn, I want to emphasize that the Session on Monday will meet at three-thirty, sharp. Five minutes before three-thirty, the Lieutenant-Governor will telephone the different Caucuses and tell the Members to be on the floor to meet at three-thirty, sharp.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will appoint Senator Holland to notify each Caucus.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, February 28, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:12 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, February 28, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 22, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Father of humanity, we thank Thee for the heritage and privilege of our beloved country, and for the wisdom with which Thou hast led it from its perilous beginning through all difficulties and dangers to this day.

We thank Thee for George Washington, a peerless leader; for his great stability of character, his keen intellect, his irreproachable integrity, his fortitude and determination in meeting every crisis, his deep seated love of the union, and his faith in the destiny of the United States. God, in Thy infinite wisdom teach these Representatives of this great Commonwealth and all of us, that today's problems are not insurmountable, but that they will yield to the same steadfastness, courage, determination and justice which Washington possessed. Deliver us from every evil, turn us away from every wrong and injustice; and keep us on the highway that leads to fraternal righteousness. In the holy name of our Lord and God, even Jesus Christ, we pray it. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from McKean to preside at today's session.

Mr. JOHNSON IN THE CHAIR

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, February 21, 1955 will be postponed until the Journal is in print. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. CIANFRANI and MULDOWNEY.
HOUSE BILL No. 350.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended, "An act defining the liabiltiy of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," changing certain compensation schedules.

Referred to the Committee on Workmens Compensation.

By Mr. TAYLOR. HOUSE BILL No. 351.

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1893 (P. L. 129), entitled "An act to empower boroughs and cities to establish a police fund, to take property in trust therefor and regulating and providing for the regulation of the same," providing a method of paying service increments from the retirement fund in cities of the first class to members of the police force after retirement.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. TAYLOR. HOUSE BILL No. 352.

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1893 (P. L. 129), entitled "An act to empower boroughs and cities to establish a police pension fund, to take property in trust therefor and regulating and providing for the regulation of the same," further prescribing for the management, administration, application and regulation of such fund in cities of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. TAYLOR. HOUSE BILL No. 353.

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1893 (P. L. 129), entitled "An act to empower boroughs and cities to establish a police pension fund, to take property in trust therefor and regulating and providing for the regulation of the same," providing for and regulating withdrawal of payments from the police pension funds in cities of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY. HOUSE BILL No. 354.

An Act amending the act of June 14, 1923 (P. L. 710), entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing, sparring, and wrestling matches and exhibitions; establishing a State Athletic Commission; making an appropriation therefor; and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes; and prescribing penalties," clarifying its provisions relative to women wrestlers.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. MIHM and COOPER.
HOUSE BILL No. 355.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for the purchase and erection of a statue of Christopher Columbus.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. FROST and MIHM. HOUSE BILL No. 356.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," providing benefits to contributors qualified for retirement on or after January 1, 1953 but who died before retirement.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. THOMAS and VAUGHAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 357.

An Act to regulate and control the distribution, sale or offering for sale, of all bread, wrapped or unwrapped; conferring certain powers and imposing duties upon the Secretary of Internal Affairs and inspectors of weights and measures in cities and counties relative thereto; prescribing penalties for violations thereof and repealing inconsistent laws.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. SARRAF and OLSEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 358.

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1915 (P. L. 596), entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities, and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions," further regulating eligibility for pension.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Mr. LOPRESTI. HOUSE BILL No. 359.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two, section fourteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, changing provisions relating to adjournment.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. McLAUGHLIN and VAUGHAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 360.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers, providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," authorizing the determination of the speed of vehicles by radar equipment, changing the method of testing such speed by speedometer, and authorizing the appointment of radar equipment testing stations.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 361.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time within which members of the General Assembly may become original members of the retirement association.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 362.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," clarifying the duties of the vice-president and providing for the signing of checks and vouchers by the vice-president in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 363.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section six of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania permitting the wives of service men to cast absentee ballots.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 364.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1895 (P. L. 212), entitled "An act to establish an intermediate court of appeal; regulating its constitution, officers, jurisdiction, powers, practice, and its relation to the Supreme Court and other courts; providing for the reoprts of its decisions, the compensation of the judges and other officers and the practice and costs on appeals from its judgments," increasing the terms of office of Superior Court judges to twenty-one years and limiting them to one term.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. MUSTO. HOUSE BILL No. 365.

An Act amending the act of Aril 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Deartment thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," further regulating membership and compensation of the State Board of Barber Examiners, and imposing duties on the board.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 366.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the ublic school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parocial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing additional reimbursements to school districts on account of pupil transportation.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. PETROSKY and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 367.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes'

retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributors by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," changing the provisions thereof as to contributors who qualify for retirements but who die before retirement, and making the changes retroactive in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. PETROSKY. HOUSE BILL No. 368.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," providing for the issuance of public service liquor licenses to scheduled commercial air line companies for sale of liquor and malt and brewed beverages on passenger planes.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. CAPANO. HOUSE BILL No. 369.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," further defining the powers of courts on appeals.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPANO. HOUSE BILL No. 370.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," further defining the powers of courts on appeals.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. MORAN and ROVANSEK. HOUSE BILL No. 371.

An Act amending the act of April 13, 1887 (P. L. 21), entitled "An act for the establishment of a uniform standard of time throughout the Commonwealth," providing for a referendum to decide upon the question of retaining or changing such uniform standard of time.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. PRICE. HOUSE BILL No. 372.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the granting of free licenses to residents over sixty-five years of age.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mr. PRICE. HOUSE BILL No. 373.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," providing for the issuing of lifelong free resident fishing licenses to persons sixty-five years of age or over.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Messrs. McWHERTER and MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 374.

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking asosciation, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," changing the tax rates.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. McWHERTER and MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 375.

An Act authorizing judges in counties of the third class to fix the number and compensation of employes appointed by them.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 376.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles; tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses.

bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registrations of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties, imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the penalties for certain violation of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 377.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," changing the penalty for murder in the first degree.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 378.

An Act imposing penalties on parents or person having custody of children who commit certain crimes in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Messrs. McWHERTER and MAXWELL.
HOUSE BILL No. 379.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making inapplicable the provisions relating to assault and battery to school teachers in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. MILLS and LOVETT.
HOUSE BILL No. 380.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which lids or doors have not been removed.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN.
HOUSE BILL No. 381.

An Act prescribing certain rights of employment and employment for members of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN.
HOUSE BILL No. 382.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the Public School System, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for a presiding officer and secretary at joint sessions of joint schools or departments meeting to adopt annual school budget.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and MOODY (by request).
HOUSE BILL No. 383.

An Act providing for a propagation and educational program by the Department of Forests and Waters relating to the propagation of nut and wild fruit trees and seed bearing shrubs in this Commonwealth; the distribution and planting of nut and wild fruit trees and seed bearing shrubs with the cooperation of certain state and local governmental agencies, and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Mr. LAWYER, JR. HOUSE BILL No. 384.

An Act amending the act of June 5, 1947 (P. L. 458), entitled as amended "An act creating as bodies corporate and politic "Parking Authorities" in cities of the first, second, second A and third classes, boroughs, and townships of the first class; prescribing the rights. powers and duties of such authorities; authorizing such authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate parking projects; to conduct research of the parking problem, and to establish a permanent coordinated system of parking facilities, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such authorities; empowering such authorities to enter into contracts with, and to accept grants from, the Federal Government, State, political subdivisions of the State or any agency thereof; exempting the property and securities of such parking authorities from taxation and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates, "changing the power to appoint members of the governing body of parking authorities in cities of the third class, and prescribing the method of filling vacancies for unexpired terms on such bodies in cities of the third class, boroughs and townships of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

By Messrs. ERB and WHEELER. HOUSE BILL No. 385.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1921 (P. L. 522), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock, poultry, and game birds raised in captivity from damage by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show, and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock, poultry, and game birds by dogs, and for live stock killed by, or dying from, rabies, and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town, and township officers and employes, directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury; and providing penalties," authorizing certain agents to issue dog licenses and collect fees therefrom in certain political subdivisions; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Revenue and issuing agents.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. GIBB and DONALDSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 386.

An Act amending the act of March 26, 1931 (P. L. 8), entitled "An act to fix the fees to be allowed the district attorney in counties of the second class," providing a fee for services in cases removed to any appellate court of this Commonwealth or to any court of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. AUKER (By request). HOUSE BILL No. 387.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for payments to municipalities and municipality authorities under the provisions of the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1217), entitled "An act providing for payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1987), and making an appropriation."

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Mr. AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 388.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections. county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," extending voting rights to bedridden or hospitalized veterans when not absent from county of residence.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 389.

An Act amending the act of July 21, 1941 (P. L. 425), entitled "An act to establish a system uniform throughout the Commonwealth for the compensation of witnesses, regulating the amount, payment and taxation as costs thereof, and repealing inconsistent legislation," increasing witness fees.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. MORAN and THOMAS.

HOUSE BILL No. 390.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for compensation for school directors.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. MORAN and THOMAS.

HOUSE BILL No. 391.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety, regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," increasing penalties for passing school buses.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 392.

An Act amending the act of May 10, 1927 (P. L. 866), entitled "An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in Philadelphia, and creating a board of magistrates; providing for a chief magistrate; prescribing their powers and duties; providing for clerks; establishing a central administrative office; imposing upon the City of Philadelphia the cost of establishment and maintenance of magistrates' courts, including payment of all salaries; fixing salaries and restricting magistrates to duties of office; and repealing certain prior acts" establishing three additional magistrates' courts in Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES and Mrs. VARALLO

HOUSE BILL No. 393.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for a city college in each school district of the first class; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. GRANVILLE E. JONES and FINEMAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 394.

An Act requiring every person registering a motor vehicle in the Commonwealth to furnish proof of financial responsibility with respect to liability for personal injury or death arising from the ownership, operation or use of such motor vehicle on the ways of the Commonwealth by the registrant, or by any other person, with his express or implied consent; providing the nature of public liability policy which may be used as such proof; providing for the regulation of the risk classification, underwriting rules, premiums, rates and schedule of merit rating, plans of insurance companies issuing such policies; providing penalties; and repealing all inconsistent acts and parts of acts.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. KUBACKI. HOUSE BILL No. 395.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax,

and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," requiring coloring of certain liquid fuels and regulating the use thereof; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. OGILVIE, ZIEGLER and MOODY.

HOUSE BILL No. 396.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1947 (P. L. 565), entitled "An act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during World War II; providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who, because of death or incapacity, cannot personally receive compensation; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; making an appropriation, and providing penalties," extending the time during which applications may be filed for veterans' compensation.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. CIOFFI and TAYLOR.

HOUSE BILL No. 397.

An Act requiring common carriers by railroad to furnish flag protection to all trains occupying the main tracts; imposing duties on the Public Utility Commission, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Messrs. FARABAUGH and ROVANSEK.

HOUSE BILL No. 398.

An Act amending the act of March 21, 1923 (P. L. 28), entitled "An act for the prevention of fraud and the protection of the public health: relating to milk, cream or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, dried, powdered, or desiccated; prohibiting the introduction of foreign fats into them; regulating the sale of and defining condensed, concentrated, and evaporated milk; stipulating penalties for the infraction thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof," authorizing the use of fruit flavors.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. SCHUSTER and TAYLOR.

HOUSE BILL No. 399.

An Act requiring every railway car used for transportation of employes to have certain equipment; requiring obstructions, landmarks, warning sinals and grade crossings to be lighted, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Messrs. FLYNNN and WILLIAMS.

HOUSE BILL No. 400.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90) entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain unisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," changing the time within which a notice of hearing upon a citation may be issued and the nature of the notice and requiring certain notice to be given as a prerequisite to the imposing of penalties by the Liquor Board.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Messrs. BELL, MURPHY, BULLEN, FOSTER and ISAACS.

HOUSE BILL No. 401.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments; boards and commissions shall be determined," increasing the maximum aggregate number of officers and men in the State Police Force and fixing the compensation of the members.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 13.

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and intersurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," prescribing prerequisites to the effectiveness of statements in applications for health and accident policies and for reinstatements and renewals of such policies.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

SENATE BILL No. 69.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying assesment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum

limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," by further providing for the imposition of taxes under the provisions of said act.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. CAPANO and PETROSKY.

RESOLUTION No. 20.

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

Resolved, that the House of Representatives hereby requests the Governor to have an impartial appraisal made of the recent purchase of a flour mill, in connection with the activities of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill, Cumberland County, ascertaining the real value of the assets thereby acquired, and further requests that the Governor at the earliest convenient date furnish the House of Representatives with the results thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. POLEN, WILLIAMS, McCANN, FLYNN, ROVANSEK, CAPANO, WARGO, NEEDHAM and Mrs. MUNLEY. (Concurrent)

RESOLUTION No. 21.

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

The importation of residual fuel oil has assumed such stature as to be a matter of great concern to a large economic segment of the American population.

These oil imports adversely affect the sale of coal from both deep mining and strip mining operations.

Incalculable damages has been inflicted on the bituminous and anthracite coal industries through closing of existing mines and permanent loss of valuable coal property already developed, and on the national economy because of unrestricted importations of residual fuel oil from foreign sources.

The importation of high quantities of foreign residual fuel oil causes the loss of millions of dollars in wages of coal miners in both bituminous and anthracite regions, the loss of employment by many railroad workers, and injures and in many instances destroys small business enterprises located within the trade area of mining communities which depend upon the production and sale of coal for their prosperity.

Unemployment in anthracite and bituminous areas serve as a blot upon the American economic scene, and can be rectified to a large degree by eliminating much of the competition afforded by foreign residual fuel oil.

Existing tariffs, as well as trade agreement legislation and policies afford wholly inadequate protection for the great American anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries, which have played a great and indispensable role in the development of our great American economy and way of life; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to provide for an investigation of the need for an adequate limitation upon the quantity of foreign residual fuel oil to be hereafter imported into the United States, in order to avoid further loss of employment in the United States, impairment of the anthracite and bituminous coal industries, and unwise dependence on foreign sources of fuel, contrary to the best interests of this nation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. RESOLUTION No. 22.

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

Whereas, This House of Representatives in a resolution adopted February 8, requested the Governor to report ALL purchases made by agencies of the Commonwealth under his jurisdiction from October 2, 1954 to January 18, 1955, and

Whereas, The Governor has announced that he has contracted to purchase the services of two accounting firms at a maximum cost of $85,000; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby requests the Governor to include in the report previously requested, February 8, all details concerning the contract entered into with Laventhol, Krekstein and Company and Price Waterhouse and Company and that a report of these firms as a result of their work, be made to the General Assembly in writing.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY. RESOLUTION No. 23.

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1955.

Resolved, That House Rule 14 be amended to read:

Order of Business

14. The daily order of business shall be as follows:

First. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Second. Pledge Allegiance to the Flag.

Third. Corrections to the Journal and approval of the preceding days Journal.

Fourth. The referring to proper committees by the Speaker of bills, resolutions, letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents.

Fifth. The asking of leave of absence.

Sixth. The receiving of reports of committees.

Seventh. Bills on first reading.

Eighth. Bills on second reading.

Ninth. Bills on final passage recalled from the Governor.

Tenth. Bills on final passage. (Bills on final passage postponed calendar may be called up under this order of business.)

Eleventh. Bills on third reading and final passage. (Bills on the third reading or final passage postponed calendar may be called up under this order of business.)

Twelfth. Resolutions (House and concurrent).

Thirteenth. Unfinished business.

Any subject may by a majority vote of the House be made a special order of business and when the time fixed for its consideration arrives, the Speaker shall lay it before the House. A similar vote shall be required to rescind or postpone a special order of business.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. OGILVIE. RESOLUTION No. 24.

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1955.

Before our Pilgrim Fathers set foot on American soil they entered into a religious covenant with one another which began, "In the name of God, Amen." These ancestors will stand as eternal sentinels guarding the liberties of our Nation and those principles upon which we have achieved world leadership. Our ancestors were the product of man's alliance with God. There was no other way of beginning for them. and there is no other way of continuing for us.

So true is the axiom that it is not material wealth but

moral worth, not broad acres but great principles, not gold but Godly men and the things of God coupled with a steadfast trust in Him, which makes a nation great and keeps it strong. Well lies our Nation's hope in the slogan engraved upon our currency, heard in every inaugural prayer and voiced in the halls of great decisions, "In God We Trust." As long as we trust in God and look to Him for wisdom upon which to build and for Divine guidance in national affairs, we may be assured of increasing honor, prosperity and human happiness.

The future of our Nation, what shall it be? Shall we forget God and lean upon our own understanding? God forbid. Let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which leads to peace, liberty and security. A nation which forgets God is certainly doomed to destruction.

Seeing then that trust in Almighty God was the secret of our forefathers' power and the only basis of all true progress, let us maintain our trust in God, for a Godless order is a menace to life and a peril to our democracy. America was founded by men of great religious convictions, and no one can understand America today without recognition of this basic fact. Unfortunately some are prone to lose sight of these convictions about God, the dignity of man and our democratic processes. Herein lies our greatest National peril; thence the call for spiritual rebirth and a moral rearmament; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives declares the "Back to God" movement to be timely and imperative to our National progress and security, and calls upon our leaders and educators to remove any advocacy or teaching of a breakdown of the spiritual life that has made this the greatest nation in the history of the world. Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. REIDENBACH, NEEDHAM, WARGO, Mrs. MUNLEY and Mr. SPENCER.

RESOLUTION No. 25.

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

The City of Scranton was shocked in the passing of one of its most distinguished citizens on February 13, 1955.

Worthington Scranton, known as Scranton's first citizen died in Florida at the age of seventy-eight.

He and his forebearers devoted their full energies in the development and advancement of the City of Scranton and the Lackawanna Valley.

He was born in Scranton August 29, 1876, a son of W. W. and Katharine Smith Scranton; was graduated from Yale University in 1898 and from Harvard School of Law in 1901.

For many years he devoted his time to the management of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, of which he became president in 1916.

He was widely known for his keen interest in industrial, civic, welfare and philanthropic activities.

He and his wife established a one million dollar trust fund, known as "The Scranton Foundation" and the people of the Scranton area will be forever mindful of his beneficence.

He is survived by his widow, Marion Margery Scranton; a son, William W. Glenburn and three daughters. Mrs. Edward B. Mayer, Dalton; Mrs. H. N. Rozendeal, Schenectady, New York, and Mrs. James A. Linen, III, Greenwich, New York.

His passing is a great loss to be borne by the Commonwealth and the city he served so unselfishly; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives extend their individual sympathies to his wife, Marion Gargery, and to his son and daughters in their hour of loss and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to his widow and children.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. VAUGHAN from the Committee on Cities-Counties Second and Second Class A, reported as committed, House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN from the Committee on Cities-Counties Second and Second Class A, reported as committed, House Bill No. 340, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 17, 1947 (P. L. 63, No. 29), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase, lease or condemnation, any land within said cities with the buildings thereon, if any; to construct buildings and facilities thereon; to operate the same as parking lots or public garages, subject to certain conditions, or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases," extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mrs. MONROE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

RESOLUTION

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Mr. SARRAF offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The report was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

Resolved, That in compliance with the provisions of Rule 27 of the House, it is recommended that the Members of the House named herein be and are hereby elected Members of the Standing Committee of this House of Representatives.

Law and Order, Meholchick vice Munley.
Counties, Meholchick vice Snider.
Boroughs, McWherter vice Hass.
Insurance, Hass vice McWherter.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Committees.

GEORGE J. SARRAF, Chairman
HARRIS G. BRETH,
A. V. CAPANO,
LEON J. KOLANKIEWICZ,
MARTIN C. NIHM,
ANTHONY J. FETROSKY,
MARY A. VARALLO,
JOSEPH G. WARGO,
BAKER ROYER,
WAYNE M. BREISCH,
GEORGE W. COOPER,
HIRAM G. ANDREWS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ex-Officio.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Rules to meet during the session of the House.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 19, Printer's No. 26, and

House Bill No. 55, Printer's No. 27,

were passed over at the request of the Speaker pro tempore.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 219, entitled as follows:

An Act amending the act of January twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2 clauses (1) (1.1) and (2) of section 3 and sections 7 8 22 25 and 26 of the act of January twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P L 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" amended August twenty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P L 1262) are amended to read

Section 2 The following officers and employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the President of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) Two clerks to the President at an annual salary of three thousand three hundred dollars ($3300) each

(2) One secretary to the President at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(3) One administrative assistant to the President at an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(4) One President's page at per diem compensation of ten dollars ($10)

Section 3 The following officers and employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary to the President pro tempore at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(1.1) One clerk to the President pro tempore at an annual salary of three thousand three hundred dollars ($3300)

(1.2) One administrative assistant to the President pro tempore at an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(2) One messenger to the President pro tempore at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] ten dollars ($10)

* * *

Section 7 The following employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate who for the purpose of this act shall be deemed an officer of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary to the Majority Leader at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(2) One administrative assistant to the Majority Leader at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk to the Majority Leader at a per diem compensation of [eight dollasr ($8] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 8 The following employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate who for the purpose of this act shall be deemed an officer of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary to the Minority Leader at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(2) One administrative assistant to the Minority Leader at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk to the Minority Leader at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 22 The following officers and employes of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Speaker to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One parliamentarian at an annual salary of seven thousand dollars ($7000)

(2) One administrative assistant at an annual salary of [four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)] five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One secretary at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(4) One Speaker's clerk at an annual salary of three hundred dollars ($3300)

(5) One Speaker's page at a per diem compensation of ten dollars ($10)

Section 25 The following employes of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Majority Leader who for the purposes of this act shall be deemed an officer of the House of Representatives to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars $(4100)

(2) One administrative assistant at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 26 The following employes of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Minority Leader who for the purposes of this act shall be deemed an officer of the House of Representatives to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(2) One administrative assistant at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 2 The following sums or as much thereof as is necessary are appropriated to the Senate and to the House of Representatives for the legislative session of 1955 The sums appropriated hereby shall be in addition to any sums heretofore appropriated for the purposes

(1) To the Senate for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the Senate and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Majority Whip the sum of five hundred dollars (500)

(2) To the Senate for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the Senate

and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Majority Caucus the sum of five hundred dollars ($500)

(3) To the Senate for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the Senate and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Minority Caucus the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000)

(4) To the House of Representatives for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the House of Representatives and clerical traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Majority Caucus the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000)

(5) To the House of Representatives for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the House of Representatives and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Minority Caucus the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000)

(6) To the Senate for the payment of salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act and for the payment of increases in salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000)

(7) To the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act and for the payment of increases in salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000)

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brown,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—1

Banker

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 226, Printer's No. 31,

was passed over at the request of the Speaker pro tempore.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 240, entitled as follows:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study, investigation and legislative recommendations relating to the drainage of anthracite mines and making an appropriation," by authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. MOSCRIP. Mr. Speaker, first I want it clearly understood that when I rise today I have as much honest concern in my mind for the welfare of the coal fields as anyone.

I feel that the basic difficulty with our coal today is the hard fact that we are facing a continually diminishing market for anthracite coal. Everyone knows there has been increasing competition from oil and from gas, even though these facilities may cost more than hard coal. The chief outlet for hard coal has been for domestic heating and cooking. We all know the evolution of the electric stoves, gas stoves, bottled gas, gas furnaces and oil furnaces. In my opinion in the foreseeable future I can see no increase in the demand because we are told today that if this world should ever reach the point where atomic power can be used for peacetime use, that all the facilities of our houses could be run for an indefinite period on a piece of atomic material about the size of a penny match box.

I have made some investigation because I do not live in the hard coal regions, although I live close to them and in one of the areas that used to be their chief market I find that in talking to people there are apparently workable mines which do not need a great degree, if any, of pumping to be workable, and yet there is not sufficient demand on the market to take up the production of these mines. Other persons I have spoken to in this area are somewhat

concerned about the effect of continual pumping on the water table. That is the water table which is tapped by the residents of this area for pure water to be used for domestic consumption and other purposes.

I rose to speak on this bill because I feel that this bill and the next bill are apparently companion bills. What I say applies equally to both. If this plan as set forth in these two bills is carried to its logical conclusion with the cooperation of the federal government, we will be obligating upwards of $17 million of the taxpayers' money to be put into this mine drainage proposition, which I submit will not create any great employment because I can not see the point in trying to rehabilitate mines when there is a falling market for hard coal.

I am also informed that there is a plan in the mill consisting of about $10 million for the purpose of encouraging municipalities to build facilities for new factories with a view to apparently bringing some diversified industry into the hard pressed areas, particularly around the coal fields. Therefore, I feel that this $17 million could be put to a much more advantageous, much more lasting use, if we were to take this money, make our studies, do something to bring into these areas not one other industry but a number of other industries so that you would have a number of diversified fields of activity.

I am aware that when I rise today that this is a consent calendar. I am asking no one to follow me on this matter, but I do respectfully request the Chair that on this bill and the one following it I be recorded as voting "no."

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned on this particular appropriation myself and the reason I am vitally concerned about this bill myself is because it is an appropriation that we are going to vote on right now, not knowing whether the federal government is going to appropriate at the same time. I am vitally concerned, not knowing, as I say, if we appropriate the $8 million as to what happens to that money if the federal government does not appropriate with us. As I understand the federal government as yet did not appropriate $8 million as a matching fund with us, nor did we.

I want to ask this House, and I am going to ask you people that are from the coal fields what is going to happen to some of these communities? I am going to particularly cite two instances in my district where at the present time the mines are flooded, and if they should take this water out tomorrow we would have two beautiful residential sections, and at the same time two beautiful business places that I would say would be imperiled by subsidance.

I am in sympathy with the poor taxpayers in my particular district and in the coal fields in the four counties that I know of. I say this, this is a giveaway to the coal companies and nothing for the poor taxpayer in the event they pump this water out of the mines and his home subsides. He has no come-back.

I am going to vote "no" on this bill, and in the near future I am going to present a bill and by the same token, if this bill goes through, that the homes of the people in the coal fields be protected, and that we appropriate money to them the same as we are appropriating to the individual coal companies. I do not see any value in the drainage of these mines. You can pump for the next million years and you will never get the water out of the mines because of the stripping situation.

I think we should have a commission to go into the coal fields and investigate the fact and, if I am wrong, come back here and tell this House. It is a waste of money in pumping because I say they will pump for a million years and never get the water out.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. Without objection the Chair withdraws its direction for a roll call. The Chair hears no objection.

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that House Bill No. 240, Printer's No. 32, be placed on the final passage postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement. If we are to operate this House in an orderly fashion, we must have channels through which it is possible to arrive at the will of the various caucuses.

It was reported to the Chair and to the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader that there was only one negative vote against this bill. I repeat, if we are to conduct this House in orderly fashion, we must have correct information concerning the will of the respective caucuses.

The Chair requests the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, to resume the Chair.

MR. JOHNSON IN THE CHAIR

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. TOMPKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with the remarks of the Speaker with regard to determining the will of the House, I merely wish to state that until such time as the gentlemen from the hard coal regions, who are going to be affected most by this bill, took the floor of this House and expressed the will of their territory, we had no knowledge as to what the will of this House was, particularly that of the Majority.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 241, entitled as follows:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage and making an appropriation therefor contingent on Federal aid.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the third reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, entitled as follows:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the General Assembly for the payment of the expenses of its Inaugural Committee in making and carrying out the arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor-elect on January eighteenth one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION No. 8

Mr. VAUGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up from today's calendar, House Resolution No. 8.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1955.

Whereas The Westinghouse Electric Company has long been a leader in the field of electrical research to such an extent that it has achieved world-wide renown for its activities in this and related fields and

Whereas The Westinghouse Electric Company established radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh as the world's first commercial radio station and has maintained high standards of quality in presenting fine entertainment to the homes and families within the large area receiving the program transmitted by radio station KDKA and

Whereas At noon today television station WDTV becomes known as station KDKA-TV thereby opening the field of television transmission to the ever growing field of fine services rendered by the Westinghouse Electric Company to the greater Pittsburgh area and to this entire Commonwealth therefore be it

Resolved That this House of Representatives hereby extends its hearty congratulations to Westinghouse Electric Company and its officers and employes for the long years of service to the citizens of this Commonwealth and to the residents of Pittsburgh and surrounding areas in particular and for its entrance into the field of television transmission as another field of public endeavor in which it will now be of great service to an appreciative public

RESOLUTION No. 10

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up Resolution No. 10 from today's calendar.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1955.

Lithuania became a free and independent Republic on January 16, 1918, by declaration of the Council of Lithuania.

Obliteration of the sovereign rights of the Lithuanian people and the suppression of that people by the inhuman practices of mass murder, exile and confinement in concentration camps by her communist rulers is a matter of great concern to free peoples now resisting communist tyranny; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its sympathy to the Lithuanian nation in her hour of great duress, and to all American citizens of Lithuanian descent who are distressed by the sufferings of their friends and relatives in the country of their ancestors; and be it further

Resolved, That this House of Representatives extends its wishes to Lithuania for the ultimate liberation of that nation and for the reestablishment of the sovereign rights of that country which formerly was a sister democracy of the United States of America.

RESOLUTION No. 11

Mr. VAUGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up Resolution No. 11 on today's calendar.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1955.

Albert Kennedy (Rosey) Rosewell, voice and con-

science of the Pittsburgh Pirate baseball club, passed away on February 6th, a few days before he was to begin his twentieth season with the Pirates. He was 71 years of age.

Rosey was born in Alton, Illinois in 1884, and was raised in Tarentum, Pennsylvania. His first connection with the Pirates dated back to 1909, and since that time he well earned his title of "Pirate Fan number 1." Albert Rosewell's broadcasts of the Pittsburgh Pirate's games over the past two decades did much for the advancement not only of the Pirate club, but also the advancement of basball and sportsmanship in general.

Mr. Rosewell's energies, which he used unsparingly, were spread wide over other fields apart from baseball. He excelled as a master of ceremonies and after-dinner speaker, to which tasks he brought a natural good humor, nimble wit and exceptional talent as a popular poet.

By the death of "Rosey" Rowswell we have lost one of the great humanitarians of our day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives extend their heartfelt condolences to the surviving members of Albert Rowswell's family, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to his widow, Mrs. Myrrel Hayden Rowswell.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. SARRAF from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 20.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 21.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mr. VAUGHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. FLOYD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. PETTIGREW asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. THOMAS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. LEONARD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Messrs. LEONARD, OLSEN and LUTTY offered a resolution which was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1955.

The 22nd of February marks the birthday anniversary of that traditional American, George Washington.

To adequately set forth the attributes of this patriotic and inspirational hero would be an endless task. Let it suffice, therefore, to review briefly a few of the innumerable reasons why George Washington has gone of this great Nation.

The willingness of George Washington to sacrifice both position and fortune for the establishment of our Nation has been an inspiration to all. Throughout his entire life he was a man of steadfast courage and indomitable perseverance. In victory George Washington was stern and uncompromising, but yet merciful. In his defeat he retained complete poise with an alliance of coolness and determination. Had it not ben for the unsurmountable energies of this fabulous patriot as a soldier, statesman and President, the freedom and prosperity which we now accept as commonplace might never have come into being, theerfore be it

Resolved, That we pause to pay tribute to our first President, George Washington, and that we draw inspiration from his greatness and pledge anew our loyalty to the United States of America.

THE SPEAKER (HIRAM G. ANDREWS) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson. He survived the storm in magnificent fashion.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to your attention, a condition now existing pertaining to the Department of Public Assistance.

It has recently come to light that the employes of the District Offices of the Department of Public Assistance are not discharging the obligations of their office with dispatch or thoroughness.

The resultant injustices in processing of claims for public assistance place the Commonwealth in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the public.

The constituents of my district have come to me to intercede into these matters that affects their health and livelihood. Children and elderly people are made to suffer to the extent that some are dying from malnutrition, pneumonia and exposure for the want of help or aid, which the Department of Public Assistance or Welfare should do.

I have called the District Offices in my district to seek some information, or help and I have even given these recipients a card or a letter. As a Member of this General Assembly, either they or I am insulted or embarrassed by these superiors, interviewers, or visitors as being pressured by these politicians.

From one District the interviewers made the statement that he didn't care if it was the Governor he would not be pressured by politicians. My opinion is that the employee is too big for the job he holds as a public servant.

Must the citizens of this Commonwealth be continuously insulted and denied their right to ask for aid or help from the employees who serve in our State Government?

I have visited some of the offices as a spectator to see what really happens; its pathetic to see and hear what these employees would say to these people; many of them would be crying on the way out.

Some of these parents would have to keep the children out of school because of no food, no clothing, no money and some with no place to stay because of not being able to pay the rent or the Constable would evict them, which is happening daily.

I hold a constable's notice in my hand which is to put a family with three children in the street because the visitor fails to get the information they seek that would further maintenance of this family.

Members, I could not accept the people's mandate on election as their Representative and permit this condition to continue without voicing their sentiments and protests in the House of Representatives.

I therefore urge the Governor, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Public Assistance to investigate every district office of the Department of Public Assistance, to make a study of the methods and procedures of the supervisors, interviewers and other employes in processing of claims of applicants for recipients of Public Assistance.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate beng introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Title, page 1, line 2, by striking out after the word "to" the word "disapproval" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "approval or disapproval."

Amend Section 7, line 15, page 8, by inserting after the number "7" the following: "consideration by General Assembly"; amend Section 7, page 8, by striking out all of lines 17, 18 and 19 and page 9, lines 1 to 6 as follows:

"(a) Except as may be otherwise provided pursuant to subsection (c) of this section the provisions of the reorganization plan shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of thirty calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly following the date on which the plan is transmitted to it but only if between the date of transmittal and the expiration of the thirty-day period there has not been passed by either of the two Houses by the affiramtive vote of a majority of the authorized membership of that House a resolution stating in substance that the House does not favor the reorganization plan"

and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(a) Each reorganization plan transmitted to the General Assembly shall be proposed as a resolution and shall be placed on the Calendar of each house for the next legislative day following its receipt and shall be considered by each house within thirty Calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly No reorganization plan shall take effect unless it is approved by a majority vote of the duly elected membership of each house during such thirty-day period or unless no action disapproving the same has been taken by either house during that period."

Amend Section 7, page 10, line 3, by inserting after the word "plan" the following: "Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section the effective date of each reorganization plan shall be the date of approval of the last of the two houses to act or the expiration of the thirty-day period after the delivery of the plan to the two houses of the General Assembly."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

COMMUNICATION AND BILL LAID ON TABLE

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the communication together with the bill be laid upon the table.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 28, 1955, at 4:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:18 a. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1955. No. 17.

SENATE

MONDAY, February 28, 1955.

The Senate met at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM H. KELLY, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical United Brethren Church, Lewisburg, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Gracious God and Father of us all, before Whom all hearts are open and from Whom no secrets are hid, cleanse Thou the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy Holy and Matchless Name, through Jesus Christ, our Saviour and Lord.

We invoke Thy divine blessing upon the Members of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Guide by Thy gracious truth the Presiding Officer and all who participate in the business of this day. May they legislate wisely for the good of our beloved State.

Help us ever to seek Thy favor in all that is said or done. For to Thee we ascribe all praise and honor. now and forever more, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 28, PRINTER'S No. 2

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 23, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 28, Printer's No. 2, entitled "An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance and providing for certain allocations therefrom for the purpose of carrying out the Public Assistance Law for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of assistance and expenses accrued or incurred prior to and remaining unpaid on May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James M. Angell, Bloom Road, R. D. 4, Danville, Montour County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Mahoning, Montour County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Frances M. Consiglio, 1213 Sixth Avenue, Altoona, Blair County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fourth Ward of the City of Altoona, Blair County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice George D. Ullrich, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate M. Eugene Leffler, Mountain Road, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice J. T. Hauser, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR LAID ON THE TABLE

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and was laid on the table:

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George Clifford Hamm, 89-04 178th Street, Jamaica, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from March 13, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bill of the House, as follows:

Hous Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21 1947 (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 20

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

BILL SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill has passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

Whereupon,

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. McPHERSON, JR. and SEYLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 174, entitled:

An Act establishing minimum compensation and increments for administrators and members of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children, and imposing duties on the board of trustees of such school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. PEELOR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 175, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welware for the maintenance of the Indiana Memorial Hospital.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HARNEY read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 176, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Paoli Memorial Association for improvements and maintenance and for planting on the Paoli Parade Ground, situate in Malvern Borough, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOLFE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 177, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the payment of certain moral claims; and providing for the hearing, adjustment and payment of the claim to persons injured while members of the Pennsylvania National Guard due to the negligence of fellow guardsmen in certain cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. PECHAN, BLASS and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 178, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for repair and improvements to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. BERGER and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 179, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 25, 1929 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act regulating the investment of funds by administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers of the State Government," increasing the investment powers of State administrative departments, boards, commissions or officers.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. DENT, DONOLOW, CAMIEL, STIEFEL, YOSKO, SILVERT, WEINER and HOLLAND read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 180, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four of the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act relating to employes and organization thereof; defining labor disputes; prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes, and the scope thereof; declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void; prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations; prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions; prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions; limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes; and providing for the payment of costs; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Messrs. HOLLAND and KOPRIVER, JR. read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 181, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 30, 1947 (P. L. 1183), entitled "An act relating to strikes by public employes; prohibiting such strikes; providing that such employes by striking terminate their employment; providing for reinstatement under certain conditions providing for a grievance procedure; and providing hearings before civil service and tenure authorities, and in certain cases before the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board," changing method of selecting panels for the adjustment of grievances of certain school district employes, and imposing duties on the panels.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 182, entitled:

An Act accepting the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1953, relating to the construction by this Commonwealth or its designated agency of a water storage dam and a water diversion dam across the Delaware River and appurtenances thereto, and the payment by this Commonwealth of land damages, costs and expenses, and taxes to municipalities on land acquired for the purposes in the State of New Jersey; defining the rights of the State of New Jersey in said dams with respect to fishing and recreation and withdrawal of water; providing for condemnation of property in the State of New Jersey and the procedure therefor; concurring in the partial revocation of the compact between the State of New Jersey and this Commonwealth, dated April 26, 1783, for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the River Delaware and islands within the same; and authorizing the Governor to apply, on behalf of this Commonwealth, to the Congress of the United States for its consent of the compact or agreement evidenced hereby.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. WEINER, DONLOW, McMENAMIN, CAMIEL, SEYLER, BANE and SILVERT read in place nad presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 183, entitled:

An Act requiring the Department of Public Assistance to increase maximum amounts in allowance schedules used in making assistance grants to needy persons.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, several weeks ago, my collegue from Washington, Senator Lane, and I offered a resolution memorializing Congress pertaining to a public works program in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, since that time there have been a number of bills introduced in Congress; one which has had some attention from my own Congressman, Congressman Saylor, from Johnstown. We should realize at this time that unemployment is increasing daily, and the least we can do in this body is to bring that resolution out and take action on it.

Mr. President, we have a number of problems confronting our Commonwealth; sewage disposal, for one. Last week, we talked about the anthracite flood control. The local municipalities are not in a position to carry that burden. If we should be called upon now to enact sewage disposal plants, it would break every community in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, since we have unemployment and Congress is seriously debating and discussing such legislation, I trust that the chairman of this committee will consider calling a meeting, and bring this resolution out of committee and put it before this body for some action. I think it is most important, Mr. President.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, Senator Haluska has spoken about something which I feel is of great importance to the State of Pennsylvania. I believe that the unemployment problem in this great Commonwealth of ours is something which should be eliminated. There is about only one way in which we can do it.

Mr. President, we talk about industrial committees. We talk about bringing industry into Pennsylvania. Each and every political subdivision in western Pennsylvania has an industrial development committee. You know, and I know and all of us know that we are not going to bring enough industry into Pennsylvania to take care of the vast army of unemployed that we have, especially in the western part of our State.

Mr. President, when we sponsored this resolution, we were very sincere. We felt that even the President of the United States realizes the seriousness of the unmployment, especially in our industrial States, because he, himself, has advocated a multimillion dollar road program.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is my opinion that the committee should meet and give this resolution some consideration. If there is anything wrong with it, call the sponsors in. I will be glad to testify. Let us get it out on the floor and let us get moving, because we are meeting here two days a week and passing a few bills. We must get moving because we are facing a crisis right here in

this great State of ours. The thing to do is to provide these people with employment, these people who are now trying to get public relief.

Mr. President, while I am on the public relief situation, I want to say this to you. In western Pennsylvania, the relief boards must change their policies because they have demanded that the coal miners, temporarily out of work, get rid of their automobiles. Out our way, automobiles are their only means of transportation. They say, too, that they must get rid of their insurance policies, cash them in. Also that they must cash in and get rid of any assets they may have in order to receive a little unemployment compensation.

So, I say to you, Mr. President, the time has come for us to move. Let us get this committee going, and get this resolution out and see what is wrong with it.

SENATE RESOULTION REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. PECHAN, from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, to which was referred resolution offered by Messrs. Wolfe and Fleming on February 22, 1955, reported the same with amendment as follows:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare, has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, a State institution, of condoning "inhuman treatment" of patients. Frederick Maue, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Effie C. Ireland, Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names.

These charges cast reflection upon the integrity of all public officers and must create serious doubts and grave apprehensions among the people concerning the good conduct of our government. An immediate impartial investigation of these charges is necessary in order to remedy this conduct, if true, or to protect the good name of our public officers and institutions, if false; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Public Health and Welfare Committee of the Senate, in the interest of fair play, be authorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of all the charges made. The committee shall have the power to issue subpoenas under its hand and seal, requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of courts of this Commonwealth. The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before it. Any person who shall wilfully neglest or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records, or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate be authorized to name a committee of four members of the Senate; be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to name a committee of four members of the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That said joint committee shall make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within a period, not to exceed thirty days.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

A motion was made by Mr. PECHAN and Mr. WADE,

That rule 39, which requires resolution reported from committee to lie over for one day be dispensed with and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the foregoing resolution.

Which was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Armstrong, Senator Pechan.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Pechan, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. PECHAN. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. HALUSKA. Will the gentleman from Armstrong, Senator Pechan, tell this body just what he intends to do about this investigation?

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, we are going to make an impartial investigation. I do not know whether I am going to be a member of that committee. It was my purpose, as Chairman of the Public Health and Welfare Committee, to hold a meeting of my committee, which was held at one o'clock today, and the resolution was reported out as amended. I do not know whether I am even going to be on the committee. That is up to the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, in the event that the gentleman from Armstrong, Senator Pechan, is chosen as a member of that committee, will he state whether he considers himself qualified to be a member of that committee?

Mr. PECHAN. Yes, Mr. President. I do not see why not.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, does the gentleman think he possesses the qualifications to discuss, interrogate and take affidavits of patients on matters to their own welfare and health? Does he have any knowledge of health?

Mr. PECHAN. I think so, Mr. President.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, has he changed his mind since last week?

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, let us not talk about Hoxsey.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I am talking about this resolution. When I want to talk about Hoxsey, I will talk about Hoxsey.

Mr. PECHAN. I was afraid of that, Mr. President.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, last week Senator Pechan disqualified himself as a member of a committee to go to Texas and talk to people on matters pertaining to their own welfare and health. I am asking now, Mr. President, is he qualified now to talk to the people in Pennsylvania along the same lines? Does the gentleman feel he is qualified to discuss health?

Mr. PECHAN. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. HALUSKA. Could he discuss health in Texas?

Mr. PECHAN. That is too far away, Mr. President.

Mr. HALUSKA. That is what I was afraid of, Mr. President. That is all.

Mr. President, I am not against investigations. I think it is our duty to investigate irregularities of any condition in any institution that we feel has complaints. However, Mr. President, I cannot quite understand or comprehend a Member getting up in place and disqualifying himself, and telling the newspapers and telling the world that Members of this body are not qualified to talk to a person who may say that he had cancer and now he is cured. Senator Pechan said that we are not qualified.

Then, Mr. President, out of a clear sky, he qualifies himself in this position. I think we are all qualified. I think we are all of sufficient normal intelligence to discuss with a patient his condition in a hospital or a public institution. I think we are qualified to discuss his treatment, his nourishment and his health. I think it should apply to all cases, not to one.

Mr. President, I want to point out definitely that one day Senator Pechan is qualified and the next day he is not. It is a sad state of affairs in Pennsylvania when a man will rise in place and disqualifies one investigation and accuses all of the Members of being unqualified to act. Then, in the next breath, he says we are all qualified to conduct investigations.

Mr. President, I am for the investigation, whether it is good or bad. Let us bring out what may be good or bad about it. However, I hope in the future that the same gentleman will qualify himself because, before this Session is over, he will have the opportunity, I assure him.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I do not know where the two questions that the Senator from Cambria is talking about have any connection. The one is about a junket down to Dallas, Texas, to see, or to verify, a certain cancer cure. The other question concerns an investigation into the affairs and the manner in which the Laurelton Hospital is being managed. They are entirely two different things.

Mr. President, one is a cure and the other is to find out how the place is being managed, whether some of the people who have resigned, or have been asked to resign, have done it under pressure and whether their reputations have been hurt. They are entirely two different questions.

Incidentally, Mr. President, the one is a State institution and the one that the gentleman from Cambria, Senator Haluska, is talking about is something that belongs to another world, Texas.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, believe me, he put words into my mouth. I had no intention of talking about Hoxsey. He mentioned it first. It wasn't even in my mind. I was talking about this resolution. Before I got started, he talked about Hoxsey. He should blame himself, not me. He brought the issue into the discussion, himself. I confined my remarks to this resolution, but throughout his discourse, he talked about Hoxsey.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I intend to vote against this resolution for no reason connected with the competency of Senators to conduct the investigation, but because I do not believe that investigations should be started by this Senate unless for good and reasonable cause.

Mr. President, in this particular case and instance, I fail to recognize any legitimate cause for the expenditure of the time and energy that this investigation would take.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 3 TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. McPHERSON, JR. Mr. President, I call from the table House Concurrent Resolution No. 3, Printer's No. 15, for consideration at this time.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

PRESIDENT AND MRS. EISENHOWER WELCOMED AS VOTING RESIDENTS OF ADAMS COUNTY

In the House of Representatives, January 25, 1955.

The President of the United States and his gracious wife Mr and Mrs Dwight D Eisenhower have purchased a farm in scenic Adams County and have expressed the desire of making it their home in the near future therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania welcome President and Mrs Eisenhower to become voting residents of Adams County and be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 3 UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

Mr. McPHERSON, JR. Mr. President, I move that the resolution just read by the Clerk be adopted.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, February 28, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 7, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p.m., E.S.T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 7, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p.m., E.S.T.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. Mr. President, there has been some criticism back in Allegheny County because a bill was introduced to take the toll off of the proposed tunnels under Mount Washington. Nobody in Allegheny County is any more interested in the highways than I am. I think my past experience in highways in Allegheny County proves my interest in Allegheny County. I am

not averse to bad publicity and I am not worried about it, but what I am interested in is this.

The Eisenhower million dollar road program contains certain specifications in order to qualify for the road building program. Many millions of dollars have been spent by the Commonwealth in Allegheny County and in the western part of Pennsylvania.

This resolution, Mr. President, if acceptable, will put Allegheny County and western Pennsylvania on the ground floor to get more Federal money in completing that highway.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

REQUESTING FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE COMPLETION OF PENN-LINCOLN PARKWAY

Messrs. KOPRIVER, JR., FLEMING, BARR, SCHMIDT, McGINNIS and HOLLAND offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Highways:

In the Senate, February 28, 1955.

The one hundred one billion dollar road improvement program recommended to Congress by the President, if adopted, will be used only on interstate highways.

It is to the credit of this Commonwealth that it has spent many million dollars on the Penn-Lincoln Parkway in Allegheny County, in order to facilitate travel from east to west and from the west to the east, in this highly industrialized center in western Pennsylvania.

This parkway and the work done on it has shown real effort and ingenuity on the part of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania citizens in the promotion of modern highway transportation.

Unless the Penn-Lincoln Parkway is designated as an interstate highway, Allegheny County the industrial heart of western Pennsylvania will be left with only old route 30 as the only interstate highway going into it from the east, and then going west into West Virginia, the starting point of the newly industrialized South and a link to the great West.

If the Penn-Lincoln parkway is designated as an interstate highway, and thus made eligible for completion with the aid of Federal funds, the industry of western Pennsylvania and the neighboring State of West Virginia will receive a tremendous boost, through the completion of a newly modernized highway artery which will provide transportation both east and west taking a large portion of the traffic from routes 22 and 30 and aid in providing easy transporation to the southern and western United States thus helping an easy interchange of the essentials of commerce which is so highly important to this Commonwealth if it is to maintain its leadership as a center of commerce; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That this General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereby strongly urge the Governor of Pennsylvania, United States Senators Martin and Duff, the four Congressional Representatives from Allegheny County, and the State Secretary of Highways, to take necessary steps to make available Federal funds from the forthcoming program recommended by the President of the United States for aiding the completion of the Penn-Lincoln Parkway; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to United States Senators Martin and Duff, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the four Congressional Representatives from Allegheny County and to the State Secretary of Highways.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. McMENAMIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, recently the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania lost one of its first citizens. He was the late Worthington Scranton, of Lacakawanna County. Mr. Scranton in his lifetime embodied, in his code of living, all that is good in citizenship.

In this memory, Mr. President, I offer on behalf of myself and Senator M Harvey Taylor, this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE OF SENATE EXTENDED TO WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF WORTHINGTON SCRANTON

Messrs. McMENAMIN and TAYLOR offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, February 28, 1955.

Worthington Scranton, one of the foremost businessmen and philanthropists of our Commonwealth, was fatally stricken with coronary thrombosis on February 13. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Worthington Scranton was a continuance of the lineage which was devoted to the pioneering, developing and advancement of the Scranton area. Born on August 29, 1876, a son of W. W. and Katherine Smith Scranton, he received his elementary education in the former Cann's Private School, and went on to graduate from Yale University and Harvard Law School. For many years he served as president of Scranton's great water works, one of the finest utilities of its kind in the nation.

The memories of Worthington Scranton will long remain with us, not only because of his prowess as a businessman, but also for his contributions to the benevolence and well-being of his fellow citizens. His tireless energies were available to any worth-while cause, and he was a life-long leader in nearly every civic and welfare activity. His gifts to the University of Scranton were largely responsible for its continued success, and his contributions to other educational institutions and charities were manifold.

Because the life of Worthington Scranton meant so much to Pennsylvania, and particularly to the Scranton area, it is fittiing that we pause at this time to show our appreciation of his fine contributions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania extend their deepest and most sincere sympathies, both individually and as a body, to the widow and children of Worthington Scranton; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his widow, Marian Margery Scranton.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, of recent days many of us have been receiving a great deal of mail concerning the so-called machinery tax bill. There has been a misinterpretation of the intent of the legislation that we, as the Democratic Party Members, are sponsoring relative to this subject.

Mr. President, during the last Session of the Legislature, after a heated and lengthy debate, a bill was passed exempting machinery from real estate taxation at the county level. We pointed out at that time that machinery, as such, was not taxed in many counties. However, it was considered part of the real estate value when the assessments were being made by the county assessors. I pointed out, if you will remember, that in my county it equalled twenty-five per cent of the assessed valuation of the county and if this bill became law, the local real estate owners, particularly the small home

owner, would be faced with the possibility of a twenty-five per cent increase in his real estate taxation.

Now, Mr. President, we are sponsoring legislation to put the act back into the same form that it was in prior to the 1953 Session of the Legislature. In other words, the status quo will be maintained. The present condition of machinery in relationship to local taxes will be maintained. There will be no change whatsoever in the assessment or taxing laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if our bill passes.

Mr. President, someone has put out a false impression to the effect that if this bill passes, machinery as such will be taxed. Machinery will not be taxed if this bill passes any more than what machinery is now taxed under the real estate tax laws of the Commonwealth.

Therefore, Mr. President, let us understand each other even if we cannot have everyone understand us. All we are trying to do is protect the small real estate owner from an increase of twenty-five per cent in his real estate taxes. Therefore, those who are promoting the idea among industrial leaders in Pennsylvania that we are attempting to pass a tax upon machinery are misleading the people to whom they are talking. We are not interested in creating a special tax on machinery. We are only hoping to maintain our communities in the manner in which we have maintained them over the years, without increasing the taxes upon the small home owner in that community.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, Senator Dent has talked about the machinery tax exemption bill, and it certainly bears out my contention that it is unwise to discuss bills which are not before us. If I had the bill before me, I think I could show Senator Dent that the bill, as written and introduced, definitely places machinery as one of the items which must be taxed.

I think there was more added to the bill than what Senator Dent said. I believe that the word "must," or some word such as that is placed in the bill, and it states there that machinery must be an item of assessable property for taxation.

I would appreciate if the gentleman will give me time to get the bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I think if the gentleman will review the remarks which I made that he will find that I spoke for the Democratic Party and the Democratic Administration.

Mr. President, the Administration bill has not been introduced in the Senate. The Administration bill which I talked about, and for, was the bill that was introduced in the House, and will only do exactly what I said it will do. Individual members may have their own ideas, but speaking as the leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate, I wanted to make it clear to industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that Governor Leader is not, as the Chief Executive, sponsoring legislation to pass a specific tax upon machinery. We are only interested in reverting back to the position we were in in the local communities prior to the passing of the 1953 act.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator, I did not understand you. You are now asking us to be against the Lane bill. Is that understanding correct?

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, if I could ask you to be against the Lane bill, if the Lane bill puts machinery specifically under the tax laws of the Commonwealth as real estate, I may be tempted to do so. However, knowing from history how much influence I have on the Republican side, I will not waste my breath on that effort.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I did not want to get my oar into this, but I guess I am going to have to.

In 1953, as you recall, Mr. President, legislation was passed here in Harrisburg, and it was expressed on this floor that they were trying to correct a condition which existed in the city of Erie and in the County of Erie and so they passed two amendments; on which amended the Second and Third Class County Assessment Act to exclude the City of Pittsburgh and the County of Allegheny, and the other amendment amended the Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Act which took in all the counties, including Washington, Cambria and all the rest of them in Pennsylvania. In that bill, it was specifically written out that all industrial machinery and other equipment, if you please, would be exempt from taxation by the assessment locally and in the county.

Now, Mr. President, the legislation which we introduced was specifically planned to delete from the present law, which will become effective I think the first Monday of January of next year, the provisions which were put in the act in 1953. If the words "must" or "shall" are in there, I will amend it myself. What we want to do is to restore the legislation to its original form. This is something which should be done because, I say to you on this floor, it was the biggest deal that ever took place in 1953. They kept it out of the campaign, and that is the reason that they postponed the effective date until the first Monday of January of next year.

I say to you, Mr. President, that it is our intent to restore the act to its original form, and if Senator Mahany or the Chambers of Commerce anywhere has any questions to ask me, I will be ready and willing to answer them. All that we want to do is revert it back to the way it was, and if the word "must" or the word "shall" is in that bill, we will amend it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. McMENAMIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, I am glad that Senator Dent has cleared up what appears to be a gross misunderstanding in the minds of some people at least.

In our end of the State, Mr. President, I think that no one in Pennsylvania has done a better job in bringing new industries into an area than the people in our community have in Scranton. We certainly are not interested in a machinery tax bill.

Mr. President, I have felt from the beginning that it was not Senator Lane's intent to put a tax on machinery. I am sure that it is not the Democratic Party's intent to do so. I know that I am not down here to vote to place a tax on machinery. What we need, as has been said here before today, is more new industries to alleviate our crucial unemployment problem in Pennsylvania.

At the same time, I believe that the tax burden should be fair so that the home owners do not have to pay any more taxes on their homes. I, for one, am a payer of real estate taxes on my home, and I am paying about all that I think I can pay and I am not going to do anything down here by voting for any legislation which will increase the property taxes to the small home owners in Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, as one of the co-sponsors of the bill which is being discussed, I feel some responsibility for it, although it is being referred to as the Lane-Holland bill.

The word "shall" is in the bill, Mr. President, and has been in the bill since 1830. At that time, the bill was passed and it made machinery subject to taxation. It does not say that anybody shall impose a tax on it. However, it does say that it shall be considered as property which can be taxed.

I would like to read for Senator Mahany, Mr. President, the exact language of the bill:

"Machinery, tools, appliances and other equipment contained in any mill, mine, manufactory or industrial establishment shall be included as a part of the real estate in determining the value of such mill, mine, manufactory or industrial establishment."

That has been the language since 1830. It has been in the courts of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the United States and has been upheld as constitutional. At the present time, two counties, as I understand it, have imposed taxes; all counties have had the ability to tax since 1830. It seems to me that there is no more likelihood that the other counties will see fit to act upon this right, this ability to tax which they have, in the next 100 years than they did in the last 100 years.

Now, Mr. President, what happened in 1953 was this. They struck out the word "be" where it says "shall be included as a part of" and they inserted the words "not be considered or," which made it read "shall not be considered or included as a part of the real estate tax." By striking out the words "not be considered or" and resubstituting the word "be," which is all that Senate Bills Nos. 47 and 48 do, we are simply putting back the language which has stood the test for 130 years.

Mr. President, Senator Mahany's county, to the best of my knowledge, and all the other counties with the exception of the two I have mentioned, have never chosen to use that ability, and, presumably, with the wise guidance of the gentlemen here who represent those counties, they will not do so in the future, but they would have that ability.

My interest in this matter is simply this, Mr. President. I believe in home rule. Some people believe in home rule but they do not really mean it, but I believe in it and I think that implies that local governments are going to have to be asked to assume a part of the financial burden, and they cannot look to the State to go on adding to the burden of the State in supplying moneys to run local governments.

It seems to me ridiculous to talk about home rule if you really mean it, Mr. President, and at the same time take away from local governments ability to tax which they have had for 100 and some odd years, since 1830. For that reason, I think that there is no danger in that word "shall." Let us not be afraid of words. It is not saying that you shall tax machinery; it is simply saying that machinery shall be considered as a subject for taxation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BLASS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I am rather familiar with the situation in connection with the old act of 1830, in so far as it affects my County of Erie. That act was almost obsolete and forgotten for over 100 years until, through the connivance of some young Democratic attorney who is connected with the school district of the city of Erie, this act was stirred up in order to provide more revenue for the Democratic school district of my city and county. The result was far-reaching. We have no complaint, and industry has no complaint, in the taxation of such machinery as forms an integral part of the real estate. That is, and always has been, the law of the Commonwealth.

What they are complaining of is that they embrace, in the category of machinery subject to real estate taxation, such other machiney which is not part of the real estate but is incident and in conjunction with the operation of the industrial establishment such as cranes, cars, cabooses, loose tools and machinery. As a result, what has happened in the County of Erie, and what has happened in the city of Erie? We have lost one of the biggest industries that we had in the city of Erie by the transfer of that portion of the General Electric Company, which went to Louisville, for the manufacture of electrical appliances. What else has happened to the city of Erie where they have invoked this old law, old, obsolete law, of 1830 which was considered dead upon the statute books? They have driven industry out of the city of Erie, and a great many of the industrial plants have had to resort to moving to the States of the South, like Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

As a result, the city of Erie has lost thousands of people; the city of Erie has lost thousands of dollars in revenue; manufacturing has left the confines of the city; and if you adopt that and bring back that form of taxation in other counties of the Commonwealth, you are

going to put a strain upon the State of Pennsylvania which is going to absolutely drive industry from its borders.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I listened with more than my usual interest to the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Erie, Senator Blass.

Mr. President, what confuses me is that I wonder why, since Senator Blass is such an eminent attorney, he did not recommend that they pass special legislation for the city of Erie. I think the gentleman well knows that the city of Pittsburgh, the city of Philadelphia, and I believe Wilkes-Barre and maybe Scranton, I am not sure, are exempt from the provisions of the act.

Why in the world did the representatives from Erie County come down here and try to sell us a bill of goods that they could amend the Second and Third Class County Assessment Act, and the Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Act, and claim that they were going to correct a condition which existed in Erie County? Why do they not pass special legislation for Erie, and I will vote for it? I do not understand why this should be pushed upon all the rest of the counties in the Commonwealth.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I am certainly surprised at Senator Lane making a statement such as he just made, being a Member of the Local Government Commission for many years and a Member of this body for many years. He certainly should know by this time that we cannot, even though we wanted to, pass special legislation for the city of Erie. The city of Erie is one of the third class cities of the State of Pennsylvania, and any legislation which would be passed that would affect Erie in any way whatsoever would necessarily have to affect every third class city in the State of Pennsylvania.

The same is true with the County of Erie, Mr. President. It is within a particular class of counties, and we can only pass legislation which would affect that particular class of counties.

Now for Senator Seyler to rise and say it is within the discretion of the taxing body as to whether they want to put machinery in or take it out, I think is erroneous. I think if Senator Seyler will examine the case of the Hammermill Paper Company, he will find that in that case the City Council of Erie, or the School District of Erie, was mandamused to include the machinery within the assessable property. They did not have any discretion; even though they themselves may have chosen to have excluded machinery from the assessable property, that discretion was taken away from them.

I would like to have someone tell me how, after we pass this bill and it becomes law and it states that machinery shall be included as part of the real estate, any assessor could possibly just forget about the provisions of this law and not include it. If he did so, any taxpayer of the city or of the county could come in with a mandamus action, just as was done in the Hammermill Paper Company case, and mandamus him to include all the machinery within his jurisdiction as part of the real estate. That would be the purpose of the law. If we just left it up to the discretion of a tax assessor as to what he should include and what he should not include, you would have a different setup in every jurisdiction of every tax assesor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We surely want to have the law certain.

Mr. President, it says here "shall be included," and that takes it out of his discretion. If we pass this law, we certainly are going to have machinery placed under taxation in the State of Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I agree with one thing that the Republican Majority Leader said, and that is that we should not discuss legislation before it appears on the calendar. However, Mr. President, with the positions that are being expressed here this afternoon, there is a danger that this legislation may not get to the Calendar. Therein lies the whole program that we have before us. Therefore, a dress rehearsal at this time is not out of place.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I believe all of us recognize the wisdom that John Fine, as Governor, in one of his more lucid moments, disclosed when he refused to sign the bill unless the effective date were changed until after he went out of office. He recognized then the danger to sixty-five, at least, out of the sixty-seven counties in the Commonwealth, in that they would immediately have to raise the assessment upon the small home owners' real estate.

This bill, as the gentleman from York, Senator Seyler, has so well explained, does nothing except put us back into the position we were in prior to the 1953 Session in that, Mr. President and Members of the Senate, every county has had this right since 1830. Most of the counties have included real estate, or rather machinery as real estate, in their assessment upon industrial and mining industries. However, in so doing, they took it on the basis of what they set the evaluation at and not at any specific evaluation in relationship to cost or in relationship to depreciated value. In so doing, they have gone along over the years without being too injurious to industry, and still allowing the small home owner the privilege of living in his home with as nearly as low a tax relief as he could possibly have.

Now, Mr. President and Members of this Senate, if the contention of the gentleman from Crawford is right, then is it true that every county in the State of Pennsylvania, and every assessor in every county in the State of Pennsylvania, can now be taken to court because he has not placed a specific tax upon machinery? If that is so, don't you think that the Chamber of Commerce, in its big drive with the Manufacturers' Association, to raise all the hullabaloo about the repealing bill before us has done a great injustice to industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? Is it not also true that most of the counties are now in the position of needing finances and, therefore, with the explanation given by the Majority Leader on the other side we will not have to search too far to find the source for the revenue?

Is it not also true that former Governor Duff passed

an act of this Legislature expanding the taxing powers of the local authorities, and heralded himself all over the United States as one of the greatest Governors this State has ever had because he did that same thing? He said that under Act 481, local communities could tax anything, including the air we breathe, if they could find some way of measuring that air.

Now, Mr. President, they are not being consistent on the other side. This side fought that bill until four o'clock in the morning. If it would not have been for a little deal—and we will call it by its right name—being made with the anthracite members, the bill would never have gone into effect. To prove my contention, they were told that coal would not be subject to taxation. The local authorities differed with them, and went out and taxed coal. The first amendment to Act No. 481 was to take out of 481 the right to tax coal in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We have now developed the position, Mr. President, where the only thing that really is taxed under Act No. 481 is amusement, wages of the workers in the factories and mills of this great State of ours, and the mercantile tax.

Mr. President, if they take this form of real estate revenue from the local communities, it means that they will have to go in and take a bigger bite out of the wages of the individuals working in the mills to meet their budgets, or they will have to increase the real estate valuation of the properties back home. I say to you that if you do that, you are directly responsible for placing the tax burden of this Commonwealth more severly upon the shoulders of those least able to pay.

Therefore, Mr. President, I say that this bill should be considered immediately so that the local communities can prepare their expenditures and budgets, knowing full well that they will not be disturbed in their local real estate assessment or taxation. This bill ought to come out of committee this week in order that we can clarify the situation for all concerned.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I think we are all out of order in talking about bills that are not before us. As I started out saying, I think it is wrong and it bears out my contention of getting into arguments over bills that are not properly before us.

Mr. President, the gentleman from Westmoreland just said he thought we should consider this bill this week. Just a little while ago, he said he was not talking about this particular bill at all, and that he had an Administration bill over in the House that he wanted to have us consider.

You can see what we can get into, Mr. President. I am going to quit right now by saying that I think it is wrong, and we are all out of order in discussing matters that are not properly before us.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I would just like to say one word.

First, Mr. President, in regard to Senator Mahany's remarks, I was reliably informed by quite a number of legal lights that we can pass special legislation pertaining to Erie. Secondly, Mr. President, after going over this legislation, it seems to me that Senator Mahany is reading something into the bills which actually does not exist. All we have done is placed the bills back in the proper form in which they were before the 1953 Session.

Incidentally, Mr. President, I have no objection to this legislation. Should they consider this bill, I believe this bill would serve the purpose.

STUDENTS OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR CLASS OF UPPER SOUTHAMPTON-WARMINSTER HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I have the privilege of introducing to you and to the Senate, seventy-five students who are part of the Senior and Junior Class of the Upper Southampton-Warminster High School, situated in Bucks County. They are in the gallery.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair might say that we are very happy to have the distinguished visitors from Senator Watson's county here with us today. We hope that they will come back to see us many times.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, while my colleagues on the other side are in a very generous mood, I have a bill which I would like to call to the attention of the gentleman of the Senate here today, and I hope that they will certainly give proper consideration to this bill and move it out of committee just as fast as it goes in.

This bill pertains to the cancellation of the wage tax upon nonresidents in the counties of Delaware, Bucks, and Montgomery. I know that Senator Lane is very much in favor of this bill, and I im in great hopes that my great friend, Senator DiSilvestro, and my other colleagues from Philadelphia, will search their hearts and feel guilty for what they have done in the past and find some way in which they will be able to vote favorably on this bill.

Mr. President, seriously, the people in my county are up in arms. Today, we have not built barriers between the County of Philadelphia and the County of Delaware, but I can say just this to you, it is the most distasteful tax, the most unfair tax, we think that has ever been imposed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon its people.

Mr. President, the city of Philadelphia every year receives approximately $10,000,000 from the pockets of Delaware County taxpayers. We feel as though the tax is absolutely unjust for one reason in particular. We have no say and we have no vote whatsoever in the government which this money is going to support.

I think that with proper consideration and with the thought in mind today of how the boys feel on the other side, and I know the way some of my colleagues feel, they will realize that an injustice has been done to our county, including Montgomery and Bucks and the others which are victims of this tax, and that they will help this bill along and bring it out and put it on this floor for discussion as soon as possible.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. WATKINS, WATSON and HARNEY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 184, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 5, 1932 (P. L. 45), entitled "An act empowering cities of the first and second classes to levy, assess and collect, or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of, certain additional taxes for general revenue purposes, authorizing the establishment of bureaus, and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced," prohibiting the imposition of wage income or occupation taxes on non-residents and abolishing such taxes heretofore imposed.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SILVERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, all I want to do is to suggest to Senator Watkins that we defer debate on this bill until it reaches the calendar.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I find that this bill is being met with so much success over here, and I wish to apologize to the grand Senator from Chester County, Senator Harney, as he also would like to join as a co-sponsor.

INTERROGATION

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Watkins.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Watkins, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WATKINS. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. LANE. Senator Watkins, is it not true that taxation without representation is what brought about the Boston Tea Party?

Mr. WATSON. I centainly concur in that.

Mr. LANE. Thank you, Senator.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce bills at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATKINS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 185, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1933, (P. L. 1172), No. 290), entitled "An act establishing certain streets in boroughs and incorporated towns as State highways, and providing for their construction and maintenanse at the expense of the Commonwealth," adding a new route in Upland Borough.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 186, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 720), entitled "An act providing for the taking over by the Commonwealth, under certain terms, conditions and limitations, of certain streets in cities of the second class, second class A, and third class as State highways, and for the improvement, contruction, reconstruction, resurfacing and maintenance by the Commonwealth of certain defined widths of said streets; imposing duties on such cities and on public utility companies using such streets; providing that no assessment shall be made upon the Commonwealth in the elimination of any grade crossing thereon; authorizing cities, persons, associations, or corporations to enter into agreements with the Commonwealth to bear a portion of the cost of construction or maintenance; providing for the assessment of certain portions of the cost of street improvements on abutting property owners; regulating the replacement of certain facilities of public utility companies; prohibiting the opening of said streets after improvement without a permit, and providing penalty therefor; regulating the maintenance of detours; authorizing the increase of city indebtedness in certain cases; and appropriating money in the Motor License Fund for the purposes of this act," adding a new route in the City of Chester.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, February 28, 1955.

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 7, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock p.m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 7, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p.m.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George L. Tenney, 3447 Parkview Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Allegheny County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fourth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice James B. Smith, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

ALDERMAN AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Willard H. Frederick, 443 Schuylkill Avenue, Reading, Berks County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Sixth Ward of the City of Reading, Berks County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Patrick J. Friel, deceased.

Mrs. Cathryn Diehl, R. D. 2, Duncansville, Blair County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Juniata, Blair County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Austin B. Diehl, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Andrew Piotrowski, 1526 Eighteenth Street, Altoona, Blair County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fifth Ward of the City of Altoona, Blair County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Oliver G. Langer, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER

MEMBERS OF THE BANKING BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Banking Board, to serve until September 1, 1961, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified:

Dr. W. Carlton Harris, 3125 West Penn Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, vice Wm. J. Hamilton, Jr., Philadelphia, whose term expired.

Edward J. O'Brien, Dorseyville Road, Fox Chapel, Pittsburgh 15, Allegheny County, vice E. E. Bauer, Wexford, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations read by the Clerk.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. DIEHM,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nominations reported at today's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. DIEHM,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye"," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. DIEHM. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL RE-REFERRED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that House Bill No. 35, on second reading, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," extending for an additional period the right to partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes.

be re-referred to the Committee on Highways, for the purpose of further study.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, is the bill so complicated that you cannot understand what it does?

Mr. DENT. No, Mr. President, I can understand it but there are others who do not understand it.

Mr. MAHANY. You mean there are some other Senators here in this hall who do not understand the provisions of this bill?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, there are Members of the Senate who have told me that they would like to have

the bill go back to committee and we hope to have enough of us feel that way about it.

Mr. MAHANY. You mean you are now trying to get off of a hook of some kind? Is that the reason?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I do not know what the gentleman is talking about unless he has been reading fairy tales. The last time I hear of Mr. Hooke, he was out on Treasure Island somewhere.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, if this were a complicated bill I could understand, perhaps, why it might be necessary to send it back to committee to have some study made of it, but the bill is a very simple one. It provides that the farmers shall have the full refund of the gasoline tax which they pay instead of half of the tax, as the law now stands.

Mr. President, this bill is intended to carry out some of the promises which Governor Leader made when he was a candidate for Governor; particularly one made in April 1954, at Scranton, where Governor Leader, as a candidate, boasted of his efforts to obtain for the farmers 100 per cent refund of the gasoline tax which they paid the state on fuel used in the production of food. Governor Leader, when he was a Member of this honorable body, the State Senate of Pennsylvania, introduced bills in the first Session in which he was a Senator in 1951, and again in 1953, to refund to the farmers up to 100 per cent of the state tax they paid on their gasoline used in farm production.

I certainly cannot feel, Mr. President, that Governor Leader is instructing his Minority Floor Leader to take this action. I understand that Senator Dent is supposed to act for the Governor, and how he would now get up here and try to kill off a bill by sending it back to committee is more than I can understand. I think it is a bill which certainly by the promises made by Governor Leader in his campaign, and also his actions while a Member of the State Senate, shows that he wants it very much.

We will be ready to vote on the bill tomorrow on its merits when it moves up to Third Reading and Final Passage, Mr. President, and if the Democrats do not want to vote for the bill they will know that we cannot pass it because we do not have twenty-six votes.

Mr. President, why they would now try to run away from their obligation to vote on this bill by trying to get it back into committee, is more than I can understand. Of course, the only conclusion which I can draw from this action is that they are trying to get away from it by putting it back into committee, so that they will not have to be called upon to vote "yes" or "no." This is one of the few times in the history of the State Senate, since I have been in here, that I have seen Senator Dent try to run into a closet.

Mr. President, I am so surprised that I ask him now to reconsider that action and allow us to vote on this legislation tomorrow.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I appreciate no end the solicitous attitude that the gentleman from Crawford has for the Governor's feelings and for my own feelings. However, the bill is not going back to be killed, because sooner or later before the Session is over we will have to pass a bill of this nature.

Mr. President, we have a long-range program in the making on highway funds. We are trying to pass, or will attempt to pass, legislation which will give the farmers far greater benefits than they will receive from the passage of this act in its present form. That is why, Mr. President, I have suggested that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Highways where it can be studied in relationship to the broad highway program.

We all know that rural roads need attention. We all know that city streets need attention. We all know that the broad highways crossing our State from north to south and east to west need attention. We also know that the program in the past has not been a modern program and, therefore, Mr. President, all legislation dealing with the highway problem must be considered at the same time when we take up the over-all program.

Mr. President, there is no intention on the part of the Democratic Members to kill the bill, and I assure you that I have not talked to the Governor concerning our action this afternoon. I have not asked him whether he would approve or disapprove of it. We are trying to operate, at this time, Mr. President, in our capacity as Members of the Senate, duly elected to represent the people of our Districts and the people of Pennsylvania. Legislatively, we are independent of the Governor and the Governor is independent of us. Therefore, we are exercising our prerogative this afternoon to try to pass upon legislation on the basis as Members of the Senate.

I am sure that the Governor, Mr. President, who is interested in good government, would approve of the Senate enjoying its prerogatives.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAHANY. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. Mahany, you made a statement that the bill was a very simple one. While the reading of it is simple, where we are reimbursing full instead of half the gasoline tax, could you tell us what this change will mean in dollars and cents in the way of taking revenue from the Highway Fund?

Mr. MAHANY. Why, the farmers will get back about twice as much as they get back now, Senator.

The PRESIDENT. It seems that the gentlemen are debating the merits of the bill, and the question before the Senate is on the motion that this bill be re-referred.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I come from a rural area of Pennsylvania, and before this bill appeared on the Senate Calendar I received numerous letters from granges, farmers and persons who were interested in this type of legislation. I was extremely glad when this bill was reported from committee, as amended, to be able to write to all those people and tell them that I believe that this bill, which was to provide a full refund to them for the gasoline tax which they paid on the consumption of gasoline on their farm machinery on the highways, would be before us and would probably be approved by all of the Members of the Senate.

At that time, Mr. President, I could not conceive of any of my colleagues on either side being reluctant to carry out their pledges to the farmers of Pennsylvania to have this gasoline tax refund made.

Now, Mr. President, unfortunately I am going to have to write to all of these people and tell them that this is not going to be so. I underestimated, or overestimated, my colleagues' enthusiasm for this bill and, consequently,

a great burden has been placed upon me in writing a lot of extra letters.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I would suggest to the gentleman, Senator Berger, that he just look up the letters which he wrote two years ago when he voted against this amendment and send the same letters.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. MAHANY and Mr. TAYLOR, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—24.

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,

NAYS—24.

Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Wade,
Blass,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watson,
Flack,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Whalley,
Fleming,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Wolfe,

The PRESIDENT. A tie vote of twenty-four "yeas" and twenty-four "nays" having been received, the Chair casts an affirmative vote on this motion.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 18, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE NON-CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 1

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has non-concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consoldiation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

SENATE INSISTS UPON ITS AMENDMENTS NON-CONCURRED IN BY THE HOUSE TO HOUSE BILL No. 1

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by the House to the foregoing bill, and that a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate be appointed.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

The PRESIDENT. The Chair announces, on behalf of the President pro tempore, the appointment of Messrs. MAHANY, FLEMING and DENT as a committee of conference on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee of the House if the House shall appoint such committee) to consider the difference existing between the two houses in relation to House Bill No. 1.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 1, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:54 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, March 1, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 28, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

Rabbi Moses N. Friedman, York, Pennsylvania, guest Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, with implicit faith in Thy sovereignty, omnipotence and omniscience, we reverently bow before Thee to seek Thy blessings upon us and Thy benison upon all our endeavors.

O Thou, who art the source of penetration and acumen, receive, we pray Thee, our oblations of gratitude for the conscience to help us guide our actions and govern our deeds with which Thou hast endued us. We thank Thee, Omnipotent God, for our ability to serve fellow men in the vocations of our choice; and in the presence of this distinguished body of legislators we are particularly grateful for the privilege Thou hast so benignly bestowed upon them to serve the cause of our Commonwealth.

Illuminate the path of our representatives in this chamber with a ray of Thy divine light, we beseech Thee; help them find joy in the trust and confidence we placed in their keen sense of judgment; and cause their resolves to meet with the sincere approbation of a grateful constituency. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journal of Monday, February 21, and Tuesday, February 22, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. STROUP. HOUSE BILL No. 402.

An Act amending the act of August 19, 1953 (P. L. 1097), entitled "A supplement to the act approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043), entitled 'An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting former contributors who have become State employes and members of the State Employes' Retirement Association to restore membership in the Public School Employes' Retirement Association, and authorizing the transfer of monetary credits in the Public School Employes' Retirement Association to the State Employes' Retirement Association under certain conditions," extending time in which membership may be restored and credits transferred.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. STROUP. HOUSE BILL No. 403.

An Act amending the act of August 19, 1953 (P. L. 1098), entitled "A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting any State employe, as a contributor under the provisions of the State employes' retirement system, and who was an employe under the public school system of the Commonwealth and made contributions to the Public School Employes' Retirement Fund on account of such public school service, to obtain credit for such service in the State employes' retirement system under certain conditions," extending time in which credits may be obtained.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WEIDNER and WHEELER. HOUSE BILL No. 404.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties, the cost for storm sewers or drains.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Mr. TAYLOR. HOUSE BILL No. 405.

An Act amending the act of April 24, 1913 (P. L. 114, No. 76), entitled "An act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings, and providing a penalty for violation hereof," requiring wages or earnings to be paid weekly unless otherwise stipulated in the contract of hiring.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Mr McGEE (By Request). HOUSE BILL No. 406.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," further prescribing the qualifications of members of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. McGEE (By Request). HOUSE BILL No. 407.

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1182), entitled "An act relating to and defining chiropractic and the right to practice chiropractic; requiring licensure; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners and the Department of Public Instruction; providing for the granting,

suspension and revocation of licenses issued by the board; preserving the rights of existing licensees and giving them certain personal choice as to jurisdiction; conferring jurisdiction upon the court of common pleas of Dauphin County; and prescribing penalties," extending the period for application for limited examination, clarifying certain provisions thereof, establishing further standards of educational conferences and requiring board approval thereof, providing for branch office certificates and prohibiting branch office practice without such certificate.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Messrs. PACCHIOLI and GAFFNEY.
HOUSE BILL No. 408.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," reducing the size of specimen ballots.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mrs. MONROE, Mrs. ANDERSON and Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 409.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of the Auditor General for the payment of certain moral claims; providing for the hearing, adjustment and payment of moral claims to persons formerly employed by mercantile apraisers and whose salaries have not been paid.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. FILO and BOIES. HOUSE BILL No. 410.

An Act authorizing the Department of Highways, with the approval of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, to acquire a tract of land in Allegheny County to be added to the Pennsylvania highways system and making an appropriation therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. TAYLOR and Mrs. MUNLEY.
HOUSE BILL No. 411.

An Act compelling common carriers by railroad to man locomotives, trains and other self-propelled engines or machines with competent employes, providing for the minimum number and qualifications of men so employed, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Messrs. FLOYD, LEVEN, WELSH and GRANVILLE E. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 412.

An Act prohibiting discrimination in leases or rental agreement against occupancy by children, making unlawful refusal to enter into a lease or actual agreement because of occupancy by children and providing penalties therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY, VAUGHAN, RIGBY and WALSH. HOUSE BILL No. 413.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania providing for absentee voting.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. HORST, BELL, HARVEY P. MURRAY and PURSLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 414.

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1893 (P. L. 188, No. 138), entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment, acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. PETTIGREW, GRANVILLE E. JONES, HOLT, Mrs. MONROE and Mrs. ANDERSON.
HOUSE BILL No. 415.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making fines imposed for dischimination on account of religion, creed, nationality, race or color payable to persons discriminated against.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 416.

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533), entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," permitting the indictment of persons while committed, and validating indictments heretofore returned.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. THOMAS and VAUGHAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 417.

An Act prohibiting the commission or advocacy of acts intended to effect the overthrow of the Constitutions or Governments of the United States, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or any political sub-division of either of them by violence or other unlawful means or to attempt to conspire so to do; defining subversive organizations and making them illegal; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WILBUR H. HAMILTON and POMEROY.
HOUSE BILL No. 418.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1933 (P. L. 1433), entitled "An act defining the powers of the courts of quarter sessions, the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and the County or Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, with respect to the care, guidance, control, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, dependent and neglected children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging the delinquency, neglect and dependency of children; and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," permitting the court to order delinquent children to make restitution or to pay fines.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 419.

An Act requiring the State Board of Law Examiners to show examination papers to examinees or their attorneys.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 11.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE BILL No. 17.

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

SENATE BILL No. 86.

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. GRANVILLE E. JONES, Mrs. MONROE, Messrs. HOLT, PETTIGREW and MATT S. ANDERSON.

RESOLUTION No. 26.

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1955.

It has recently come to light that the employes of the district offices of the Department of Public Assistance are not discharging the obligations of their office with dispatch or thoroughness. The resultant injustices in the processing of claims for public assistance place the Commonwealth in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives does urge the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Secrtary of Public Assistance to investigate every district office of the Department of Public Assistance, and to make a study of the methods and procedures of the supervisors, interviewers, and other employes in the processing of claims of applicants for and recipients of public assistance; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Public Assistance make a report of their findings, together with their recommendations for improvement to the Department of Public Assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. OLSEN and THOMAS.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 27.

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

Thousands of motorists each year travel over one of the finest highways ever engineered, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, conceived and constructed not only as a convenience but as a safety measure to motorists in their trans-state auto trips.

One of the safety measures conceived for the preservation of motorists' lives was the construction of tunnels with the purpose in mind of avoiding the steep inclines, the railroad crossings, and the dangerous intersections with their cross-roads found to be the grim reaper for many motorists.

Despite the foresight and ingenuity in incorporating the tunnels as safety precautions into the turnpike system, their very purpose is being nullified by the use of inadequate lighting, as evidenced by an increasing number of fatalities and which makes it mandatory that remedial action be taken at once; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring) That the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission maintain the tunnel system in a safe and proper manner by the installation of a lighting system of sufficient candlepower to eliminate any blind-vision areas while traveling through the tunnels.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission make a report to this Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible after the improved lighting system is installed.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 6—GEORGIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House Concurrent Resolution No. 6 adopted by the Georgia House of Representatives, concurred in by the Senate and approved by the Governor, memorializing Congress to call a convention to consider an amendment to the United States Constitution relative to the school systems in the respective states.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 20.

An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 3

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 25, 1955.

The President of the United States and his gracious wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, have purchased a farm in scenic Adams County and have expressed the desire of making it their home in the near future; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania welcome President and Mrs. Eisenhower to become voting residents of Adams County; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented

an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows.

In the Senate, February 28, 1955.

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 7, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock p.m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 7, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p.m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Royer, to preside for a brief interval.

MR. ROYER IN THE CHAIR

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

The Speaker (Mr. ANDREWS) asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hold in my hand an admonition and also a newspaper clipping. I commend to your attention the admonition which reads, "Caution. Be sure the brain is engaged before putting the commend to your attention the admonition which reads, mouth in gear." I will repeat that admonition: "Caution. Be sure the brain is engaged before putting the mouth in gear.

I shall endeavor to observe that admonition which I commend to the attention and the respectful consideration of all Members of this House.

I hold in my hand a clipping from one of our papers in this Commonwealth quoting a Member of this House. I am not one who would for a single instant contend that those who write and compile the daily press and the weekly press are infallible, that they always quote exactly correct. And I am not contending on this floor at this time that this House has jurisdiction over statements made back home in the bosom of one's political family. But I do say that there are statements of a kind which if correctly reported deserve protest upon the part of those who may feel aggrieved.

This newspaper clipping includes a criticism of the majority party in this House by saying: "When I see those 110 faces on the other side of the House, I am glad I am a Christian and a Republican."

If this statement is correctly reported, we on this side would indeed be glad that the Member responsible for it was a Republican, and we would all be infinitely glad that he was a Christian, speaking in Brotherhood Week, saying that when he surveys 110 faces on this side of the House that he was glad, glad he was a Christian, an indictment of our character, of our faith and a gross attack upon the comely beauty of the intelligence displayed in these faces who comprise the 110.

I am speaking concerning a statement allegedly made by the gentleman from Crowford, Mr. Magee, and I would desire to interrogate the gentleman from Grawford, Mr. Magee, if he is within the Hall of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Magee, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAGEE. Mr. Speaker, I shall.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Crawford to what extent he was correctly reported.

Mr. MAGEE. Mr. Speaker, my first knowledge of the statement the Speaker has referred to occurred yesterday morning while I was eating breakfast.

I must remind this Assembly that on February 17th last past, we celebrated Lincoln's Birthday. This was commemorated by a larg turn-out of Republican stalwarts in Crawford County, numbering some 450 people. Among those in attendance also were our two Congressmen and many others from Crawford County who serve in the Legislature.

Now in answer to your question, I will admit that certain statements as reported in the Pittsburgh Press were true, but the context of the full statement, which I made among oher things does not conform with the actual facts as I stated them.

In the report of the paper in Pittsburgh, I will quote the sentence: "If you know what is going on down there in Harrisburg, you're better off than I am."

No, in explanation I was referring, if you please, sir, to the bills that we had presented to us on February 14th last. And I was giving a short statement concerning my stewardship to my constituents at home, and in relating my stewardship I said this: "And I sat here on this side looking over at the 110 faces on the other side and I wondered if they were as perplexed as I was." And that is the statement I made.

As relates to the second paragraph, "When I see those 110 faces (Democrats) on the other side of the House then I am glad I am a Christian and a Republican." Now, on first flash, when I saw that statement in the paper yesterday morning, I sizzled, too. I resented any implication that I was attempting to beguile, or condemn anyone of my brothers on that side. I want to assure you gentlemen right now that in the condensation of my remarks in their entirety the true context has been left out and excerpts have been placed clear in it in such a fashion that it has given me a lot of unfair publicity, and no doubt has created an open season on George Magee.

I deny vehemently that I ever attempted in any manner, shape or form to beguile, bewitch or condemn my legislative brethren on the other side. I had never knowingly in my life, and people who know me well will agree that I have never deliberately attempted to hurt anyone, irrespective of their religious affiliation or station in life. And, in fact, the record here will show that my broadness of, I think, humility stands on the fact that I voted for the FEPC bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Cambria wish to further interrogate the gentleman from Crawford?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, just one further word with the indulgence of the House.

I have listened to the statement made by the gentleman from Crawford. On the basis of his statement, as far as I am concerned, I will regard the incident as closed.

Mr. MAGEE. May I personally thank the gentleman from Crawford, and may I offer this further explanation to clarify the record.

When I stated that I was proud I am a Christian and a Republican, I had reference to subversive and communistic activities. And as we were at that meeting celebrating a memorial situation in which we commemorated the background and hopes of Abraham Lincoln, I want to say this right now, that I did say that

I am proud that I am a Christian and I am proud that I am a Republican, in that I can work with you gentlemen, or all of you to liquidate the influence of subversive activities in communism.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, in order that we may still further clarify the situation, and in view of the statement just made by the gentleman from Crawford, we can then consider as a matter of record that the reporter for the Tribune Republican of Meadville interpolated that portion of your remarks in which he said "When I look across at the 110 members."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair requests the Speaker to return to the rostrum.

THE SPEAKER (HIRAM G. ANDREW) IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Royer, for presiding.

The Chair requested the gentleman from Lancaster to preside, because the Chair knew of none in the House who is his superior in fairness and integrity.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. OLSEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. MORAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. JOHN J. MURRAY asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. STONE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. STEPHENS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mrs. VARALLO asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

COMMUNICATION AND BILL TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that House Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 37 together with communication from the Senate be taken from the table.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Title, page 1, line 2, by striking out after the word "to" the word "disapproval" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "approval or disapproval";

Amend Section 7, page 8, line 15, by inserting after the number "7" the words "consideration by General Assembly"; page 8, by striking out all of lines 17, 18 and 19 and page 9, by striking out lines 1 to 6 inclusive and inserting in lieu thereof the (a) Each reorganization plan transmitted to the General Assembly shall be proposed as a resolution and shall be placed on the calendar of each house for the next legislative day following its receipt and shall be considered by each house within thirty calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly no reorganization plan shall take effect unless it is approved by a majority vote of the duly elected membership of each house during such thirty-day period or unless no action disapproving the same has been taken by either house during that period No

Page 10, line 3, by inserting after the word "plan" the following: Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section the effective date of each reorganization plan shall be the date of approval of the last of the two houses to act or the expiration of the thirty-day period after the delivery of the plan to the two houses of the General Assembly

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

SENATE AMENDMENTS NONCONCURRED IN

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in the amendments of the Senate to House Bill No. 1.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

STUDENTS OF UPPER SOUTHAMPTON-WARMINSTER HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair is pleased to welcome to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from upper Southampton-Warminster High School of Bucks County under the supervision of their teachers Mrs. Rhoads and Mr. Acker. They are the guests of the gentleman from Lower Bucks, Mr. A. Patrick Brennan. A comely assembly with a beautiful colored effect from the Speaker's rostrum.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mrs. MONROE from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act to repeal Section 518 of and to add a new section 518.1 to the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" by eliminating all the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of the taxes pending appeals from assessments.

Mrs. MONROE from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 173, entitled:

An Act providing for the establishment of police pension funds or pension annuities in boroughs, towns and townships, and the regulation and maintenance thereof; providing for continuance of existing funds or transfer thereof to funds herein established; prescribing rights of beneficiaries; and repealing certain acts.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 340, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 17, 1947 (P. L. 63, No. 29), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase, lease or condemnation, any land within said cities with the buildings thereon, if any; to construct buildings and facilities thereon; to operate the same as parking lots or public garages, subject to certain conditions, or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases," extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 216, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 16, 1951 (P. L. 1240), entitled "A supplement to the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting certain members to obtain credit for military service who were not eligible members at time of entry into military service," permitting additional members to obtain credit for military service.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 19, Printer's No. 26

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 55, entitled as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two section four of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows

Section 1 The following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof

That section four article two of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 4 Upon adoption of this amendment the General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon on the first Tuesday of January of the year following such adoption and shall meet at such time annually thereafter and at other times when convened by the Governor At regular sessions convening in even-numbered years the General Assembly shall not enact any laws except laws raising revenue laws making appropriations and laws pertaining to subjects designated by proclamation of the Governor prior to the first Tuesday of January

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Majority Leader a few questions about this bill, if I may.

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to inquire of the gentleman as to whether or not if this bill is adopted by the voters in November, we would have a Session in 1956.

Mr. READINGER. We would.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like further to inquire as to whether or not if we had a Session in 1956, would we be compensated for that session? Would we draw our regular salary or what would be the decision?

Mr. READINGER. If you will pass the bill I am holding in my right hand you would be compensated to the extent of $3,000 for the annual session.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Then Mr. Speaker, the bill that he has in his hand is a separate bill. In other words it is not House Bill 55. Is that right?

Mr. READINGER. That is very correct.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Then I am to assume that if this bill, House Bill 55, or in other words if the amendment is adopted by the people and the bill that he proposes to introduce is passed by the House and the Senate and signed by the Governor, that would take care of the salary situation?

Mr. READINGER. It would. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, in further reply to the question asked by the gentleman, there could be some question about the validity of the bill that I am about to introduce in the near future, providing for a salary for the Members of the House and Senate for the session which would be held next year if this constitutional amendment passes.

As you know, the Constitution forbids us from increasing our own compensation while we are in office. However, it is my thought, and I believe it will be construed to be the law, that if the people themselves by amending the Constitution impose upon us the obligation of having an annual session, the Courts would uphold the passage and validity of a bill providing for compensation for the Membership for attending that additional session.

On the question, recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—179

Adam,	Gibb,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Goldstein,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Greenwood,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Guss,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Hass,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Heavey,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Helm,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Henzel,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hewitt,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Hocker,	Mills,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Holt,	Monroe,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Horst,	Moody,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Houk,	Moran,	Stoner,
Breth,	Isaacs,	Moscrip,	Strausser,
Bucchin,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Stroup,
Capano,	Johnson,	Munley,	Swartz,
Cianfrani,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Cioffi,	Jump,	Murray, H. P.,	Thomas,
Cochran,	Kamyk,	Murray, J. J.,	Toll,
Comer,	Kehler,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Keller,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Kent,	Naugle,	Varner,
Curwood,	Kline,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Knecht,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Donahue,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Kooker,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Kornick,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Down,	Kratz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Ehrgood,	Kromer,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Eilberg,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Lawyer,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Filo,	Leisey,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Flynn,	Leven,	Pursley,	Williams,
Frank,	Light,	Readinger,	Wilt,
Frascella,	Limper,	Reibman,	Wood,
Frost,	Lippincott,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Gaffney,	Lopresti,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Garlock,	Lovett,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Gelfand,		Rovansek,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—8

Bower,	Ewing,	Miller,	Worley,
Erb,	Mikula,	Tompkins,	Young,

NOT VOTING—23

Amarando,	Floyd,	Lafore,	Rosen,
Bell,	Foster,	Mahan,	Schuster,
Brenninger,	George,	McInroy,	Snider,
Brown,	Gibson,	Muldowney,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Haudenshield,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Fineman,	Jones, G. E.,	Price,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 226, entitled as follows:

An Act creating a temporary advisory commission to examine report upon and recommend reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State government prescribing its powers and duties directing cooperation of governmental agencies and authorizing the issuance of subpoenas

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Declaration of Policy It is hereby declared to be the policy of the General Assembly to promote economy efficiency and improved service in the transaction of the public business in the departments bureaus agencies boards commissions offices independent establishments and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the government by

(1) recommending methods and procedures for reducing expenditures to the lowest amount consistent with the efficient performance of essential services activities and functions

(2) eliminating duplication and overlapping of services activities and functions

(3) consolidating services activities and functions of a similar nature

(4) abolishing services activities and functions not necessary to the efficient conduct of government

(5) eliminating nonessential services functions and activities which are competitive with private enterprise

(6) defining responsibilities of officials and

(7) relocating agencies now responsible directly to the Governor in departments or other agencies

Section 2 Establishment of the Commission on Governmental Reorganization For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in section one of this act there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Governmental Reorganization hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"

Section 3 Membership of the Commission (a) Number and Appointment The Commission shall be composed of twelve (12) members as follows

(1) Four (4) appointed by the Governor two (2) from the executive branch of the government and two (2) from private life

(2) Four (4) appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate two (2) from the Senate and two (2) from private life and

(3) Four (4) appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives two (2) from the House of Representatives and two (2) from private life

(b) Vacancies Any vacancy in the Commission shall not effect its powers but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made

Section 4 Organization of the Commission The Commision shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members

Section 5 Quorum Seven (7) members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum

Section 6 Compensation of Members of the Commission (a) Members of the General Assembly Members of the General Assembly who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as members of the General Assembly

(b) Members from the Executive Branch The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch

(c) Members from Private Life The members from pri-

vate life shall each receive forty dollars ($40.00) per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission plus reimbursement for travel subsistence and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties

Section 7 Staff of the Commission (a) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the classification laws

(b) The Commission may procure without regard to the civil service laws and the classification laws temporary and intermittent services

Section 8 Duties of the Commission (a) Investigation The Commission shall study and investigate the present organization and methods of operation of all departments bureaus agencies boards commissions offices independent establishments and instrumentalities of the government except the Judiciary and the General Assembly to determine what changes therein are necessary in their opinion to accomplish the purposes set forth in section one of this act

(b) Report The Commission shall submit interim reports at such time or times as the Commission deems necessary and shall submit its final report to the General Assembly on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred fifty-six at which date the Commission shall cease to exist The Final Report of the Commission may propose such constitutional amendments legislative enactments and administrative actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations

Section 9 Powers of the Commission (a) Hearings and Sessions The Commission or on the authorization of the Commission any subcommittee or member thereof may for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places administer such oaths and require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony by such witnesses and the production of such books records correspondence memoranda papers and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission of such subcommittee or any duly designated member and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman or member

(b) Obtaining Official Data The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department bureau agency board commission office independent establishment or instrumentality information suggestions estimates and statistics for the purpose of this act and each such department bureau agency board commission office establishment or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information suggestions estimates and statistics directly to the Commission upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman

Section 10 Effective Date The provision of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, we have before us today, House Bill No. 226 creating a commission. I hope that you people in the majority, the Governor's office and whoever has drawn up these bills, I hope you know what you are doing.

Five weeks ago you introduced a bill to give Governor Leader blank check authority to reorganize the state government, which has now been passed by both the House and the Senate. Today it was sent back to the Senate, we non-concurred in it. Previously it was placed on the table.

Today we are called to consider a second bill, House Bill 226, establishing a twelve-man commission to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the reorganization of State government. Now, both of these measures have been requested by His Excellency the Governor and from what I can find out have been drawn up by His Excellency the Governor's staff.

The Governor has led the voters to believe that he would save up to, and I certainly want to impress this on you, Mr. Speaker and the Members of this House, the Governor has led the voters of Pennsylvania to believe during his campaign that he would save the voters up to $100 million a biennium, and let me repeat that, a biennium, through governmental economies.

When the Governor on January 24th requested prompt action on House Bill 1, he said and I quote, "I now suggest that we have been surveyed enough and the time for action is at hand". The ink was hardly dry on that statement when we got another request from the Governor that we set up a twelve-man commission to make surveys, studies and recommendations.

Now I ask you, as I have had to ask time and time again, what are you up to? Who are you trying to fool? Do you honestly know what you are doing? Are you really trying to save money? Or are you still playing politics trying to fool the people? Is this the last bill on reorganization that we are going to get or will there be another bill, and then another, and another, each one designed for one reason, to stall for time? What are you trying to do?

Here we have the Governor telling us on January 23rd, when he requested passage of House Bill 1, and again I quote "it is my hope that since time is so important the Members will regard the government reorganization as a matter of urgency." That is what he told the General Assembly in January, yet here in February, a month later, when he has practically received blank check authority that he has asked for, we are told by the Democratic State Chairman not to expect reorganization this year. I do not know if your Democratic State Chairman was playing politics, but that is what your Democratic State Chairman said just very recently. Senator Barr said, and I quote, "There just is not enough time to do it in this session and still do a good job. The entire subject must be studied and given thought", end of quote of Senator Barr.

Here is what Governor Leader told newspaper reporters last Thursday, and I quote, "We have more an approach to reorganization rather than a plan. I don't have a plan that has crystallized". I think this coming from the Governor is down-right amazing, particularly after the previous statements that he has made. He went up and down this state last October, promising to reorganize the state government, department by department, if he were elected Governor. He said that he would save so much money by doing that reorganization, that he would balance the budget and be able to cut taxes. That is what your Governor said during the campaign.

He even went much further than that, he said after he had reorganized the state government, and I quote, "then and only then would it be honest of us to propose any new taxes".

Now, let me re-emphasize that, the Governor says after he reorganizes the state government then and only then, and these are his own words, would it be fair for him to suggest any new taxes. Now we are told by your State Chairman that there can not be a reorganization this year. Does that mean that we are not going to be asked to pass

on any new taxes this year? That is what your Governor said. Is that the reason we are now being asked to pass House Bill 226? Again let me ask you, what are you up to, and who are you trying to kid? Are you trying to kid us, the Republicans, or the people of Pennsylvania?

Now let us take a close look at House Bill 226, and this is the reason I stated that I hope you had considered this bill fairly.

In the first place House Bill 226 before us today shifts the entire burden of reorganization from the Governor to the General Assembly. There is not one time in this bill when the Governor is even mentioned. We in the General Assembly have now the responsibility to reorganize Government. This bill would create a twelve-member commission, with eight of the twelve members named by the Legislature, and while I do not find any appropriation in the bill, let me assure you, Mr. Speaker, it is going to cost money. Obviously you will have to pay money when your own bill says that six of the commission members are to be paid $40 a day plus expenses, plus travel, plus hotels and meals, is giving somebody a blank check. You tell me what it will cost. It could be $70, $80, $100 a day for those six members. Of course, let me remind you that none of the legislative members collect one penny, nor do we even collect expenses, but the other six citizen members can collect practically unlimited amounts as long as they are legal expenses, legal travel, and legal hotel bills.

Also Mr. Speaker, we are not only going to have to pay them, you are certainly going to have experts that you will have to pay, but there is no appropriation in this bill. I imagine before this bill is passed, or this complete job is done, it could involve an expenditure of a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

Now what will the commission do? The bill states in section 8, that the commission shall study and investigate the present organization and method of operation of all departments, bureaus, agencies, boards, commissions, offices, independent establishment and instrumentalities of the government, except the judiciary and the general assembly, to determine what changes therein are necessary in their opinion. In a few words, the commission will be a branch of the General Assembly and will report to the General Assembly, not the Governor. That is what the bill says. The General Assembly is given the responsibility of cutting down the cost of our state government, not the Governor. But you have already directed the Governor to do that same thing in House Bill 1, at his request.

Now let me read from Section 3 of House Bill 1, and I quote, "the Governor shall examine and from time to time reexamine the organization of all agencies of state government", and let me be emphatic here, "and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes."

Then he refers to reduction of expenditures and promotion of economy, increased efficiency and so forth. Now you ask for a commission in House Bill 226, which is a distinct duplication of effort and a waste of money if ever I heard of one.

Here, you have two bills, one directing the Governor, the other directing the Commission, each to do the same thing. Again, I say please make up your minds what you want. Either the Governor is going to do it or the Commission is going to do it. If the Governor is going to do it then you do not need the Commission. If the Commission is going to do it why do you and the Governor accuse us of obstructionism, or delaying tactics? It was even reported that the Governor threatened to go on television to push this bill, House Bill 1.

You want to know something members, when you throw a boomerang sometimes it comes back. Nobody should know better that chickens come home to roost than the Governor. I think you never expected to pass House Bill 1, and we mouse trapped you, we passed it.

I think the whole thing is an alibi behind which the Governor expects to hide when he comes in here in the near future and asks this Legislature to raise half a billion dollars in new taxes. I think you got afraid a couple of weeks ago that the Senate might pass House Bill 1, and then you hurried up and brought in House Bill 226 to save the Governor's face and to save your face, because he admits in his own words that he does not have a single, solitary idea where to start with organizing our state government to save money. But the boomerang came back and you got House Bill 1. Go ahead and pass this Commission bill, we are going to give you some votes for it on this side of the House, because we think this is the proper way, by way of a commission to go about reorganizing the state government, even though we know that this commission will be just retracing the route followed by the Chesterman committee in 1952.

Whether you pass this bill or not, House Bill 1 still provides, and let me be explicit on this, that the Governor shall go ahead at once with his investigation of our state agencies and submit his findings to the General Assembly in the form of reorganization plans. He does not have discretionary power under House Bill 1, he is directed by law to do this. He can not sit around and wait until a commission is organized and makes independent investigations and submit reports to the General Assembly a year or two from now, as your State Chairman says, he has to act now, and this I want to make very clear. This is the power and the authority that he has asked for, and we Republicans are going to see to it that the taxpayers get some benefit from it, now that he has it. We are not going to permit him to hide behind a commission or anything else. The Governor has promised to reorganize our state government, department by department. Let him go ahead and do it and see if he can save $100 million, as his platform led the peaple to believe, in a biennium.

For the sake of the Majority Leader if he has not read his platform lately I would like to quote from the Democratic platform, the one that Governor Leader ran on; "To pass a government reorganization act modeled after the Federal reorganization act empowering the Governor to eliminate waste, inefficiency and overlapping of state services, using as a basis the Chesterman committee report which revealed that after proper reforms, savings of $100 million could be effected" and this was a little added clause to fool the people, "each biennium." That is a quote from the Democratic platform, word for word.

Governor Leader said he would carry out his platform one hundred per cent. We on this side of the House are going to help him carry out that platform, at least in this agreement here. Personally, we do not care if he brings in one, two, three or four different plans, let him bring them in. These two different plans are completely opposite, we are going to vote for them because we are very anxious

to see, and I know the people of Pennsylvania are anxious to see, the Governor save $100 million as he promised, a biennium. We shall support the bills and we shall keep reminding him of the $100 million that he promised to save when he was running to be Governor of this Commonwealth.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I think the remarks just made by the Minority Leader would be a great deal more meaningful if they were not so prematurely made.

If you will recall, when we were debating House Bill 1, which passed this House several weeks ago, one of the Members on the minority side was complaining that since our plan was supposed to be modeled after the federal plan we should have a commission in connection with the reorganization idea because that is what the federal government has.

You are asking us what are we up to. We are going to ask you, What are you up to? Did you not at that time think that the spokesman on your side was right when he spoke about having a commission in the same manner as the federal government has? We think it is a good idea. You are complaining now, because several weeks after the reorganization bill passed the House, we came forth with a commission bill, that the Governor is trying to hide back of a commission. That does not make sense to me.

The Governor meant what he said in his message when he sent it to us concerning the reorganization bill, House Bill 1. He wants to reorganize the executive branch of the government by submitting a plan of reorganization to us either to accept or reject. Is that inconsistent with his request, or our request, that in addition to the study being made by the Governor, and his associates and his advisors, that we now set up a commission to also study and make recommendations to us.

Do any of us here think that the Governor is coming over in a week or two weeks with a reorganization plan which will affect all parts of the government? I never expected it, and I do not think you did, either.

This is a vast government which we have in Pennsylvania. It is not something that can be turned over overnight. That is one of the reasons why the Chesterman Committee recommendations were not processed more fully during the last session when that report came in.

This is an intricate and a difficult problem, and if a twelveman commission can assist in some way in making recommendations to us which will help us determine what reorganization should be had, then I think it is a good idea.

The Minority Leader speaks of something the Governor said during his campaign about saving $100 million a biennium. If I remember correctly, one of the Chesterman Committee conclusions was that if all the recommendations made by the Committee were followed out, and some of them, of course, required constitutional amendments, savings up to $100 million a biennium could be made

We do not expect the Governor to come over here next week with a reorganization plan which is going to save us $100 million in the next biennium. We are not trying to fool the people, and the people are not fooled. They know what Governor Leader said when he campaigned, and I think they know what we are trying to do now. We are making an honest effort to put some power into the hands of the present Governor whereby he can come to us with a reorganization plan and have some hope that it will be accepted and put into effect.

In addition to whatever plan he might devise, or his advisors might recommend to him, this commission, the subject of this present bill which is now before us, may also have some very fine recommendations for which we will be happy some day.

I will conclude these remarks by saying again: What are you up to? I did not hear anybody on your side take exception to your Member when he spoke about the fact that we did not have a commission plan attached to House Bill 1.

We sincerely want reorganization of this state government. We think this is the way to do it. We do not think we are going to spend very much money on this commission getting it accomplished.

We do want something done. We have been here, many of us for sixteen, eighteen years, and no real reorganization has taken place in that time. If we are going to save money we must make a start. We think this is the way to do it.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, we just heard a very nice lawyer's answer.

We on this side of the House are up to one thing. I will tell the gentleman what we are up to. When we first came into this session this year I said the minority at that time had one desire for the people of Pennsylvania, to see that the Governor carried out his platform pledges and the promises he made.

We are not, and I hope I have made it clear, but I want to reiterate for the gentleman, because he evidently did not understand me, that we are not objecting to the commission. If you remember, when we discussed House Bill 1 we discussed it on the basis that you were doing a cart-before-the-horse job. This has proven it.

If you want to take a little history, the Hoover Commission was appointed and made a study two years before any plan was given. So, theoretically, on this same basis house Bill 226 in Washington was enacted two years prior to House Bill 1 ever coming into this session. That is why we suggested that you have a commission to do it the right way, and we do not object to this commission.

We do want to remind you that your bill says that this commission shall report to the General Assembly. The Governor is not a member of the General Assembly. House Bill 1 directs and says "shall," that the Governor "shall" examine. Suppose that House Bill 1 goes into effect, and also House Bill 226, which I imagine you want to go into effect, that theGovernor re-examines and comes in with an idea of his own, which he has a perfect right to do under House Bill 1 and which House Bill 1 directs him to do. Suppose that under House Bill 226 the commission that reports to the General Assembly comes in with a completely different idea. Of course, I think it is democracy. I will agree with you, if you are trying to prove that point. Personally, I think it is rather chaotic to have two plans before the House, one from a commission and one from the Governor. That is exactly the position you have jockeyed yourself into in these two bills.

We have not said that we did not want a commission. We want the commission, I particularly mentioned that.

We are not kicking about it. We are not even kicking about House Bill 1. But the commission bill, let me again remind you, places the burden of reorganization on the General Assembly.

Theoretically, after the Governor's statements that burden should not be placed on the General Assembly. It is a stall and you know it is a stall. It is a stall to save the Governor's face after he makes a statement to the Press that he has no plans crystalized.

During the campaign in October and also in August he had a lot of plans. He could save $100 million. I want to remind the gentleman that he did not say that, that is in your platform. I would also like to remind the gentleman that the Chesterman Committee plans for saving $100 million was up until 1960. That is not in two years, that was in 1953. The Chesterman Committee stated that if all their studies were completed $100 million could be saved from 1953 to 1960, but your Governor, and whoever wrote your platform, got brave because you must have needed votes. So what did you do, you went out and promised it in a biennium, in two years. That was your promise it is not ours. It is in your platform; it is in a quote, read your own platform. It is in the record.

Furthermore we are not doing anything except what you are doing, making it more complicated to get reorganization. We will vote for any reorganization bill you want to give us and save $100 million. Give it to us. If you want two of them, we will give them to you. But don't come back into this House, don't let anybody get on the radio, don't let anybody get on the stump and start saying that we are obstructionists, that "the commission has not reported to the General Assembly, therefore, I cannot save you $100 million. I cannot make any savings because the commission has not made a report for two years."

Mr. Speaker, we might need a tax on shoe strings, we might need this because he could not save you a $100 million. I am just warning you do not come back with that in the future.

We are giving you your opportunity now and that is the only thing that I am calling to your attention.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I think I can talk to you like one farmer to another. Over the weekend when I was home feeding the hogs, I kind of got to thinking about this man Leader and about his problems. I do not want you to misinterpret this, That just happens to be what I have to do when I am home, and that has no reflection on any Member of this body or on any body in the administration.

I got to thinking that maybe Charlie and Al here were going to take this thing so seriously that they might blow a fuse, or something. I just figured it all out how Leader could get his money. He would not be embarrassed, he could keep his promises and it would be sort of a bipartisan approach.

You know we had a commission called the Chesterman Committee. They say it was a good one. The Senate said it was good, that is, the minority. Over here they even told us it was good, and it should have been because it was appointed by a Republican Governor.

Now, if the present Governor would adopt all the recommendations of the Chesterman Committee he could throw out House Bill 1. He could throw out this commission bill. He would save his $100 million a biennium. He would not have the headaches, Charlie would not have a stroke, Al would not have to answer him, and we would all be happy.

So that is just a suggestion from one farmer to another. I wish you would convey that to the Governor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair might observe to the gentleman from Erie, that the Chair is a farmer, not a hog raiser. Since the gentleman has addressed the Chair in such familiar fashion, the Chair might also be privileged to observe that there has been an unusual amount of debate concerning a measure that everyone seems to be for.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, pardon me for taking more time of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Erie.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. I got a Christmas card and the outfit the person on the picture had on certainly looked as though he might have raised hogs too.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Erie wins that round.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I don't want to prolong this debate on a bill that apparently everyone is for, but I would like to assure the gentleman from Erie that my fuses are in good shape, and I would like to further advise the Minority Floor Leader that his statement does not require a lawyer's answer.

I think anyone in this House can very easily understand there are two things involved here. First, a plan under which the Governor can go abead and submit to us a reorganization plan. He does not have to wait for any advisory committee to give us any report, interim or final, on what type of reorganization he would suggest to us. We are going to make the decision concerning the type of reorganization, not the Governor. The burden is on the Governor to go ahead on House Bill 1 and propose a plan of reorganization and submit it to us. I ask you, is there something wrong with that?

I said a while ago, the Minority Floor Leader's remarks were premature. If he comes back here in about three months and the Governor has devised no plans, has submitted no plans to us, I say he has just reason to critize because the Governor in his message did urge us to pass House Bill 1 because he wanted to get started on reorganization. But to come in here before us in a sense, criticizing his Excellency, the Governor, even before House Bill 1 is on the law books, what are you doing, where is your plan? You say "you have a commission to hide back of." No, I say, we are not hiding back of any commission. The Governor is not hiding back of any one. We know that he will submit a good reorganization plan, and if he does we will accept it. If later on the Advisory Commission comes along with something still better, we will revise it again and keep revising it until we have this Government in such shape that we do spend less money than we are spending now for the amount of service we are getting.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker. I did not intend to speak on this bill. I don't intend to vote "aye" on it, I intend to vote "no" on it.

My opposition to this bill is the same as my opposition to the reorganization bill, and in all the arguments both pro and con on both of these bills, no one has yet shown to me the need of any reorganization bill, or the need of any so-called commission bill.

If I am not mistaken, and I don't think I am, and if I am I certainly will be glad to be set right, on the matter, the Governor at any time has the perfect authority and the perfect right to submit to his majority in the House or the Senate, whichever he happens to have, and at this time he happens to have the House for two years, we hope only, to submit a plan at any time for reorganizing departments, abolishing certain commissions. That recommendation can be put in the form of a bill and it should be by our Constitution, submitted to the proper functions and passed to the proper Committees and brought out on the floor of both Houses for a vote. I cannot see any reason why such a committee for instance, was ever appointed. They did a job possibly of pointing out here or there, but certainly we know now, that they could not point out where any money could be saved. I say to you, on this side of the House, and I say to his Excellency, the Governor, if you come in with a bill or bills reorganizing different departments, or putting certain commissions that are now independent of administrative bodies under certain administrative departments for the purpose of saving money and personnel, and submit it in the proper manner and be able to show us and show me facts and figures where it is planned to save money, I guarantee you that I will vote for it if I am the only Member on this side of the House that votes for it. That is the proper way to proceed. We have sat here now for two months and Governor Leader was elected two months before that. He has had four months to submit some kind of a reorganization bill for any department or any commission. He could have started first on the Milk Commission and abolish that body and put it under the Department of Agriculture, probably abolishing a lot of personnel, possibly abolishing the iniquitous price part of the Milk Commission. You can not legislate prices against the law of supply and demand that is of small magnitude possibly.

I said this in '53 and I say it again, as to those immense subsidies that the State is appropriating to help school municipalities, for school transportation and school buildings away out of all proportion, in many cases, to their needs, made an amendment to that and when the assessments of those local school municipalities are on a par with assessments of third-class cities and cities of the second-class A and second-class and first-class, you could save a few million dollars. So I will end with this, do those two things and a few more like it, pass your two percent sales tax, without any exemption, and you won't have any worries.

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, I want to lend some support to our Leader, the Majority Leader, in connection with the questions which were raised by the other side relating to the Chesterman report. I do not know whether the gentlemen on the other side have read it recently, but in view of the fact that I was one of the co-sponsors of the bill, I had the occasion to dig out this report, and I find that this report substantiates the need for the commission which is now being proposed in this House Bill 226.

As a matter of fact, reading of the report will prove to you clearly that there is a need for both bills, House Bill 1 and House Bill 226. There is no duplication.

For fear that you have forgotten what the Chesterman Committee report says about the conditions of the State Government and the various departments, let me remind you that in the beginning of the report, page 8, the commission says that recommendations of the survey committee are directed at the accumulation of years of inadequate administration, but this accumulation will not be eliminated with a submission and an approval of this report.

It must be kept in mind also that due to the limitations of time not every department of the state Government was studied. Each of them deserves the same careful analysis of its operations and functions as was accorded those departments covered by this report.

In the same column it refers to forty-two departments, boards, commissions and authorities that are directly responsible to the Chief Executive. In certain situations from the standpoint of efficient administration, the committee made certain recommendations with respect to the consolidation of these boards.

At the end of the report the commission makes a recommendation that after this basic decision has been made the Governor appoint a committee to examine the necessity for each of thirty-eight bodies that have not been covered by this report and their relationship to the associated elements of the new form of governmental organization, and make a study aimed at determining which of the bodies should be continued on their present basis, which should be continued on a modified basis, which should be made an advisory board to the administrative officials or which should be discontinued.

If the administration is following out its platform, and it is apparent that it is, it follows that House Bill 226 is directly in line with this Chesterman report, and it is necessary to have a commission in order to complete the survey of the thirty-eight boards, commissions and authorities which appear on page 90, which were not covered by the Chesterman Commission. How can you complain about it at this time?

As far as House Bill 1 is concerned, the Governor does have the authority to make recommendations and he can make recommendations with respect to those departments which were covered by the Chesterman report, such as Agricultural, Banking, Commerce, Forest and Waters, and so forth.

I recommend that the gentlemen on the other side dig out their old copy of the report and read it. The gentleman from Altoona will undoubtedly see the real and clear logic for the introduction, and for the necessity that these two bills be passed at this time.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—192

Adam,	Gaffney,	Markley,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Maxwell,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	McCann,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	McCormack,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	McGee,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Sigman,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Spencer,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stank,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stephens,

Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Stoner,
Breth,	Houk,	Mullen,	Strausser,
Brown,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Stroup,
Bucchin,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Taylor,
Capano,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Jump,	Musto,	Toll,
Cochran,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Toomey,
Comer,	Kehler,	Needham,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kent,	Olsen,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wall,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wallace,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wargo,
Ellberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Waterhouse,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Weidner,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Wescott,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wheeler,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Price,	Whitenight,
Flint,	Leven,	Pursley,	Willaredt,
Floyd,	Limper,	Readinger,	Williams,
Flynn,	Lippincott,	Reibman,	Wood,
Foster,	Lopresti,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Frank,	Lovett,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Lutty,	Rigby,	Young,
Frost,	Magee,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
	Mahan,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
		Royer,	Speaker

NAYS—18

Ashton,	Erb,	Kooker,	Moscrip,
Auker,	Gibb,	Leisey,	Tompkins,
Banker,	Goldstein,	Light,	Wilt,
Davis,	Gramlich,	Miller,	Worley,
Donaldson,	Horst,		

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE POSTPONED

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar by Mr. STANK.

The House resumed the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 240, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study investigation and legislative recommendations relating to the drainage of anthracite mines and making an appropriation" by authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title and all the sections of the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study investigation and legislative recommendations relating to the drainage of anthracite mines and making an appropriation" are reenacted and amended to read

An Act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study investigation and legislative recommendations relating to the drainage of anthracite mines authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds and making an appropriation

Section 1 There is hereby created a commission to be known as the "Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission" which shall consist of the Secretary of Mines and six other members who shall be appointed by the Governor as follows Three from the employes' bargaining agent of the anthracite mining industry and three from the mine owners or their association The Secretary of Mines shall be chairman of the commission The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties Vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the member whose place is vacated

Section 2 It shall be the duty of the commission to make a complete study and investigation either independently or in conjunction with any other State or Federal agency of economic social or governmental problems related to connected with or resulting from the flooding of anthracite mines and feasible solutions thereof

Section 3 The commission shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such engineers experts assistants clerks stenographers and other employes as may be deemed necessary to carry out the work of the commission The commission shall require and secure the cooperation of the Department of Mines and any State official who may be of assistance to the commission in the discharge of its duties

Section 4 The commission is authorized to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds made available for the alleviation of the mine drainage situation

Section [4] 5 The commission shall make a final report to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before the first day of [February one thousand nine hundred fifty-five together with such proposed legislation as it deems necessary to carry its recommendations into effect] July one thousand nine hundred fifty-seven

Section [5] 6 The sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the payment of the expenses and compensation of the engineers experts assistants clerks stenographers and other employes of the commission for the purchase of supplies material and equipment for printing postage telephone telegraph rent and miscellaneous expenses and generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act

Section 2 This reenacting and amending act shall take effect immediately

On the question, recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that House Bills 240 and 241 relate to the same subject and are companion bills, may I request that the debate on House Bill 240 include House Bill 241 also.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, we will proceed on that basis.

Mr. MUSTO. Mr. Speaker, we have before us today a bill that involves the anthracite coal fields. It became my duty as a Member of this General Assembly to get up and defend this bill due to the necessities and requirements of our valley.

I want it definitely understood that this bill has been referred to as a "give-away" bill in the newspapers of the anthracite coal fields. I want it further understood that never in my life did I think I was going to be accused of being affiliated with giving something to people that have denied me the right to earn a livelihood.

To clear up that statement, in the year 1928 I was a mine worker and worked in the mines for a good many years. The coal company denied me the right after all those years to ever enter their mines again and earn a living. So I do not want it to be understood that my feeling toward this bill has any connection whatsoever

with the coal company. Further, I want to say I hold no ill-feeling towards those coal companies because my presence here today requires that I support this bill.

Yes, it is the duty of every Legislator to oppose what he feels is right to oppose. It is also my duty to defend the people back home that are not here to defend themselves. We in the anthracite coal fields for a good many years were able to survive without appealing to the federal government or to the Legislature in Harrisburg to correct some of the evils that do exist.

Now let me see if the public Press is still going to call it a "give-away." I want to be a part of it and let them call it what they like.

In the anthracite coal fields, my friends, I worked in the bowels of the earth, to the surprise of many of you people. I want to tell you the purpose of this bill and the interpretation that I get, not to mislead the Legislators on the floor of this House who must decide, but to give you the actual facts that I know are true.

This bill may be called a "drainage bill." Let them call it "the drainage bill," but let's see if the administration can drain the mines unless we stop the water from going into the mines. That's right, isn't it? To drain water from the mines, we first must stop it from entering the mines.

Now, what does exist in the anthractite coal fields through the neglect of coal operators who no longer exist? They have allowed what is called today "strip mining," which makes cavities in the earth as deep as 200 feet, piles of earth 200 feet high. They have left those cavities in the earth, and what are those cavities doing but gathering all the water that comes within their reach. Where does it drain? It drains into the mines. It lost its regular, natural watercourse to flow into our rivers. Now what must be done?

This bill to my interpretation will backfill those cavities. Give us back again the anthracite coal fields as they were when our forefathers landed here. How do they look today? Oh, some of you people who do not know ought to see it. You would think that the atomic bomb fell on every town. Let me tell you that I am ashamed, ashamed to say that this condition does exist. Yet today many people are in doubt as to whether we should accept $8.5 million from the federal government. We are going to refuse to match that money to relieve that burden from the mine workers who are employed by coal companies that sometimes are to blame, but upon who no responsibility has been placed in the past. Now, why? Are they responsible because the coal mining indsutry has played out? Are they responsible because the so-called scavengers left the conditions they did leave? Today, my friends, we must help the anthracite coal fields. Yes, the anthracite mine workers—I was one. If we have a bone to pick with any individual, let us not pick upon the poor mine worker who knows how to do nothing else but work, and he craves to work in the mines.

Let me see what this money is going to do, according to my interpretation. Let me also remind you people that someone will say, what is going to happen if they drain the mines? The intention, in the first place, is not to drain the mines. The coal seams in the anthracite coal fields run the same as the surface on the outside; up and down the mountains. There are water basins within those abandoned mines. There are pumps in those mines that must keep that water the proper level so that it will not overflow into the mines that are working. Those coal operators, if all of this helps them, I am pround to say it also helps the mine worker who is employed by them.

Let me see what is wrong with what we are trying to do today. If my recollection is right, back in the 1953 Session—do you Members who were here in 1953 recall that there was $1.5 million appropirated? For what? What was it appropriated for? Wasn't it for the same thing that is before this House today? Can it be denied? It cannot be denied because it is on our books that the money was appropriated.

Let me explain the plan for this money. Yes, many of you people wish that this Session was over so that we could go home, go to our hotels for supper. But, no, please no. Our people back home cannot speak for themselves. We should stay here and decide honestly on this bill.

For surface earth ditches the estimated cost is going to be $1,007,320; total man days are going to be 63,470; total men employed are going to be 500. That is in the northern part of the anthracite coal fields. I am speaking for all the anthracite coal fields.

But not to hold you up, I will run down the line. If you understand, in the anthracite coal fields sometimes those great flumes are built of lumber, sometimes they are tubing, cement, and so forth. For those it is $668,-220; 15,330 man days; 150 men put to work.

Now comes the item that I have so much complaint about, backfilling stripping pits in which many of our people lost their lives, young children playing in those cavities, automobiles that lost control and went into those cavities. In this bill that is $813,750; total man days 16,-395; total men employed 150.

Now come down to stream bed improvement. Stream bed improvement you will understand. They must be corrected to their natural course. That is $1,295,360; total man days 54,680; total men to put to work 400.

Total—that is only for the northern part where I come from—$3,784,650; man days 149,875; 1,200 men put to work.

The watercourses, $243,750; total man days 6,000; 16 men put to work.

Underground dams that you hear so much about $37,-500; total man days 1,000; men put to work 20.

Total watercourses and dams $281,250; total man days 7,000; total men put to work 36.

Total surface and underground, $4,065,900; total man days 156,875; total men put to work 1,236.

Pumps. Now, here come the pumps that you bought in 1953. You paid for some pumps in 1953. You are going to deny it now because the federal government wants to pay half. For pumps $3,877,125; total man days 38,551; total men put to work for pumps is 248. Grand total $7,943,025.

Now let us see if I have the right to appeal to you Members of the House. Those people back home cannot speak for themselves. I have been in this House for four terms. I do not want to impose upon your time, but it is necessary now. And I ask that God will guide you, regardless of how you vote. I am only asking God to guide you. Whatever bone you have to pick, please don't take it out upon the anthracite coal fields.

I further want to make a statement to clarify some remarks that have been made, that in draining the mines there is no protection for property damage. I am not speaking about property damage. If you people will remember, in the Session of 1951 I worked for a bill to protect the property holders from damages from mining, and my appeal fell upon deaf ears. I am in accord with protection of property, but today property is not in this bill. Therefore, I make a special appeal that you vote "aye" in favor of this bill. May God bless you.

Mr. STRAUSSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to defend House Bills 240 and 241. House Bills 240 and 241 are "if" bills, providing $8.5 million as "matching money," if the 84th Congress in Washington passes any one of five identical bills.

Four of these bills were introduced in the House of Representatives: Congressman Fenton H.R. 38; Congressman Carrig H.R. 77; Congressman Flood H.R. 2391; Congressman Walter H.R. 2444.

The fifth identical bill, S. 483, was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Pennsylvania's two United States Senators Mr. Duff and Mr. Martin.

Mr. Speaker since there seems to have developed some opposition to House Bills 240 and 241 due to misunderstanding of sorts, I would like permission at this time to read the provisions of one of the identical bills introduced in Washington. I shall read the bill introduced in the 84th Congress in the Senate of the United States on January 18, 1955:

S. 483

A BILL

To provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assmbled. That it is hereby recognized that the presence of large volumes of water in anthracite coal formations involves serious wastage of the fuel resources of the Nation, and constitutes a menace to health and safety and national security. It is therefore declared to be the policy of the Congress to provide for the centrol and drainage of water in the underground anthracite coal formations and thereby conserve natural resources, promote national security, prevent injuries and loss of life, and preserve public and private property.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in order to carry out the above-mentioned purposes, to make financial contributions on the basis of programs or projects approved by the Secretary, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (hereinafter designated as the "Commonwealth") for control and drainage of water which, if not so controlled or drained will cause the flooding of underground anthracite coal formations, said contributions to be applied to the cost of drainage works, pumping plants, and related facilities but subject, however, to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) The amounts authorized to be contributed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commonwealth shall be equally matched by the Commonwealth;

(b) The total amount of contributions by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of this Act shall not exceed $8,500,000; and

(c) The Commonwealth shall have full responsibility for installing, operating, and maintaining projects constructed pursuant to this Act, and shall give evidence, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, that it will enforce effective installation, operation, and maintenance safeguards.

Sec. 3. The Commonwealth shall furnish to the Secretary of the Interior a statement with respect to the project showing work done, the status of the project, expenditures and amounts obligated, at such times and in such detail as the Secretary of the Interior shall require for the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 4. Whenever the Secretary of the Interior, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing, finds that there is a failure to expand funds in accordance with the terms and conditions governing the Federal contribution for such approved projects, he shall notify the Commonwealth that further payments will not be made to the Commonwealth from appropriations under this Act until he is satisfied that there will no longer by any such failure. Until he is so satisfied the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold the payment of any financial contributions to the Commonwealth.

Sec. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

I have concluded reading the copy of the bills as introduced in Washington.

I would now like to read a copy of a letter from the United States Department of The Interior to the Hon. Clair Engle, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., in which the Department expresses views on the same provisions as those in our House Bills 240 and 241.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 19, 1955.

My Dear Mr. Engle:

I am taking this opportunity to submit the Department's views on H. R. 38, H. R. 77, H. R. 2391, and H. R. 2444, identical bills "To provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthractite mine drainage, and for other purposes.

The Department RECOMMENDS ENACTMENT of this legislation.

The legislation would provide for a statement of policy on the part of the Congress to provide for the control and drainage of water in underground anthracite coal formations so as to conserve natural resources, promote national security, prevent injuries and loss of life and preserve public and private property.

The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to make financial contributions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, where such formations are located, on a matched funds basis, the Commonwealth assuming the responsibility for installing, operating, and maintaining each project and giving evidence that it can and will enforce adequate safeguards in such installation, operation, and maintenance. Provision is made to insure proper expenditure of the Federal contributions and it is expressly provided that such contributions will be expended for drainage works, pumping plants and related facilities.

For some time there has existed a highly critical water drainage problem which not only threatens the future operation of the anthracite mines of Eastern Pennsylvania by the waste of a unique natural resource but also constitutes a health and safety menace.

The Pennsylvania Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission has developed a general program involving the building of extensive surface drainage facilities to prevent surface waters from entering the mines and the provision of certain

pumping facilities. The implementation of this proposal would require an expenditure of $17 million, and local interests have requested that the Federal Government join with Pennsylvania in this project. This proposal, along with others, has been given careful consideration by Federal and State officers. On October 25, 1954, representatives of the Departments of Interior and Commerce met with the Pennsylvania Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, to determine precisely what steps were necessary to resolve this problem.

The Federal represenatives were impressed with the gravity of the situation and the immediate need for action. Because of a serious mine flooding condition, a state of emergency exists, which, in addition to health and safety problems, endangers important coal reserves and the economic future of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, directly employing approximately 30,000 men. Because of the rapidly declining production, many anthracite coal companies have closed their mines and abandoned pumping. Until these conditions are overcome, the jobs of these men are in jeopardy.

The problem was outlined by the Commission as follows:

"The abandonment of the mines through the years has thus resulted in accumulations of water which flow through the connections into active mines where it must be handled by the operator in order to continue mining. This increasing burden has greatly affected the economics of the industry since the year 1930 and its effect can best be illustrated by records of the United States Bureau of Mines which show that during the year 1944 there were 14.4 tons of water pumped for each ton of coal mined and the comparable figure for the year 1951 was 27.1 tons. The coal production used in arriving at the above quantity of water pumped included production from both water level and other mines from which no water was pumped and the inclusion of such quantities of coal reflect a lower water load than was actually handled. In the year 1953, 48 tons of water were pumped to the surface for each ton of coal removed from the deep mines."

It is estimated that the completed project will reduce the present pumping load by 25%, thus ameliorating to a considerable degree the problem referred to above.

The closing down of anthracite mines in recent years has aggravated the water flooding problem for those mines remaining in operation to the point where the availability of the entire anthracite coal resource for future generations is now imminently threatened.

In light of this condition, it seems prudent national policy to assist in preserving this basic natural resource of the nation which is concentrated in this area. Apart from other factors, the preservation of this unique natural resource will provide:

(1) A continuing source of supply for present users,

(2) Fuel insurance during national emergencies,

(3) Availability to national economic expansion as technology develops new uses,

(4) Insurance against the ultimate depletion of domestic oil and gas resources,

(5) Continued employment of miners.

Beyond this, there is also a national responsibility intertwined with a greater state and local interest in the economic stability of an important region of the nation. This area has been designated as a distress area. The proposed project will contribute measurably to the immediate relief of this area. It will create direct employment for over 2,000 people on the drainage project and indirect benefits to many others throughout the general area engaged in the production of tools and equipment necessary to the work.

Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that this legislation be enacted.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that the enactment of the legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ FELIX E. WORMSER
Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Clair Engle
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Speaker, I have finished reading the copy of the letter.

The contents of the letter and the provisions of the bill just read should certainly erase from the mind of any Member of this House that House Bills 240 and 241 would serve to be a "handout" to any "hard coal" mine operators as alleged, or that the removal of the water from the flooded mines will cause damage to property by the subsidence of the surface of the land above these mines as alleged.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that on the contrary the provisions of these concurrent bills definitely will protect and preserve life and property.

The most important reason for the passage of this legislation to my way of thinking is the National security angle. Over 50 per cent of our heavy oils are imported from other countries. In the event war again breaks out, I can visualize submarines cutting off this oil supply, and our great dependence on anthracite coal to replace this imported oil, as was the case during World War II. If we wait until such a national emergency occurs, it would require months and months to do what House Bill 240 and 241 provide.

We are spending millions for civil defense. I submit that this mine drainage accomplishment is most important to the defense of our country.

Another important reason for the passage of this bill is to reduce the great number of unemployed in the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania. The number of men employed in the hard coal industry dropped from 50,716 in 1953 to 34,050 in 1954. In one year unemployment was increased by nearly 17,000 in the anthracite region.

I was born and reared in the hard coal region, yes, I am proud to be referred to as a "Hard Coal Cracker." I know the people in the anthracite region, they are a very hard-working, unassuming, honest, brave and lovable lot. All they ask is a chance to work and earn an honest dollar. They dislike to draw unemployment compensation or accept any other kind of public assistance.

It is not of their own choosing that the anthracite industry is sick and ailing. I repeat, they are a lovable lot.

Many loved ones in Pennsylvania are suffering from cancer and other diseases thought to be incurable a few years ago. Should we have abolished drives for funds for cancer, polio and heart research? Certainly not, we should continue to provide all the money necessary to overcome these dreaded diseases. Likewise, Mr. Speaker, I think we should agree to pass House Bills 240 and 241 to provide the necessary funds so that our "sick and ailing" anthracite industry might recover to such an extent that the fifty-some thousand hard coal workers could again be employed.

As a parting shot, may I remind the Members of this House, both Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor pledged themselves to this mine-drainage program and that it is in accord with the program of the President of the United States.

Mr. MOSCRIP. Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer back to the remarks I made on this Bill last Tuesday, February 22nd, and ask that they be incorporated in the Legislative Journal of the proceedings today.

(From Journal of February 22, 1955)

> Mr. MOSCRIP. Mr. Speaker, first I want to it clearly understood that when I rise today I have as much honest concern in my mind for the welfare of the coal fields as anyone.
>
> I feel that the basic difficulty with our coal today is the hard fact that we are facing a continually diminishing market for anthracite coal. Everyone knows there has been increasing competition from oil and from gas, even though these facilities may cost more than coal. The chief outlet for hard coal has been for domestic heating and cooking. We all know the evolution of the electric stoves, gas stoves, bottled gas, gas furnaces and oil furnaces. In my opinion in the foreseeable future I can see no increase in the demand because we are told today that if this world should ever reach the point where atomic power can be used for peacetime use, that all the facilities of our houses could be run for an indefinite period on a piece of atomic material about the size of a penny match box.
>
> I have made some investigation because I do not live in the hard coal regions, although I live close to them and in one of the areas that used to be their chief market I find that in talking to people there are apparently workable mines which do not need a great degree, if any, of pumping to be workable, and yet there is not sufficient demand on the market to take up the production of these mines. Other persons I have spoken to in this area are somewhat concerned about the effect of continual pumping on the water table. That is the water table which is tapped by the residents of this area for pure watter to be used for domestice consumption and other purposes. I rose to speak on this bill because I feel that this bill and the next bill are apparently companion bills. What I say applies equally to both. If this plan as set forth in these two bills is carried to its logical conclusion with the cooperation of the federal government, we will be obligating upwards of $17 million of the taxpayers' money to be put into this mine drainage proposition, which I submit will not create any great employment because I can not see the point in trying to rehabilitate mines when there is a falling market for hard coal.
>
> I am also informed that there is a plan in the mill consisting of about $10 million for the purpose of encouraging municipalities to build facilities for new factories with a view to apparently bringing some diversified industry into the hard pressed areas, particularly around the coal fields. Therefore, I feel that this $17 million could be put to a much more advantageous, much more lasting use, if we were to take this money, make our studies, do something to bring into these areas not one other industry but a number of other industries so that you would have a number of diversified fields of activity.
>
> I am aware that when I rise today that this is a consent calendar. I am asking no one to follow me on this matter, but I do respectfully request the Chair that on this bill and the one following it I be recorded as voting "no."

There are just one or two points that I wish to reaffirm. The first is that my concern for the welfare of the anthracite industry and the area is just as deep and just as sincere as the other gentlemen who have spoken here today. In fact, hard coal is used in my home for heating simply because I felt that it was loyalty to Pennsylvania to use it.

We are faced with this with one hard fact no matter how you look at this problem, and that is that there is a steadyily declining demand for the product of the anthracite mines. Everything you do, everything you analyze, you come back to the fact that year after year less and less is sold. That is not anybody's fault, that is just an economic development that has come about over the years.

Another important point, let us not kid ourselves about this $8½ million that the federal government is going to put up. It is awfully easy to figure, well, we only appropriate half of it, the federal government will give the rest of it to us under grant. It is the taxpayers' money any way you slice it.

Another thing, remember this, that we will probably act upon this before the federal government does. If this Legislature today passes it, many of the Congressmen who subsequently might approve the matching funds and who are criticised for their actions would say, "Well, Pennsylvania wanted it, their Legislature passed it, so we went along with it."

So I say to you today there is $17 million of responsibility before you now. True, if this were to be spent in the coal fields there would be temporary advantage and temporary relief from unemployment, but for this sum of money are you going to achieve anything permanent? What is going to happen when the $17 million is spent and your coal miners are still out of work from the basic economic fact that you have a steadily declining market?

It is my desire, Mr. Speaker, to ask for a slow roll call upon this bill.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, my inclination was to vote against this bill because I am against subsidies. I don't believe you can subsidize the heartaches of the world today and there must be a limit to the money which the taxpayers can and must pay.

However, I have been assured by the sponsors of this bill that the bill should be passed because of national security. I have been informed that the federal government wants the mines to be opened for the reason that in the event of national emergency, such as war, residual oil and any other oil which comes by tankers might be

attacked by submarines. For the reason that it is a national security measure, and for that reason alone, I will be recorded as voting "aye." If it were not for that reason, I would vote "no."

Mr. JUMP. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in defense of these two bills. Both my colleagues, Mr. Strausser and Mr. Musto, covered it pretty well, but there are a few items they have missed that I would like to express at this time for the membership of this House, particularly the new Members.

During the last Session of the Legislature, in this House we passed legislation directing a commission to be appointed known as the Pennsylvania Anthracite Mine Dainage Study Commission. This commission was formed, and I might say, it was formed of seven members, seven outstanding members, if I may say. The Chairman was the former W. J. Clements, who was the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines; and three United Mine Workers officials and three coal operators, viz, H. A. Lippi, President, District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America; M. F. Brennan, President, District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America; J. T. Kershetsky, President, District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America; Edward G. Fox, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company; Francis O. Case, President of the Glen Alden Coal Company; Edgar C. Weichel, Vce President of the Hudson Coal Company.

Mr. Speaker, they have submitted a final report to the present Governor. Their estimate is very much in support of this legislation that we are about to vote upon. It was through their recommendation, from what I understand of this study, that these bills have come about.

I might add that during the 1953 Session we appropriated $1.5 million. This money has been and is at present being used to de-water the mines and also has been used to fight mine fires.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up too much of your time. As I say, my colleagues have given you most of the details on these two bills, but I would like to call your attention particularly to the fact that in Lackawanna County pumping of mines is going on at present, and if that were to stop there is a barrier right on the Luzerne-Lackawanna County line at a point known as Old Forge, and, if that water were to stop being pumped from the mines in Lackawanna County, it would hit Luzerne County and go on down through. I might call your attention to the fact that by pumping the abandoned mines and keeping the water at a certain level it would keep the water from going into the mines that are workable.

I have here yesterday's Sunday Independent of Luzerne County. On the front page it shows two funnels, one leading from the national capital and the other funnel leading from the state capital, where they both come together and are joined at the other end, we find a coal miner holding the bag, "Hard Coal Industry." It means the security of the present 34,000 coal miners that we have working in the anthracite region. It means another added 2,600 to about 3,000 employes.

My colleague, Mr. Moscrip, mentioned an article that was in the paper about a give-away. I have an editorial from yesterday's paper, the same paper that carried this cartoon, and it is headed with two lines, "Mine Pumping Aid Is a Give-away; But it's One the Industry Must Have."

I ask the Members of this House unanimously support these bills.

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, last week I rose on this floor and opposed this bill. I am sorry I couldn't get to Harrisburg earlier today; but I drove down with my Senator and we had an accident. I was hoping that I could make the Caucus and probably explain my point in caucus and maybe stop a lot of this debating.

I would like to ask the Pages while I am talking to pass some pictures around. We are talking about the economy of the coal fields which comprise seven counties, but nobody is thinking about the welfare of the people who are on top of them. De-water the mines. If I come back here for 20 years you will be saying the same thing. I say to you as I said last week, and if you will please turn to page 474 of your Journal, I made the statement that if you get the best engineers in the United States you won't pump the water out of a mine, because the coal companies created such a monstrosity that we have man-made mountains that even the atom bomb couldn't make deeper holes.

I will give you an example of what some of you people have said about back filling. I went to the Department of Mines, and I said "Will you come to my town? Will you back-fill?" They said, "Sure, wel'll come to your town." They came to my town and I took them to the location. They went to the coal company and the coal company said, "That's nothing; we are going to dig a deeper hole."

I would like to interrogate somebody who knows something about this bill as to who wrote these bills, Bill 240 and 241—anybody.

The SPEAKER. Does anybody desire to submit to interrogation? (No response)

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, no, I'll tell you why. It's been told to me in a meeting that this bill originated with the United Mines Workers and the operators in the seven counties of the anthracite belt.

As was stated here by one of our Representatives, one of our editorials in yesterday's paper stated that it was "give-away," but we need the employment. Let me tell you about another editorial in this morning's paper—this is another newspaper. I wish you people could read between the lines when I read this.

WATER THREATENS MINES

> Anthracite industry engineers and other mine officials know full well the vital character of the problem which goes with the presence of excessive quantities of water in the mines or with the threat of that condition. Currently we have a controversy over a bill now before the General Assembly calling for a State appropriation to match a Federal appropriation to deal with the problem.
>
> Daniel H. Connelly, deputy secretary of mines, did much to clarify the issue when he appeared before a Kingston Taxpayers Association meeting yesterday afternoon. The aim is not to dewater the mines. Rather it is to prevent surface water from entering and to keep water from the Lackawann basin away from this area.
>
> Importance of having this done is apparent to anybody acquainted with this growing problem. If it could be shown that the industry can and ought to shoulder this burden alone then you have a valid argument against public appropria-

tions. But under present conditions it is probable that at least some of the companies involved could not bear even their fair share of the cost.

Then you get to the question whether public aid is essential if the industry is to be preserved. From the testimony thus far that seems to be the case and the need, if it exists, cannot be dismissed by arguing against subsidies, or whatever name is given.

Apparently the present bill is open to more than one interpretation. If one more tightly drawn is needed, it should be forthcoming. We share the conviction that the mine water question cannot be set aside as one of no public significance.

The reason I have in mind this editorial is the fact that if I had gotten here earlier this afternoon I would probably have brought this to the attention of our Caucus and told them just what is needed in this bill. I could ask somebody, if somebody will answer me.

You follow this bill, House Bill 241, Printer's No. 33, and it says, "operate and maintain drainage works, pumping plants, related facilities for control drainage of water the Commonwealth shall assume."

I made a statement sometime ago that this is a controversy in Luzerne County as far as I am concerned. What I am interested in is this: there is nothing in the bill that guarantees a company from going into a mine, an abandoned mine, and pumping the water out.

I come from a district that comprises one town, one borough of 26,000 people, another district of 16,000 people, another district of 7,500 people, and those mines are flooded now. Even at the present time there is no guarantee that the mines will not subside. Water does preserve timbers, but my point is this: there is no guarantee in this bill that an opertaor who still owns that mine, somebody owns the coal, they can go and give a contract and go into the mine. That is why I tried to get an amendment into the bill so that these people will be protected.

There is an industry we have had in Kingston borough, and at the present time it is a community of 26,000. We have a factory employing 1,200 people in that particular borough. What happened? A coal company came in, the mine caved, the state condemned the factory and 1,200 people were out of work. I think somebody, a Representative, has mentioned on the floor about keeping the men working, the miners. I am in sympathy with their working for the sake of the economy, that is what they need, they tell you that it is good for business and so forth. When 1,200 men are out of work, what have you got to say about that? Who is going to help to build up industry? That is why I am arguing in this way on this bill for $8.5 million to present water going into the mines. That is perfectly all right.

You say that the bill says they will shut up pumping plants. We had a meeting in Kingston yesterday where the taxpayer groups are concerned because their mines are flooded, and they are concerned whether their mines are going to be pumped out. If they are going to be pumped out there is more danger. I say, that the business section is going to cave.

When I mention these three towns, I would say approximately there is a valuation of about $5 million concerned, and maybe $10 million in these particular areas because there are churches there, there are schools there and you do not know from one day to the next when they are going to go down.

Here is what gets me. I was a very busy man last week going from one meeting to the other. I have been pressurized to the effect that if I did not give an answer I would probably be reprimanded. But I don't know what that reprimand is going to be . . . that is, by the United Mine Workers of America.

But one group questioned me and they said, "Frank, in your particular area it is going to mean at least three to seven hundred men working in your particular area." Now any one of you Members who is interested in the coal mines in this particular bill, if you will go up to the Department of Mines, my particular area I think they call No. 3, there will be only 45 men employed and only $114,000 spent. But that doesn't concern me so much insofar as this bill is concerned. It provides for a Committee which consists of three operators, three members of the United Mine Workers and the Secretary of the Department of Mines. The operator says, "Now look here, I own this mine. I am going to give it to Joe Doe. Ok Joe Doe, you go work that mine. I only have a hundred dollars in it. There is water in that mine. Go to the Department of Mines, they'll probably give you $150,000 or $400,000. Go and pump it out and go to work." Now what happens? As I mentioned before, the mine goes down.

I am talking on this bill with reference to what is going to happen in my particular district. I don't know about the other districts, but I say that they are confronted with the same conditions. There is nothing in the bill that says they will flush them.

By the same token, I say there is no guarantee in it. Why can't we send this bill back to Committee and make it a fair bill? I'd like to see the money come in to the anthracite belt, but let's go give the person that I mentioned the same protection that it is going to give the operators.

I'd like to read a few excerpts from the papers just for one moment and I'll be done.

To the Members of this House, I have been ostracized by a good many people. Maybe I'm going to be the only one. But if I am the only one I am fighting for a principle. Because I have proof here. In all the letters and telegrams there is not a defensive letter or telegram. All they are saying is "Frank, carry that fight into Harrisburg and give us some protection." I am surprised at some of the Legislators who come out of the coal fields who will not speak up for the man who isn't getting any protection out of this bill. If you would only tell me where there is an abandoned mine. You Members who are interested go up to the Department of Mines and get the maps. You will find the Lackawanna Basin and the Wyoming Valley Basin and you will find that we are practically on top of an ocean, and if they drain the water out of the abandoned mines, there is no guarantee in this bill we are not going to be hurt. We are going to lose industry; we are going to lose people; we are going to lose the economy which has been mentioned here and if we don't give aid to the coal mines we are going to lose the economy of the valley. By the same token if industry caves in on the surface we are going to lose it there also.

My point in this is, I definitely ask everybody, let's treat everybody alike in this particular bill. I would

merely like to make this statement insofar as the United Mine Workers are concerned, because there is a lot of pressure being used on me and I would like to make just this one statement and briefly state just what I'd like to ask you to do with this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to give these excerpts from the newspapers that I have here . . .

WALLACE PUTS UNDER ADVISEMENT UNION'S SUGGESTION TO BACK BILL TO HELP DRAIN MINES OF REGION

2-hour Explanation by UMA Leaders at Session In Larksville Hears Representative Base His Opposition to Act on Lack of Surface Support

Rep. Frank A. Wallace (D) of Fifth Legislative District last night told UMW officials he would "put under advisement" their request he support the mine-drainage bill, after a two-hour explanation by John Sabol and Frank Cardoni, District 1 UMWA board members, on the need for the project.

Failure of Wallace to take a definite stand in favor of the bill resulted in officials of six UMW locals from Fifth Legislative District unanimously passing a statement reprimanding the state representative.

"Representative Wallace appears to be badly misinformed," the statement opens. "If he has at heart the best interest of the community in general and the men of the mines, in particular, he will do well to reconsider his opposition to the measure," it adds.

Wallace was given an opportunity to explain the reason for his stand in opposing the bill at the meeting in Larksville High School, attended by approximately 75 UMW members and other interested constituents of the Fifth District. Lack of provision for surface protection if mines now abandoned are reopened was offered by Wallace as his reason for opposition to the measure.

Wallace expressed fear about scavenger operations moving in if water is pumped out of the abandoned tunnels. He asked if there was any guarantee voids would be flushed or restitution made for damage caused by surface subsidence, noting that no provision was made in the bill to take care of the property owner if such damage occurred.

In reply, Sabol commented the project is not intended to "de-water" the mines, but is to "prevent seepage from going into the mines." The bill, he explained, has a three-fold purpose: To prevent seepage from going into the mines, to keep water in abandoned mines at a level where it does not threaten adjoining working operations and to provide employment for some of the idle mine workers.

The UMW resolution adds:

"The project was endorsed by the United Mine Workers of America because it would protect the jobs of thousands of our people and support the economy of the region as a whole. It is not merely a proposal to protect property, but to preserve a natural resource which is so important to the welfare of all of us.

"Representative Wallace will perform a service for his constituents if he gets behind the appropriation bill, instead of putting obstacles in its way. We are sure his attitude will change when he becomes aware of the wishes of the people he represents on this vital matter."

The statement was adopted by representatives of Locals 20, 311, 699, 1069, 1174 and 1635. It was signed in behalf of District 1, UMWA, by August Lippi, president; John Sabol and Frank Cardoni, board members, and David Cummings, secretary-treasurer.

Relating the history of the water problem from the 1940s, when it first became serious in the anthracite area, Cardoni told of the original plan to construct a tunnel from Glen Lyon approximately 37 miles at a cost of $400 million. He said the plan was abandoned in 1953 and the problem was approached in interest of immediate relief for the anthracite industry.

Cardoni and Sabol gave figures showing the excessive burden to coal companies caused by the water problem. Sabol said Glen Alden Coal Company spends $1,200,000 a year pumping water from its mines. Cardoni reported Lehigh Valley Coal Company pumped more than 15 million gallons, approximately 150 billion tons, of water during 1954 for a ratio of 49 tons of water for each ton of coal. Prediction was made by Cardoni that unless the Legislature and Congress approaches the problem to relieve the water condition in the anthracite fields, the 15,000 men now employed in UMW District will be cut in half.

The present mine-drainage bill before the House was recommended by an investigative committee appointed in 1953 after the idea of a drainage tunnel to the coast was abandoned, the UMW officials reported. The committee, headed by the Secretary of Mines and consisting of three operators and three UMW representatives, was appointed to study the water problem in the anthracite mines and report back February 7 of this year.

Commenting about the employment which would be offered if the bill passes, Sabol reported temporary employment would be given 2,600 people installing pumps and relocating creeks. The bill provides for the relocation of creeks and also backfilling of some mine strippings of control seepage of surface water into the mines.

Under the present proposal, the State would pay one-half the cost of $17 million with the Federal Government to pay the other half, Sabol reported. He said Rep. Daniel J. Flood is scheduled to appear March 4 before the U. S. House Appropriation Committee "to put up a battle for the appropriation."

Kingston Group Backs Wallaces Stand on Bill

Kingston Borough Taxpayers' Protective Association backed Representative Frank A. Wallace of Fifth Legislative District in his stand of opposition against the mine-drainage bill during a meeting last night. The action followed a report by Wallace to the group on his view of the bill.

A spirited debate was held on the proposed measure, now in committee and ready for passage on third reading. Decision was made the organization, together with Wallace, would request a meeting with Secretary of Mines Joseph Kennedy to discuss what guarantee the public, especially in Kingston, will have on protection for surface support if the drainage bill becomes law.

The organization members expressed particular

interest in what would happen in the abandoned mines of Kingston Borough which have been flooded should they be drained. They voiced a desire that some guarantee be written into the bill to protect the property owners.

Joseph Morris, president, was in charge of the association meeting. Letter indicating purposes of the organization was outlined and approved for mailing to all property owners of the borough.

WALLACE URGES PROTEST ON BILL TO DRAIN MINES

West Side Legislator Also Asks for Public Hearings on Subject

Protests against a bill providing for anthracite mine drainage were urged by Fifth Legislative District Representative Frank A. Wallace, Larksville, last night, and he counseled a demand for a public hearing.

The local solon, armed with copies of the bill and another amending an act creating a mine drainage commission, urged all persons interested in the proposed legislation to telephone or telegraph their protests to Gov. George M. Leader. Wallace became a central figure in the proposed legislation, when he forced a delay in the House this week, as the drainage bill came up for a vote. He termed the bill "a giveaway to the coal companies."

The United Mine Workers of America called a meeting Thursday night and asked Wallace to explain his opposition. The same night Kingston Taxpayers' Association went on record supporting Wallace.

The legislator produced a copy of House Bill 240, which would reenact and amend a 1953 act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission. The seven-member commission would be made up of the Secretary of Mines and six to be named by the Governor, three from the United Mine Workers and three representing the producers. The commission would serve without pay, but would be reimbursed for all expenses and would be charged with the duty of making a complete study and investigation, either independently or in conjunction with any other State or Federal agency, of economic, social or governmental problems related to, connected with, or resulting from flooding of anthracite mines and feasible solutions to the problems.

The commission would have the power to hire and fix the pay of engineers, experts, clerks, stenographers and others to carry out its work. It also would be empowered to obtain the cooperation of the Department of Mines and any State official and would be authorized to act in an advisory capacity in allocation of funds made available for mine drainage. The bill would require the commission to make a final report to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before July 1, 1957. It would appropriate $10,000 to the commission for expenses and would take effect immediately upon passage.

House Bill 241 requires the Commonwealth to accept any Federal funds for flood control and mine drainage made available on a matching basis subject to conditions and limitations attached. It would require the Department of Mines to install, operate and maintain drainage works, pumping plants and related facilities with the Commonwealth assuming full responsibility. The bill requires the Secretary of Mines to give evidence satisfactory to the U. S. Secretary of the Interior that the State will enforce effective installation, operation and maintenance safe-guards.

The Secretary of Mines also is required to furnish the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing work done, status of the drainage project, expenditures, and amounts obligated in detail and when the Secretary of the Interior requires such information.

The bill would appropriate $8,500,000 to the Department of Mines to match the Federal appropriation. It would become effective immediately upon enactment.

MINE UNION ASKS WALLACE EXPLAIN DRAINAGE OPPOSITION

The United Mine Workers has arranged a public meeting for 6 tonight in Larksville High School to ask Rep. Frank Wallace, Democrat of the Fifth Legislative District, why he opposed the mine drainage bill.

Wallace on Tuesday in Harrisburg caused indefinite delay to the drainage project that would cost $17 million and provide an estimated 2,200 jobs when he prevented a vote on the measure. At the time of making his flght, Wallace said the project would be "a giveaway to the coal companies."

John Sobol, UMW official also of Larksville, last night announced he had called the meeting for tonight in behalf of the United Mine Workers.

"We want to find out what goes on here," Mr. Sobol said. "The main drainage project has been indorsed by the United Mine Workers as a means to provide jobs in the near future for some of our idle members and also help the coal industry put back to work permanently some of the thousands now unemployed. The drainage project has been supported by a commission of three union district presidents, three coal operators and the State Secretary of Mines."

Rep. Wallace said last night that this bill "could be for the good and be for the bad of this region."

He said he had been invited to attend the meeting and that he possibly would have further comment later on his stand.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may submit them for the record.

Mr. WALLACE. I would like to submit them for the record and I am going to ask this House in all sincerity to return these bills to Committee so that we can place an amendment in it to the effect that there will be no water pumped out of abandoned mines.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—203

Adam,	Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,
Agnew,	Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Auker,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,

Barnatovich,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bell,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Stank,
Boory,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Hass,	Metz,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Mikula,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Miller,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Mills,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Monroe,	Strausser,
Breth,	Holt,	Moody,	Stroup,
Brown,	Horst,	Moran,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Weidner,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Yetter,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Yetzer,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Young,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Ziegler,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Andrews,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Speaker

NAYS—4

Moscrip,	Tompkins,	Wallace,	Worley,

NOT VOTING—3

Haudenshield,	Paulhamus,	Snider,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON THIRD READING POSTPONED

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar by Mr. Stank.

The House resumed the consideration on third reading of House Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage and making an appropriation therefor contingent on Federal aid

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 If the Congress of the United States enacts legislation providing for flood control and anthracite mine drainage and making available Federal funds for this purpose on a matching basis the Commonwealth will accept such contributions subject to the conditions and limitations attached thereto

Section 2 In such event the Department of Mines shall install operate and maintain drainage works pumping plants and related facilities for control and drainage of water The Commonwealth shall assume full responsibility for the installing operating and maintaining of these projects The Secretary of Mines shall give evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States that the Commonwealth will enforce effective installation operation and maintenance safeguards

Section 3 The Secretary of Mines shall furnish to the Secretary of the Interior a statement with respect to the project showing work done the status of the project expenditures and amounts obligated at such times and in such detail as the Secretary of the Interior shall require

Section 4 The sum of eight million five hundred thousand dollars ($8,500,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated to the Department of Mines to match the complementary Federal appropriation

Section 5 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—203

Adam,	Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,
Agnew,	Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Auker,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bell,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Stank,
Boory,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Hass,	Metz,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Mikula,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Miller,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Mills,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Monroe,	Strausser,
Breth,	Holt,	Moody,	Stroup,
Brown,	Horst,	Moran,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Weidner,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Yetter,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Yetzer,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Young,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Ziegler,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Andrews,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Speaker

NAYS—4

Moscrip,	Tompkins,	Wallace,	Worley,

NOT VOTING—3

Haudenshield,	Paulhamus,	Snider,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

RESOLUTIONS

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the Chair will pass over the order of business of resolutions. The Chair hears none.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mrs. VARALLO asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Welfare to meet during the session of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. MULLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce House Bill No. 461.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. OLSEN. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, there appeared in the February 5, 1955 issue of a Philadelphia paper, a news item stating that I sponsored legislation to amend a support law to exempt married children from supporting their parents.

Mr. Speaker, I definitely state now that I did not introduce that legislation, nor do I intend to introduce such legislation at any time. I wish to state further that there is no record in the house history nor in the Legislative Journal implicating me with such legislation.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE INSISTS ON AMENDMENTS NON-CONCURRED IN BY HOUSE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has insisted upon its amendments, non-concurred in by the House of Representatives, to House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

And has appointed Messrs. Mahaney, Fleming and Dent a committee of conference to confer with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, (if the House of Representatives shall appoint such committee), on the subject of the differences between the two Houses in relation to said bill.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its non-concurrence in the amendments made and insisted upon by the Senate and that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

The motion was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee of Conference on said bill, Messrs. Readinger, Stank and Charles C. Smith.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. BRETH from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 16.

Mr. BRETH from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 17.

Mr. LEONARD from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. LEONARD asked and obtained unanimous consent for House Bill No. 1, Senate Bill No. 15, to be read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

APPROPRIATIONS, Mr. Polen, Chairman, Room 246, Tuesday, March 1, at 1:00 p. m.

CITIES-COUNTIES SECOND AND SECOND CLASS A, Mr. Mihm, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, March 1, at 1:45 p. m.

CONSERVATION AND WILD LIFE, Mr. Breth, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, March 1, at 9:45 a. m.

JUDICIARY SPECIAL, Mr. Leonard, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, March 1, at 10:00 a. m.

LAW & ORDER, Mr. Yetzer, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday, March 1, at 1:30 p. m.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, Mr. Needham, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, March 1, at 1:00 p. m.

MOTOR VEHICLES, Mr. Amarando, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, March 1, at 10:30 a. m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, Mr. Verona, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, March 1, at 1:30 p. m.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION, Mr. McGee, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, March 1, at 1:00 p. m.

STATE GOVERNMENT, Mr. Polaski, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, March 1, at 11:30 a. m.

SPECIAL HEARING, Tuesday, March 1, at 10:00 a. m., by the Conservation and Wild Life Committee to interview Charles D. French of the Fish Commission, in the Main House Caucus Room. All House Members welcome.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DONALDSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 1, 1955, at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to ,and (at 7:40 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1955. No. 18.

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 1, 1955.

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM H. KELLY, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical United Brethren Church, Lewisburg, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Father and our God, humbly do we bow before Thee. We acknowledge Thy great and manifold blessings to us, the children of men. We know that Thou art the great and eternal worker Who hast wrought through the ages upon the fabric of the nations and the on-going progress of men.

May Thy guiding Spirit direct and bless the Governor of this State. May Thy wisdom guide the Lieutenant-Governor as he presides today. Endue the Senators with Thy wisdom in the discharge of their duties.

May Thy Kingdom come and Thy Will be done on earth among men. And always through Him Who is the Prince of Peace and the Saviour of the world, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I would like to make a brief statement apropos of the Journal, which we have just approved.

Mr. President, it has been suggested to me that in the discussion yesterday on the machinery tax bills, I said that the exact wording of the original act prior to 1953 would be restored by those bills. I have no way of checking that since the record is not printed. However, if I said that, I was in error.

What I should have said was that the exact meaning of the bill prior to 1953 would have been reinstated because prior to that time the word "real estate," which appeared in the act, had been interpreted by the courts to include machinery, and Bills No. 47 and 48 explicitly stated that interpretation of the courts in legislative language and did not change the meaning of the act prior to 1953.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 1, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Herbert C. Schnepf, Box 345, Conneaut Lake, Conneaut Lake Park, Crawford County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE INSISTS UPON ITS NON-CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 1, AND APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House insists on its non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

and has appointed Messrs. READINGER, STANK and

CHARLES C. SMITH as a Committee of Conference to confer with a similar committee of the Senate (already appointed) to consider the differences existing between the two houses in relation to said bill.

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 55, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article two section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by providing for annual sessions of the General Assembly

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

House Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act creating a temporary advisory commission to examine report upon and recommend reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government prescribing its powers and duties directing cooperation of governmental agencies and authorizing the issuance of subpoenas

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

House Bill No. 240, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the act of July twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Pamphlet Laws 996) entitled "An act creating an Anthracite Mine Drainage Study Commission for the purpose of making a study investigation and legislative recommendation relating to the drainage of anthracite mines and making an appropriation" by authorizing the commission to act in an advisory capacity in the allocation of funds

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

House Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage and making an appropriation therefor contingent on Federal aid

Which was Committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. SCHMIDT, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," changing provisions relating to collection of lighting assessments.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 135, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth; by declaring acquisition, sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health, safety, convenience and welfare; creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities; authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contract with private, corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment; providing for the organization of such authorities; defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of property, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefore; restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities; providing for notice and hearing; suppling certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers; prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities; conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions, the governing bodies of cities and counties, and on certain State officers, boards and departments," changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal; eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redeveloper selected as a part of the proposal; providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers, and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 153, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 155, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and

eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by duties; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 27, 1953 (P. L. 641), entitled "An act prohibiting the erection and maintenance of obstructions to the operation of aircraft in certain areas and prescribing penalties," redefining an airport approach; changing the obstruction area.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics, reported as amended Senate Bill No. 117, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing collection of data concerning deceased veterans of armed conflicts; authorizing the erection of monuments for and giving retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 118, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1919 (P. L. 366), entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police, creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties," giving additional credit in examinations to veterans of armed conflicts.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 144, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 159, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1893 (P. L. 188, No. 138), entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics, reported as amended Senate Bill No. 115, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 302), entitled, as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to, and their education and maintenance in, and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school, or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; and prescribing penalties," extending its provosions to children of veterans of armed conflicts.

Mr. WEINER, from the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics. reported as committed Senate Bill No. 146, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Mr. PECHAN, from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed.

STUDENTS FROM WYOMISSING HIGH SCHOOL, BERKS COUNTY, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I am very happy to present to the Senate this morning a group of forty-four students from the Ninth Grade Civics Class, of Wyomissing High School, who are here under the supervision of their teachers, Mr. Charles Gebensleben and Mr. John Reity.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Members of the Senate, the Chair welcomes the students from Senator Ruth's county. We are glad to have you here today.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. CHAPMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I have a letter from Doctor Robert Schaeffer, of Allentown Hospital, who is one of the State censors of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and also a Trustee of the Allentown State Hospital.

I wish, Mr. President, that the Clerk would read this letter. I also request that it be spread upon the Journal.

"ROBERT L. SCHAEFFER, M. D.
"30 North Eighth Street
"Allentown, Penna.
"Feb. 15, 1955

"Senator Leroy Chapman
"The Senate
"Harrisburg, Pa.

"Dear Senator Chapman:

"There appeared in our morning paper today an article stating that Mr. Yosho, Senator from Northampton County, introduced a bill yesterday asking for an appropriation of $10,000 for a Mr. Powell, claiming this man's hands were injured while a patient at the Allentown State Hospital. The article stated that a verdict in the local courts was given to Mr. Powell in the amount of $10,000.00. This is not correct—a number of local physicians testified in this case, and the verdict was $5,000.00.

"A number of Lehigh County physicians felt the verdict was unjust against two of the physicians on the staff of the State Hospital, and I as Trustee and Councilor of District No. 2 of The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania brought this matter before a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Medical Society of the State of Pa. and we had the testimony reviewed by the attorneys for the State Society in Philadelphia and they were of the opinion this verdict would be reversed by a higher court.

"We therefore appealed to a higher court, the decision was reversed, and the physicians were freed of charges. Even though it cost the medical society some money, we felt this was a victory for organized medicine in the interest of its physicians.

"I was happy to see that you have asked to review the testimony and the decision of the higher court. I think you will find there was no evidence of negligence on the part of any of the doctors at State Hospital in the care of Mr. Powell.

"If I can be of any further assistance to you in clearing this case, I will be glad to help. At the Allentown Hospital we are anticipating a visit from you and your committee. Kindly let me know a few days ahead of time if possible, when you are coming so that I will be able to be with you on that occasion.

"Thanking you for many past favors, I remain,

"Very truly yours,

"/s/ ROBERT SCHAEFFER
"Robert L. Schaeffer, M. D."

The PRESIDENT. The remarks of the gentleman from Warren, Mr. Chapman, together with the letter, will be spread upon the Journal.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I instructed the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare an amendment to the bill which I introduced, to change the figure from $10,000 to $5,000 because I was misinformed on the amount of the verdict rendered by the jury. That amendment was prepared for me, and it is in my possession. I intended to give it to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare for its consideration by that committee when the bill was brought up in the committee for consideration.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. STEVENSON, BERGER and MALLERY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 187, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled as amended "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a non resident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," reducing the tax on property passing to hospitals, charitable, religious and educational institutions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. PECHAN and DiSILVESTRO read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 188, entitled:

An Act relating to the practice of Ophthalmic Dispensing, providing for the licensure and registration of Dispensing Opticians, authorizing the issuance of certificates to registered qualified Ophthalmic Dispensers, creating a State Board of Examiners for Dispensing Opticians to determine the respective qualifications of applicants, and defining specific powers and duties thereof, providing for penalties for violations of the provisions thereof, and providing for appeals to Court.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. SILVERT read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 189, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, East Falls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SCHMIDT read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 190, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools, amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the employment of teachers who are related to the members of the board of school directors.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. WEINER, HALUSKA, HOLLAND, YOSKO, LANE and SEYLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 191, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies, and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractural relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed, or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies, and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," by defining the fair value of the property of a public utility, by requiring public utilities to give written notice and serve each political subdivision municipal corporation and other designated interested party with copies of all changes in existing tariffs and all data and evidence submitted to the commission in support thereof requiring a public hearing by the commission not less than sixty days from time of filing proposed change concerning the lawfulness of such rate providing that the rate in force at the time of filing the change shall continue for a period of six months from date thereof and an additional period not exceeding six months pending decision providing that the commission shall not by the establishment of temporary rates or by rule or otherwise circumvent alter or modify provisions of this amendment relative to changes in existing law providing that temporary rates may be established by the commission only after notice and hearing as required by section three hundred eight and providing that just and reasonable rates shall be such as provide a fair return upon the fair value of the property as so defined.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Messrs. BANE, MAHANY, DENT, PECHAN and SCHMIDT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 192, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing and practice of practical nursing; imposing duties on the State Board of Nurse Examiners and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 193, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," providing for the issuance of non-debt revenue bonds for capital improvements to sewers, sewer systems, or sewage treatment works.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, the bills I am about to present are bills relating to a tax on machinery. These bills restore the original language of the act prior to 1953. I invite the close scrutiny of the Majority Leader as to whether that fact is correct.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. SEYLER, YOSKO, HOLLAND and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 194, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief asesor assistant assessor and other employes providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" by further defining real estate to be valued and assessed for taxation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 195, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; pro-

viding for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," by further defining real estate to be valued and assessed for taxation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I neglected to say that Senate Bill No. 194 and Senate Bill No. 195 were presented on behalf of not only myself, but also my colleagues, Senator Holland, Senator Lane and Senator Yosko, who were co-sponsors of the other bills which had been discussed previously.

Mr. President, I now have another bill to present which is on a very important topic; namely, the subject of wire tapping.

Just recently, the Philadelphia Bar Association's Committee on Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement studied this important topic and on February 11, at a special meeting of the Philadelphia Bar Association, this bill was adopted by the Bar Association as a model bill on wire tapping. It follows the prescriptions of the Federal Communications Act of 1934.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. SEYLER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 196, entitled:

An Act to define and prohibit unauthorized interception, divulgence or use of telephone and telegraph communications; providing criminal penalties and civil damages, including attorneys' fees, for the violation thereof, and limiting the admissibility of evidence.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. SEYLER and KOPRIVER, Jr., read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 197, entitled:

An Act to further amend subsection (h) of Section 2 of the act approved the eighteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 654) entitled "An act to provide for the safety and to protect the health and morals of persons while employed prescribing certain regulations and restrictions concerning places where persons are employed and the equipment apparatus devices and machinery used therein prescribing certain powers and duties of the Department of Labor and Industry relative to the enforcement of this act and fixing penalties" by requiring employers to furnish personal protective devices free of charge.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Messrs. WHALLEY, SCOTT and PECAN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 198, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1951 (P. L. 300, entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county," extending the provisions thereof to sixth class counties and making changes to comply with existing law.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. WHALLEY, PECHAN and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 199, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953, (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 200, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1937 (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," extending retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. BARR and WADE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 201, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for the payment of certain moral claims; providing for the examination, adjustment and payment of moral claims of persons injured by reason of falling down the main staircase of the Capitol Building as a result of negligence of the Commonwealth in maintaining the same.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. BARR, KOPRIVER,JR., and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 202, entitled:

An Act relating to mechanics liens and making wages due or owing to workmen or laborers in connection therewith a first lien on distribution of any payments recovered thereon.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. WHALLEY, PECHAN and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 203, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 204, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 8, 1919 (P. L. 737), entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its navigable tributaries; regulating their jurisdiction over ships, vessels, and boats, and wharves, piers, bulkheads, docks, ships, and basins;

and exempting cities of the first class from certain of its provisions; and making an appropriation therefore,' approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven; authorizing and directing the commissioners to provide and maintain a nautical school for the education and training of pupils from the various counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the science and practice of navigation; and making an appropriation for two years from the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, towards its maintenance," giving preferece to applications for admission of sons of persons who served during armed conflict in which the United States was engaged.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA

Messrs. LANE and HOLLAND offered the following resolution, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare:

In the Senate, March 1, 1955.

The Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza is purportedly reminiscent of ancient and generally out-moded practices in its treatment of female prisoners.

Recent reports from reputable sources state that the girls at Morganza are confined in cells with inadequate heat, clothing, food and no toilet facilities. Conditions such as these are certainly not in furtherance of the new and enlightened concept of training school techniques which our Commonwealth has adopted. An immediate investigation is necessary to ascertain the truth of these reports and to determine how these conditions can best be remedied. If such conditions exist there is little possibility that these girls will ever regain their position as useful citizens.

In order to aid in the development of the program of this administration through the Department of Welfare for the enlightened treatment, cure and rehabilitation of these unfortunate patients; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint three members of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint three members of the Senate, who together shall constitute a joint committee, to make a thorough investigation of the alleged cruelties and foul and unsanitary conditions now existing at the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, and be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall have the power to hire counsel and whatever further personnel is necessary including trained investigators to carry out its assignment; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make investigations. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman, commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before this Committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties, provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation at the earliest possible date before the adjournment of this session of the General Assembly.

CALENDAR

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 18, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 35, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 27, 1953 (P. L. 641), entitled "An act prohibiting the erection and maintenance of obstructions to the operation of aircraft in certain areas and prescribing penalties," redefining an airport approach; changing the obstruction area.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," changing provisions relating to collection of lighting assessments.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessent Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not not been removed.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 115, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 302), entitled as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to and their education and maintenance in and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and prescribing penalties" extending its provisions to children of veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 117, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing collection of data concerning deceased veterans of armed conflicts authorizing the erection of monuments for and giving retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 118, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1919 (P. L. 366), entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police, creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties," giving additional credit in examinations to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 135, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth; by declaring acquisition, sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health, safety, convenience and welfare; creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities; authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contact with private, corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment; providing for the organization of such authorities; defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of property, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefor; restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities; providing for notice and hearing; supplying certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers; prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities; conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions, the governing bodies of cities and counties, and on certain State officers, boards and departments," changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal; eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redevelopment selected as a part of the proposal; providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers, and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 144, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 146, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 153, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales

of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 155, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townhips of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 159, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1893 (P. L. 188, No. 138), entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment, acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, March 7, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:02 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, March 7, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, March 1, 1955

The House met at 2:00 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

Rabbi Moses N. Friedman, York, Pennsylvania, guest Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, "may the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart find favor in Thy sight, O my Rock and my Redeemer," as I humbly invoke Thy benign blessings upon this assembly, our land and nation and upon all of Thy children.

In these days when man's progress in the realm of science manifests an acceleration that exceeds his moral and spiritual maturity, we fervently pray for Thy protective hands and shielding wings. Save us, O Merciful Runler, from the evil power man is generating to an enormity that may lead to his self-destruction. Remove from the minds of all mankind, we beseech Thee, every trace of fear of man and implant into our hearts a reverence for Thee alone.

Shield our beloved country and its institutions from its adversaries, foil their ambitions, we implore Thee, and thwart their schemes. Cause our flag—the symbol of freedom and democracy—to fly undeterred by forces from without and be never marred by subversive hands from within.

Impel all of Thy children towards goodwill and friendship, and help them grow in respect for all those who —in whatever path they choose to approach Thee—walk humbly in Thy light. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Monday, February 28, 1955, will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. DONAHUE. HOUSE BILL No. 420.

An Act requiring rents and royalties from oil and gas leases of Commonwealth land to be placed in a special fund to be used for conservation, recreation dams and flood control; authorizing the Water and Power Resources Board to determine the need for and location of such projects and to acquire the necessary land.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. SWARTZ and STRAUSSER.
HOUSE BILL No. 421.

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1937 (P. L. 849), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the third class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registraton and other appointees of regstration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs' county commissioners, peace of-

ficers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; imposing penalties; and repealing existing legislation," providing for appointment of bipartisan registrars in the office of the commission.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. HELM. HOUSE BILL No. 422.

An Act amendng the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," making driver-training courses for adults optional with the board of school directors.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mrs. HENZEL. HOUSE BILL No. 423.

An Act declaring and adopting the song "Pennsylvania" by a Pennsylvanian, Gertrude Martin Rohrer, as the State song of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. BONNER. HOUSE BILL No. 424.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278) "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," increasing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. MORAN. HOUSE BILL No. 425.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for a uniform standard of time throughout the commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 426.

An Act providing for the use of toll highways and bridges by ambulances and fire fighting apparatus without charge.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 427.

An Act relating to public recreation in incorporated towns; providing for the acquisition, maintenance and operation of places of public recreation; providing for a referendum in certain cases, and authorizing the levy of taxes for such purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Messrs. MILLS and MAXWELL. HOUSE BILL No. 428.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities; boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the issuance of temporary registration plates and markers by aldermen, justices of the peace and magistrates.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. MORAN, LEONARD, LIMPER and McKEEVER. HOUSE BILL No. 429.

An Act to further amend section four of the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof; defining labor disputes; prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes, and the scope thereof; declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void; prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions; prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions; limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes; and providing for the payment of costs; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. STONE, WM. B. SMITH and ROBERT K. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 430.

An Act to provide for an additional law judge of the court of common pleas in the thirty-sixth judicial district.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. OLSEN, LUTTY and LEONARD. HOUSE BILL No. 431.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicls, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous re-

ceipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring overhead exhaust outlets on diesel motor vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. KUBACKI. HOUSE BILL No. 432.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option and repealing existing laws," authorizing employes to seek or accept employment and be employed by more than one manufacturer of malt or brewed beverages.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mrs. KOOKER. HOUSE BILL No. 433.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," validating printed and photostated borough records.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. KELLER. HOUSE BILL No. 434.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," permitting second class districts to remain under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent, and limiting the number of teachers to be included in determining the number of assistant superintendents in such cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KELLER. HOUSE BILL No. 435.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," empowering the county board of school directors to acquire and dispose of, and if necessary to condemn all land essential to the furtherance of the education and training of handicapped children.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mrs. MUNLEY and Mr. NEEDHAM. HOUSE BILL No. 436

An Act declaring and adopting the song "Pennsylvania", by a Pennsylvanian, Gertrude Martin Rohrer, as the State song of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

My Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. FRANK. HOUSE BILL No. 437.

An Act to provide for an additional law judge of the court of common pleas in the thirty-first judicial district.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. POMEROY JR. HOUSE BILL No. 438.

An Act requiring the district attorney of Philadelphia to devote his entire time to his office; prohibiting other practice of the law; requiring payment to the city of fees received therefor and increasing his compensation.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties, First Class.

By Messrs. LUTTY, LEONARD and OLSEN. HOUSE BILL No. 439.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring all motor vehicles to be equipped with an outside rear view mirror.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. LUTTY, LEONARD and OLSEN. HOUSE BILL No. 440.

An Act requiring the installation of telephones on railroad passenger trains; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY and JENKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 441.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," requiring the providing of utility facilities or security therefor prior to approval of subdivision plans.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. THOMAS and EWING (By request). HOUSE BILL No. 442.

An Act to amend Section 1518(h) of the act approved the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," by having the compensation of county policemen fixed by the salary board in certain cases.

Referred to the Committeee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY and JENKINS.

HOUSE BILL No. 443.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," requiring the providing of utility facilities or security therefor prior to approval of subdivision plans.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY and JENKINS.

HOUSE BILL No. 444.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," requiring the providing of utility facilities or security therefor prior to approval of subdivision plans.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY, EWING and JENKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 445.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellanous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating passing school buses and granting the magistrates power to recommend suspension of operating privileges for violations.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. LUTTY, LEONARD and OLSEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 446.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of PePnsion Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," abrogating the security requirement for repayment of public assistance; repurchasing obligations assigned; canceling all existing obligations; and providing for reconveyance of real property.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Hessrs. MOODY and ISAACS.

HOUSE BILL No. 447.

An Act amending the act of July 20, 1917, (P. L. 1158), entitled "An act to fix, regulate, and establish the fees to be charged and received by constables in this Commonwealth," increasing fees in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY and PACCHIOLI.

HOUSE BILL No. 448.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring commercial vehicle drivers to drive in a reduced gear when descending certain mountains and grades.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 449.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time within which State employes may become "original members."

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WILLIAM B. SMITH and CIOFFI.

HOUSE BILL No. 450.

An Act discharging borrowers from personal liability for loans when real or personal property, or any other thing of value given as security for repayment has been taken in order to satisfy the loan or part thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK. HOUSE BILL No. 451.

An Act requiring the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission to change the name of the Lehigh Valley Interchange to Allentown Interchange.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. OLSEN, LUTTY and LEONARD.
HOUSE BILL No. 452.

An Act relating to and regulating the practice of massage; providing for the licensure and for the revocation and suspension of licenses of masseurs and masseuses by the Department of Public Instruction; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Public Instruction; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 453.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of the Auditor General for the payment of certain moral claims; providing for the hearing, adjustment and payment of moral claims to persons formerly employed by mercantile appraisers and whose salaries have not been paid.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. LEONARD, OLSEN, LUTTY and THOMAS.
HOUSE BILL No. 454.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto, regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. SARRAF and EWING.
HOUSE BILL No. 455.

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further providing for and changing the provisions of the act relating to employes' retirement system, and the powers, duties and liabilities of the county, the county institution district, and the retirement board relative thereto, and the rights, privileges and limitations of employes and beneficiaries under the retirement system.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. STEPHENS, ROVANSEK, FARABAUGH and LOPRESTI. HOUSE BILL No. 456.

An Act to facilitate traffic in the western section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the Northwestern Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike to a point on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, from or near the City of Erie in Erie County, thence in a southeasterly direction through the counties of Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Indiana, Westmoreland and Cambria to or near the Borough of Somerset in Somerset County or to a point on the Pennsylvania Turnpike; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth, payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of such turnpike and to issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness and for the cost of maintenance, operation and reair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and precedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. HEAVEY and LIMPER.
HOUSE BILL No. 457.

An Act providing for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. TOLL, LEVEN, and LIPPINCOTT.
HOUSE BILL No. 458.

An Act amending the act of April 18, 1949 (P. L. 512), entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of decedents' estates, trust estates, minors' estates and absentees' estates, both as to real and personal property, and the procedure relating thereto; including the disposition of such estates or portions thereof and the determination of title thereto without the appointment of a fiduciary in certain cases; the appointment, bond, removal and discharge of fiduciaries of such estates, their powers, duties and liabilities; the rights of persons dealing with such fiduciaries, and the rights of persons claiming an interest in such estates or in property distributed therefrom whether as claimants or distributees and containing provisions concerning guardians of the person of minors, the powers, duties and liabilities of sureties and of foreign fiduciaries, the abatement, survival and control of actions and rights of action, and the presumption of death; and also generally, dealing with the jurisdiction, powers and procedures of the orphans' court and of the register of wills in all matters relating to fiduciaries," providing for the distribution of real property held by the entireties when one spouse is presumed to be dead.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 459.

An Act prohibiting operation of boats having a manufacturer's horsepower rating in excess of seven and one-half on Quaker Lake, in Susquehanna County.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. WM. B. SMITH, STONE, and ROBERT K. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 460.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 851), entitled "An act fixing the pay and mileage of jurors and witnesses," prescribing an allowance for meals and daily mileage rates

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. ROBERT K. HAMILTON, WM. B. SMITH and STONE (by unanimous consent).

HOUSE BILL No. 461.

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations, and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. MORAN. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 28.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

The movement to encourage special attention to the sick and shut-ins is being sponsored by Shut-In Clubs and various other organizations throughout the Commonwealth and the Nation.

Few people deserve or appreciate kindness and attention more than those confined in homes, hospitals and institutions because of illness or infirmities.

Neighbors and relatives most frequently provide the solace therapy of friendliness to these shut-ins, but there are many who are denied these comforts.

Earl Rutter, the founder of Shut-In Day for the past thirteen years, has energetically and humanely visited these shut-ins, bringing them the joy and attention and the pleasure of thoughtfulness.

In this activity, which is done as a hobby just to bring a little laughter and sunshine into the lives of the shut-ins, Earl Rutter has traveled more than 134,000 miles and visited and entertained 150,000 persons in private homes, hospitals, institutions, orphanages and old folk's homes; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby requested and authorized to proclaim September 19, this year and annually thereafter, as "Earl Rutter Day" in appreciation by the people of this Commonwealth for his efforts as Pennsylvania's No. 1 Shut-In Entertainer; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to send a copy of this resolution to Earl Rutter, Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 29.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

The procedure followed by viewers in condemnation proceedings is fixed by innumerable laws and varies greatly as between the acts governing this procedure.

This variance necessarily leads to confusion and litigation, and does not tend to further the orderly carrying out of public functions.

The assessment of damages in condemnation proceedings is a function which effects many property owners in our modern civilization due to the many governmental, quasi-governmental, and other bodies performing public services which must use the right of condemnation of property, conferred upon them by law; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and investigate the various methods of procedure prescribed in condemnation proceedings with a view to making uniform that procedure; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations, with a draft or drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. MULLEN, McGEE, BAZIN Mrs. ANDERSON and Mrs. PASHLEY.

RESOLUTION No. 30.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

Investigations are now under way by the Attorney General's office and by the Department of Property and Supplies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania looking into the legality of certain leases made during the previous State administration.

In one of these leases it appears that the State Bureau of Employment Security leased a new West Philadelphia branch office at a rental nearly twice as high as it is now paying for larger quarters in a more advantageous location.

It appears, further, that in negotiating said lease the parties employed by the Commonwealth to represent the Commonwealth's interest either have been careless to the point of gross negligence or have deliberately misrepresented the Commonwealth's interest to the detriment of the taxpayers of this State.

Developments indicate that the same or similar patterns of leasing space for the Commonwealth existed throughout the State in the past and it would be advantageous to the taxpayers of this Commonwealth if such corrupt practices were exposed and remedial legislation adopted that would prevent happenings of this type in the future; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Law and Order of the House of Representatives be empowered to investigate thoroughly the leasing policies of the various departments and agencies of this Commonwealth in cooperation with the Attorney General's office and other State agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of their findings and recommendations to the House of Representatives at this session of the General Assembly, as soon as possible.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. THOMAS, JOHN J. MURRAY, OLSEN, FILO, WALSH, KAMYK and McLAUGHLIN.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 31.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States on February 25, 1955 voted a twenty (20) dollar per person income tax cut effective next January 1, for each taxpayer and each of his dependents, and

Whereas, Such measure is now before the Senate of the United States for its deliberation and passage, and

Whereas, The American people are engaged in the greatest conflict for economic survival in their history, and

Whereas, High income taxes are given as a major cause in forcing the little wage earner into bankruptcy, and

Whereas, A reduction in taxes as passed by the House of Representatives would provide relief particularly for small income families where the help is most neded, and

Whereas, Such reduction in taxes would produce the greatest increase in purchasing power, thus bolstering the economy of the nation, and

Whereas, Today's crushing tax load is carried by the individuals who work in the factories, mills and plants behind counters or desks; who drive taxis and trucks, busses and streetcars; who work on our farms; or as carpenters, electricians, bricklayers, steamfitters and plumbers; or who work as waitresses, clerks, nurses and secre-

taries, all from whose pockets comes the billions of dollars the government is spending; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Senate of the United States to support, enact and vote favorably on the House of Representatives Bill that would grant a twenty (20) dollar per person income tax cut effective next January 1, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent forthwith to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, to the Honorable James H. Duff and the Honorable Edward Martin of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. LOVETT and JOHNSON.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 32.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby requested and authorized to proclaim the week of June 19, this year, and the third full week in June annually thereafter, as "National Amateur Radio Week," in appreciation by the people of this Commonwealth for the services performed by amateur radio communication hobbyists in times of national and local disasters.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HEAVEY. RESOLUTION No. 33.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its agencies acquire annually many parcels of valuable real property.

In many instances the properties have to be condemned under eminent domain proceedings.

In this Commonwealth there are numerous statutes under which property is condemned and because of their variations and inconsistencies, the Commonwealth, the agency or the owner of the property, frequently feel that an injustice is done in arriving at values.

A codification and standardization of the laws relating to condemnation proceedings would result in savings to the public as property owners and to the public as taxpayers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study the various laws dealing with eminent domain proceedings with a view to standardizing and making them uniform; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations, with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (SERIAL No. 28)

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows, viz:

In the Senate, March 1, 1955.

Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare, has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, a State institution, of condoning "inhuman treatment" of patients. Frederick Maue, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Effie C. Ireland, Superintendent of Laurelton State Village, have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names.

These charges cast reflection upon the integrity of all public officers and must create serious doubts and grave apprehensions among the people concerning the good conduct of our government. An immediate impartial investigation of these charges is necessary in order to remedy this conduct, if true, or to protect the good name of our public officers and institutions, if false; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concurs) that the Public Health and Welfare Committee of the Senate, and a committee from the House of Representatives, to be named by the Speaker of the House, in the interest of fair play, be authorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of all the charges made. The committee shall have the power to issue subpoenas under its hand and seal, requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of courts of this Commonwealth. The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before it. Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records, or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate be authorized to name a committee of four members of the Senate; be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to name a committee of four members of the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That said joint committee shall make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within a period, not to exceed thirty days.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. LEONARD from the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A reported as amended, House Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 626), entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class; creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review; imposing duties on certain county and city officers; abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties; and prescribing penalties," fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review.

Mr. KELLER from the Committee on State Government reported as committed, House Bill No. 83, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 3, Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, permitting the Governor to succeed himself.

Mr. SCARCELLI from the Committee on Law and Order reported as amended, House Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful to sell or dispense knives, etc., commonly called "switchblades."

Mr. WARGO from the Committee on Law and Order reported as amended, House Bill No. 96, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the

penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person a firearm, slingshot, handy-billy, dirk-knife, razor or any other deadly weapon, or any knife, razor or cutting instrument, the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way, by switch, push-button, spring mechanism or otherwise.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed. House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, and of street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1945 (P. L. 426), entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents; making certain offenses punishable as perjury; and imposing penalties," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated within provision of act.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 99, entitled:

An Act making the act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134), entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State; and providing for their publication and distribution," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 100, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 101, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1937 (P. L. 1184), entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of ex-service men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day, Flag Day and Armistice Day," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations to which appropriations may be made.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 102, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made and authorizing said organization to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 103, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," authorizing the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons.

Mr. MULLEN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 104, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of insignia of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated; including such organization among those whose members may wear military uniforms for certain purposes and making certain corrections.

Mr. WEIDNER from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as amended, House Bill No. 111, entitled:

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 349) entitled "An act requiring political subdivisions to refund taxes and license fees erroneously and inadvertently paid thereto and giving a right of action against such political subdivision for the recovery of such taxes and fees upon their failure to make such refunds making the provisions of the act retroactive and repealing existing laws" by further prescribing what taxes or license fees may be refunded or sued for.

Mrs. MONROE from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as amended, House Bill No. 129, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947, (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying assessment, and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation

of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," further providing for the assessment of taxes on personal property and penalties.

Mr. AUKER from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof, requiring the receivers and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district, and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," making an editorial correction.

Mr. SHERMAN from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof; requiring the receivers, and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

Mrs. ANDERSON from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 137, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by further regulating the placing of traffic signals and signs on highways.

Mrs. REIBMAN from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 143, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 8, 1893 (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus" further regulating the issuance and prosecution of writs of Mandamus.

Mr. THOMAS from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 263, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters for a memorial in Point Park in Pittsburgh.

Mr. FINEMAN from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 264, entitled:

An Act authorizing justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates to perform official duties of other justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates in the same county during certain periods of illness and vacation and providing penalties.

Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 280, entitled:

An Act granting an easement or right of way over land in Clear Creek State Park.

Mr. VARNER from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 281, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 18, 1941 (P. L. 137), entitled "An act providing for the appointment, powers and control of members of volunteer fire companies as special fire police, and conferring powers on them at fires attended by their fire companies in any city, borough, town and township," permitting special fire police to equip certain vehicles with red lights and sirens; and controlling the use thereof.

Mr. BOIES from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations.

Mr. PETROSKY from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriations Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three," providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

Mr. AUKER from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 344, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 10, 1897 (P. L. 139, No. 115), entitled "An act to limit the period of time within which suits may be brought against sureties of constables," providing that suits on constables' bonds shall be brought within six years from time at which cause of action arose.

Mr. VAUGHAN from the Committee on Cities-Counties Second and Second Class A, reported as committed, House Bill No. 358, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1915 (P. L. 596), entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities, and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions," further regulating eligibility for pension.

Mr. SHERMAN from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

Mr. WOOD from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commisison for the payment of general expenses.

Mr. CAPANO from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 244, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1951 (P. L. 638), entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of registers of wills, and regulating proceedings before them, and the costs thereof, the effects of their acts, and appeals therefrom," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

Mr. CAPANO from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 245, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1309), entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class," eliminating counties of the fourth class.

Mr. CAPANO from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 246, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1306) entitled, "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class," eliminating counties of the fourth class.

Mr. CAPANO from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 247, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1163), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the orphans' court; conferring exclusive jurisdiction on such courts over the administration and distribution of decedents' estates, trust estates, minors' estates, and absentees' estates; conferring concurrent jurisdiction over the administration and distribution of incompetents' estates and the determination of title to real estate in certain cases; providing for the organization of orphans' courts, the procedure therein, the powers and duties of the judges thereof, and appeals therefrom," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

BILL RE-REFERRED

Mr. WILLAREDT from the Commtitee on Conservation and Wild Life, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, House Bill No. 309, entitled:

An Act relating to the regulation of ground waters as natural resources; prevention of waste, and pollution; establishment of ground water conservation districts; prescribing the duties of the Water and Power Resources Board; providing penalties and making an appropriation.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act to repeal Section 518 of and to add a new section 518.1 to the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" by eliminating all the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of the taxes pending appeals from assessments

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 173, entitled:

An Act providing for the establishment of police pension funds or pension annuities in boroughs towns and townships and the regulation and maintenance thereof providing for continuance of existing funds or transfer thereof to funds herein established prescribing rights of beneficiaries and repealing certain acts

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 134, entitled:

An Act to amend section six of the act, approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 376) entitled "An act providing for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace" by further providing for the giving of bonds by justices of the peace and aldermen and regulating the amount of money to be handled by such officials.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary for the purpose of amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

House Bill 242 not called up.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 340, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 17, 1947 (P. L. 29) entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases" extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class

The first section was read,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. GOLDSTEIN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 1, by striking out "section 1" where it appears the second time and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 1 and 2."

Amend Section 1 (Title), page 2, lines 15 and 16, by inserting brackets before "or" where it appears the first time in line 15 and after "leases" in line 16.

Amend Sec. 1, page 3, by inserting between lines 9 and 10 "Section 2. Whenever any lands shall be acquired by any such city for parking lots or garages, they may be operated by such city as parking lots or garages for parking motor vehicles only, but not for the sale or distribution of any commodity. [or when so provided by ordinance, they may be let to and for private operation as parking lots or garages on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by ordinance]."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. First of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to say I am absolutely in favor of any legitimate legislation to solve the parking problems of the city of Pittsburgh, just as any other parking problems throughout the Commonwealth.

The purpose of this amendment is to prevent what I believe would be an injustice to the taxpayers of the city of Pittsburgh. It is somewhat complicated, and I hope the Members will bear with me in my analysis of the proposed act.

The proposed bill is supporting legislation making it possible for the city of Pittsburgh as a second class city, to acquire by the right of eminent domain, or by lease, parking sites and then gives the city of Pittsburgh the authority also to lease these parking sites to private individuals. I am in favor of the city of Pittsburgh having the right of condemnation. I am in favor of the city of Pittsburgh having the right to operate these parking lots, but I am opposed to the proposed bill unless it is amended for this reason.

I was very anxious to find out what the purpose of this bill was and I consulted a responsible member of the Parking Authority of the city of Pittsburgh whose name I shall not disclose unless he gives me his consent. Here is what I asked him, "Why is this particular legislation required?" Briefly, he told me as follows, that under the present law the Parking Authority of the city of Pittsburgh has gone into the downtown district and has acquired certain parking sites. However, they desire to acquire parking sites in other districts such as East Liberty, Squirrel Hill and Southside, all districts I am familiar with, and with whose problems I sympathize greatly.

He stated that in the acquisition of parking sites in these areas they might be considered as sub-standard risks for bonding purposes and that the only way bonds could be floated is in the following method: The Parking Authority would acquire the proposed parking sites, that the Parking Authority in turn would lease on long term lease to the city of Pittsburgh the parking site, and that they in turn, the city of Pittsburgh, would lease it to an operating authority and in that way, with the credit of the city of Pittsburgh attached to a long term lease the bond could be approved by responsible bonding houses.

I say this particular form of legislation is an evasion of the Parking Authority Act of 1947, which reads as follows:

> "The Authority shall have no power any time, or in any manner, to pledge the credit or taxing power of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any political subdivision, nor shall any of its obligations be deemed to be obligations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or of any of its political subdivisions, nor shall the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or any political subdivision thereof be liable for the payment of principal or of the interest on such obligations."

The purpose of this bill is to do indirectly what the Act of 1947 prohibits directly, because armed with a thirty or forty year lease with the city of Pittsburgh as the lessee, the city of Pittsburgh would be contractually and legally obligated to pay for the lease even though the lease might tend to be a financial failure.

I believe it incumbent upon us to make certain that the citizens of Pittsburgh are not burdened with long term leases which will tax the taxing powers in decades to come.

If the city of Pittsburgh has a bona fide parking site and wishes to lease it in its own way, that is perfectly proper, but I feel that it is improper to do these things in an indirect manner and thus burden taxpayers in years to come.

Another objection I have to the bill as stated is this: under the Parking Authority Law of the city of Pittsburgh the parking lots cannot be used for private purposes. If this legislation is passed, the following provision of the Parking Authority Act of 1947 will be circumvented, and I shall read that section too:

> "Provided, however, that the Authority shall not have the power to engage in the sale of gasoline, the sale of automobile accessories, automobile repair and service, or any other garage service and shall not engage in the sale of any commodity of trade or commerce."

If this bill is passed the city of Pittsburgh will be able to lease a parking site to an individual who will be able to engage in competitive business with the taxpayer. I believe the amendments are well considered; I believe in the interests of the taxpayers of the city of Pittsburgh legislation of this character should not be passed at this time.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I merely want to emphasize this point. I am in favor of the Parking Authority's power to carry on this business in a proper manner, and if legislation will be introduced to give the Parking Authority of the city of Pittsburgh the same right of condemnation as in first class cities, boroughs and townships, then I will favor that legislation because in that manner the credit of the taxpayers of the city of Pittsburgh in 1960, '70 and '80 will not be endangered.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask the Members of this House to vote down these amend-

ments because we are only asking for the same right that the other cities are now enjoying.

The purpose of House Bill 340 is to amend the Act of 1947 so that the cities of the second class (Pittsburgh) will have the same power as the cities of the first class (Philadelphia) with respect to the acquiring, leasing, and operating of parking lots and facilities. Similar powers are already enjoyed by cities of the third class, boroughs and townships, second class cities and other cities. We are the only ones without this power, that is, the second class cities.

At the time of the passage of the 1947 Act, it was not anticipated that Pittsburgh would require this power because of the Parking Authority Law that was being enacted at the same session.

This organization has quite successfully met the demand for off-street parking in the downtown area of the city.

However, the problem is quite different in the secondary business districts. Therefore, it is desirable to give Pittsburgh the same powers as Philadelphia and other cities and boroughs of the Commonwealth which now have this parking in operation.

The principal purpose will be to enable the Authority to finance parking facilities in second class business districts. The power of condemnation is the same as it would be for other public purposes, and property already devoted to the public use could not be taken.

As I said before, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that this amendment be voted down.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask Mr. McLaughlin, or anybody sponsoring the bill, whether they would subject themselves to interrogation on this bill?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. McLaughlin, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. Am I correct in my statement that it will be possible to have the city of Pittsburgh enter into long term leases under this bill and have the city of Pittsburgh obligated by virtue of said leases

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. In other words, was I correct in making my statement that a plan is possible under this bill that the authority would acquire the land, in turn lease it on a long term lease to the city of Pittsburgh, and then the city of Pittsburgh would lease it back to an operating authority? Was I correct in that statement?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes, sir.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. GOLDSTEIN and Mr. AGNEW and were as follows:

YEAS—81

Agnew,	Gibson,	Knecht,	Sigman,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Kooker,	Smith, C. C.,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Kromer,	Steckel,
Banker,	Greenwood,	Leisey,	Stevenson,
Blair,	Guthrie,	Light,	Stoner,
Bower,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Lippincott,	Strausser,
Breisch,	Helm,	Magee,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Henzel,	McInroy,	Tompkins,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Hocker,	Moody,	Varner,
Cooper,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Houk,	Murphy,	Wall,
Donahue,	Isaacs,	Murray, H. P.,	Waterhouse,
Donaldson,	Johnson,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Down,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Ehrgood,	Jump,	Parry,	Wilt,
Erb,	Kehler,	Price,	Wood,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Pursley,	Worley,
Ewing,	Kent,	Royer,	Young,
Frost,	Kline,	Rubin,	Ziegler,
Gibb,			

NAYS—104

Adam,	Flynn,	McKeever,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Frank,	McLaughlin,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McWherter,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	Mihm,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mills,	Sherman,
Boies,	Guss,	Monroe,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Swartz,
Breth,	Kolankiewicz,	Needham,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Kornick,	Olsen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Kubacki,	O'Neil,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Lawyer,	Pacchioli,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Leiby,	Pashley,	Verona,
Cochran,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Wallace,
Comer,	Leven,	Pettigrew,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Limper,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Lopresti,	Polen,	Welsh,
Ellberg,	Lovett,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Reibman,	Williams,
Filo,	McCann,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Fineman,	McCormack,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	McGee,	Rosen,	Andrews, Speaker

NOT VOTING—25

Bell,	Heavey,	Maxwell,	Pomeroy,
Bullen,	Holt,	Metz,	Rigby,
Floyd,	Kratz,	Miller,	Snider,
Foster,	Lafore,	Mullen,	Spencer,
George,	Mahan,	Murray, P. G.,	Thompson,
Haudenshield	Markley,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
			Wheeler,

So the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair might observe that Members can conserve the time of the House by being in their seats and answering when their names are called.

On the question.

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Goldstein, withdraw his amendments to the title?

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair apologizes to the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Weidner, and to the students from Wyomissing School. We did not know that so much time would be spent on this bill, and the delegation, a fine looking delegation, got tired and left. The Chair does not blame them.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

The SPEAKER. Without objection the Chair will return to House Bill 242 on the Second Reading calendar. The Chair hears none.

Agreebaly to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 19, Printer's No. 26

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. BRETH asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life to meet during the session of the House.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. AGNEW. I rise to a belated point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. AGNEW. Mr. Speaker, on page 2, of today's calendar I believe, House Bill No. 340 was called before House Bill No. 242. I wonder if that was a normal mistake or if there was some particular purpose for it.

The SPEAKER. That was not a mistake. That was a matter of agreement, as I understand, between the Floor Leaders. It is not subject to a point of order because it is business that has already been passed. A point of order must be made at the time the offense is committed.

Mr. AGNEW. I just noticed it now, and I wish to thank the Speaker.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution No. 16.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

The Delaware River has been an important factor in the development of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has been used in the transportation of raw materials and products to and from the Commonwealth to all parts of the world.

Because of the size of sea-going vessels and the great volume of shipping, the Delaware River fails to meet present day needs and to play a great part in the progress of this Commonwealth, the channel in the Delaware River should be deepened.

The Governor, George M. Leader, and the several members of Congress from Pennsylvania have worked diligently and with perseverance in soliciting the Federal Government to use its facilities and funds to deepen the Delaware River; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly commend the Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, and the members of Congress from Pennsylvania for the stand they have taken in the matter of the deepening of the Delaware River; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact legislation providing for the deepening of the Delaware River at Federal expense; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. HOOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up resolution No. 17.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1955.

This year marks the Centennial Anniversary of the Millersville State Teachers College. For one hundred years this fine institution of higher learning has conscientiously and succesfully trained the youth of our Commonwealth, particularly in the proud profession of teaching. The College began its highly beneficial existence as the Millersville Academy in 1854, later becoming the first State Normal School in 1859, and a State Teachers College in 1927. Millersville State Teachers College has truly proven that it is worthy of our highest praise by its consistent excellence in the imparting and dissemination of knowledge. That education is the mainstay of our Nation and the reason for our ever increasing prosperity will be disputed by no one; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives extend their most hearty felicitations to the Millersville State Teachers College on its Centennial Anniversary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the Board of Trustees and to the President of Millersville State Teachers College.

CITIZENSHIP SEMINAR FOR YOUTH WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notices with interest the presence in the gallery of a group of 70 attending the Citzenship Seminar for Youth, sponsored by the Youth Department of the Pennsylvania State Council of Churches. It is a splendid group.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. CAPANO. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 20. The resolution was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

Resolved, that the House of Representatives hereby requests the Governor to have an impartial appraisal made of the recent purchase of a flour mill, in connection with the activities of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill, Cumberland County, ascertaining the real value of the assets thereby acquired, and further requests that the Governor at the earliest convenient date furnish the House of Representatives with the results thereof.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the resolution?

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer amendments to Resolution No. 20.

The amendments were read as follows:

Amend resolution, page 1, line 2, by inserting after "an" "investigation and".

Amend resolution, page 1, line 4, by inserting after "ascertaining" "the surrounding circumstances and".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I am presenting the amendment to this resolution as the result of a study made by a special committee of the Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Association, an organization of private businessmen who are taxpayers of this Commonwealth.

This Association, of which I am a member, is opposed to transaction of a project as important as this in the way this was done.

We feel that no appointed public official has the authority, without specific legislation, to go out and spend $350,000 of public funds, without bids, on a project as important as this.

Here we have the Commonwealth entering into competition with private industry in a manner that has never occurred before in our industry and without ever establishing that this is the most economical way of doing things.

We want to make sure that through this investigation something like this can never occur again.

We have ample facilities in our privately owned mills to meet all the needs of the state institutions and there is absolutely no reason for the state to enter this business on its own.

We felt that Resolution No. 20 introduced by Mr. Capano and Mr. Petrosky does not go deep enough into the circumstances of this transaction. For this reason, I am offering this amendment to House Resolution No. 20. I hope the amendment has the support of all the members of this assembly.

Mr. CAPANO. Mr. Speaker, the amendments are in accord with our thinking. It widens the scope, and therefore, we are heartily in accord with them and we shall support the amendments on this side of the House. We hope you all will support the amendments as introduced.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution as amended?

It was adopted.

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 21. The resolution was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

The importation of residual fuel oil has assumed such stature as to be a matter of great concern to a large economic segment of the American population.

These oil imports adversely affect the sale of coal from both deep mining and strip mining operations.

Incalculable damages has been inflicted on the bituminous and anthracite coal industries through closing of existing mines and permanent loss of valuable coal property already developed, and on the national economy because of unrestricted importations of residual fuel oil from foreign sources.

The importation of high quantities of foreign residual fuel oil causes the loss of millions of dollars in wages of coal miners in both bituminous and anthracite regions, the loss of employment by many railroad workers, and injures and in many instances destroys small business enterprises located within the trade area of mining communities which depend upon the production and sale of coal for their prosperity.

Unemployment in anthracite and bituminous areas serve as a blot upon the American economic scene, and can be rectified to a large degree by eliminating much of the competition afforded by foreign residual fuel oil.

Existing tariffs, as well as trade agreement legislation and policies afford wholly inadequate protection for the great American anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries, which have played a great and indispensable role in the development of our great American economy and way of life; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to provide for an investigation of the need for an adequate limitation upon the quantity of foreign residual fuel oil to be hereafter imported into the United States, in order to avoid further loss of employment in the United States, impairment of the anthracite and bituminous coal industries, and unwise dependence on foreign sources of fuel, contrary to the best interests of this nation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker I desire to speak very briefly on Resolution No. 21.

The economy of Pennsylvania has been adversely affected by the unrestricted importation of residual oil and the following facts concerning the bituminous and anthracite coal industry in Pennsylvania illustrate what is happening to one of our basic industries:

Bituminius coal production dropped from 91,938,156 tons in 1953 to 69,676,699 tons in 1954, a decrease of 22,261,457 tons. The number of bituminous employes dropped from 69,126 in 1953 to 44,334 in 1954, a decrease of 24,792.

Anthracite coal production dropped from 30,495,339 tons in 1953 to 26,093,954 tons in 1954, a decrease of 4,401,385 tons. The number of anthracite employes dropped from 56,952 in 1953 to 33,682 in 1954, a decrease of 23,270.

Unemployment in the coal mining industry increased in proportion to increased importation of residual oil. Over 100,000 men employed in the coal mining industry have lost their jobs in the last few years. Further unemployment is anticipated unless the situation is corrected. It

is true that other causes have contributed to this unemployment but the chief reason for this unemployment was the unrestricted importation of residual oil.

Estimated U. S. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil—1954 (Source: Bureau of Mines) Residual Oil (Net barrels)—131,846,000; Coal Equivalent (Net tons)—31,654,000.

In 1954 nearly 132 million barrels of residual oil were imported into this country, equal to approximately 32 million tons of coal.

The coal equivalent of approximately 32 million tons, lost to American production resulted in the following estimated economic losses to American industry and labor:

Coal Producers—$155,000,000

Railroad revenue—$89,000,000

Coal Miners (wages)—$79,000,000 (equal to 30,000 jobs for one year)

Railroad labor (wages)—$40,000,000

Taxes (Federal, state and local—Direct)—$40,000,000.

Coal mining is our basic industry and this loss of tonnage not only affects coal mining but it also adversely affects related industries.

I ask the unanimous support of the House for this resolution.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. DAVIS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker. The bill I am about to introduce (House Bill 494) is designed as a safeguard toward preserving of the priceless natural beauty of Pennsylvania's Cook Forest Park located in Clarion, Forest and Jefferson Counties.

Need for this additional safeguard arose two years ago. At that time the forest management had well underway certain cutting operations to further a plan, authorized by the Department of Forests and Waters in 1949.

"In brief," wrote an investigating committee months later," the plan calls for cutting dead standing trees and green trees that have obviously bad defects or exceedingly poor form . . . and to lessen the danger of insect and windthrow damage."

The entry of the investigating board into Cook Forest affairs came after wide-spread expression of public concern as to the wisdom of the execution of the 1949 cutting plan.

This concern, first initiated by a series of articles appearing in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and subsequently echoed by most of the leading newspapers in the Commonwealth, culminated in the appointment of the investigating committee.

Honorable Samuel S. Lewis, the then Secretary of Forests and Waters armed the committee with broad powers, consistent with the commanding stature of its three members: Dr. H. L. Shirley, Dean of the New York State College of Forestry; Dr. P. B. Sears, Chairman of the Conservation Program at Yale University; and C. M. Granger, retired Assistant Chief of the United States Forest Service.

Although the Committee found that: "Cutting operations under the 1949 plan, in certain vital spots, have been supremely well executed and that the cutting elsewhere shows evidence of care and effort to adhere to the 1949 plan," still the Committee recommended a radical departure from such operations.

". . . It is evident," noted the Committee, "that Cook Forest Park is regarded by many as the preeminent area of virgin timber in Pennsylvania, and as the only large state owned area designated to be preserved as nearly as practicable in its natural state. Hence, this Forest calls for special treatment."

Further, the Committee noted that, "the enabling Act which set up the Park in 1927 has apparently been interpreted by administrators and the public alike to mean the area as a whole is to be managed as a park in the true sense of the word, and no part of it is to be handled as a forest to produce commercial timber products."

> Then, the Committee added that, "It appears that such public criticisms . . . of the 1949 plan are voiced not on conflicting views as to the objectives, but rather on differences of opinion as to the policy and practices . . ."
>
> In a summary of its findings and recommendations, the committee recommended this policy: (a) "For virgin stands, cut only dead trees or badly leaning green trees which will seriously damage other valuable trees when they fall or will obstruct the main trails. Leave standing other dead trees and snags
>
> Do not remove felled trees or those which fall naturally except to clear trails. Lop the branches to hasten decay. This treatment will preserve as nearly as possible the natural appearance of the forest."
>
> (b) "For other natural stands—leave alone except for removal of masses of inflammable material along roads."
>
> (c) "For plantations—cleaning and thinning until plantation is well established and beyond danger of stagnation."
>
> "This form of management, continued the Committee Findings, should result in the maximum feasible preservation of the natural beauty of the forest and allow nature to go through the same processes of producing virgin stands, as it has in the past."

Now, Mr. Speaker, many people in Forest County, in the other two counties with Cooks forest acerage, and in fact most western counties, harbored a helpless feeling that the renowned and irreplaceable aesthetic values of the forest were in jeopardy during the cutting operations of 1952-53.

These people, Mr. Speaker, have been deeply stirred. In a great many ways they have made known their determination that the aesthetic security of the forest must be placed beyond the pendulum swings or fluctuations of executive policy in the generations to come. These people are unwilling to settle for anything less than statutory guarantees.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me and for my co-sponsors, to introduce this bill which embodies the specific policy recommendations of the distinguished men of forestry who formed the investigating committee.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. LOVETT asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. POLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to introduced by him.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The House Rules Committee will meet immediately after this session.

CONSENT SESSION

Mr. READINGER. For the benefit of the Members that may not have heard, tomorrow will be a consent calendar day. No controversial matters will be brought up during the Wednesday session.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ESHELMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 2, 1955 at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:40 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1955.

The House met at 10 a. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

Rabbi Moses N. Friedman, York, Pennsylvania, guest Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we humbly tender our inner-most thanks for the manifold boons Thou, so profusely, shower upon us, for the felicities and beatitudes life on earth proffers, for the fellowships and friendships we cultivate which give purpose to our earthly life and spiritual import to our minds, and for the privilege of American citizenship which—by Thy grace—has fallen into our happy lot.

Keep us ever conscious, O Beneficent God, of Thy munificence so that all our endeavors may be free of error and delusion, unadulterated by selfishness and untainted by vanity and vain, and cause our essays to be prompted by a sincere desire to promote only that which is right and just in Thy eyes.

Bless us with perspicacity in our discernment and with acumen in our judgment as we discharge the duties of our respective offices and the obligations our positions in society place upon us.

Bless this house, we pray Thee, with concord and harmony, our Commonwealth with solidarity and our communities with cooperation and unity. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, March 1, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to call attention to some interesting statistics.

As of this moment at the last Session, 1953, five hundred and fourteen bills were received. As of the present time five hundred bills have been received and referred to Committee.

At the 1951 session the Executive Budget appeared on March 19th.

One further interesting item. The Chair notices that a circular from a person interested in certain legislation announces the formation of a Club, dollar dues, with expectation of forty thousand members, and notes that the money that comes back to the Club is to be used primarily for lobbying purposes to get the Club's horse racing bill through the Legislature.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Petrosky, to preside throughout the session.

Mr. PETROSKY IN THE CHAIR

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. JOHNSON, RIGBY and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 462.

An Act prohibiting discrimination because of age in any union contract.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. JOHNSON, RIGBY and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 463.

An Act prohibiting discrimination against employes or applicants for employment because of age by any employer or agent of an employer.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. JOHNSON, RIGBY and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 464.

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1937 (P. L. 955), entitled, as amended "An act to promote public health, safety, morals, and welfare by declaring the necessity of creating public bodies, corporate and politic, to be known as housing authorities to engage in slum clearance, and to undertake projects, to provide dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; providing for the organization of such housing authorities; defining their powers and duties; providing for the exercise of such powers, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain, the renting and selling of property, and including borrowing money, issuing bonds, and other obligations, and giving security therefor; prescribing the remedies of obligees of housing authorities; authorizing housing authorities to enter into agreements, including agreements with the United States, the Commonwealth, and political subdivisions and municipalities thereof; defining the application of zoning, sanitary, and building laws and regulations to projects built or maintained by such housing authorities; exempting the property and securities of such housing authorities from taxation; and imposing duties and conferring powers upon the State Planning Board, and certain other State officers and departments," requiring housing authorities to set aside ten percent of each housing project for rental or lease to persons over sixty-five years of age at minimum rental.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. JOHNSON, CHARLES C. SMITH and RIGBY. HOUSE BILL No. 465.

An Act authorizing any city, borough, town or township to establish a day recreation center for elderly people, providing for State aid upon certain conditions, and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. JOHNSON, CHARLES C. SMITH and RIGBY. HOUSE BILL No. 466.

An Act prohibiting the involuntary retirement of employes of the Commonwealth or political subdivisions because of age.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. JOHNSON, CHARLES C. SMITH and RIGBY. HOUSE BILL No. 467.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled 'An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," creating the Labor Utilization Foundation within the Department of Labor and Industry, and providing for a director thereof; prescribing their powers and duties with respect to the problem of age and employability; authorizing contributions by industry and labor; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 468.

An Act making an appropriation to the Glen Mills School, situate in Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY and PACCHOLI. HOUSE BILL No. 469.

An Act amending the act of June 17, 1915 (P. L. 1012), entitled, as amended, "An act regulating the business of loaning money in sums of six hundred ($600) dollars or less, either with or without security, to individuals pressed by lack of funds to meet immediate necessities; fixing the rate of interest and charges therefor; requiring the licensing of lenders; and prescribing penalties for the violation of this act," reducing the rate of interest that may be charged on small loans.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Building and Loan Associations.

By Messrs. STRAUSSER and ROBERT K. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 470.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1913 (P. L. 155), entitled "An act regulating the letting of certain contracts for the erection, construction, and alteration of public buildings," further regulating the letting of such contracts.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 471.

An Act fixing the maximum hours of employment for members of the fire and police departments and uniformed officers and men employed as park guards in cities of the first class except in emergency cases.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. CIOFFI. HOUSE BILL No. 472.

An Act regulating publication of lawful contributions to, or lawful expenditures by, candidates for elective office; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. CIOFFI. HOUSE BILL No. 473.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandonment of animals.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mrs. HENZEL and Mrs. MARKLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 474.

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1401), entitled "An act prohibiting discrimination in rate of pay because of sex; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry; and prescribing penalities," including the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and political subdivisions within the term "employer"; providing for collection of liquidated damages for violations; and deleting certain provisions relative to wage rates and collection of unpaid wages.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Mr. TOMPKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 475.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing high school courses in conservation of plant, fish and animal life, and the use and handling of firearms.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. TOMPKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 476.

An Act authorizing and directing transfer of the Ross L. Leffler Training School, near Brockway, Jefferson County from the Pennsylvania Game Commission to the Pennsylvania State University, for training personnel and for various types of conservation activities.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mr. KRATZ and Mrs. HENZEL. HOUSE BILL No. 477.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1933 (P. L. 1433), entitled "An act defining the powers of the courts of quarter sessions, the Municipal Court of Philidelphia, and the County or Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, with respect to the care, guidance, control, trial, placement and

commitment of delinquent, dependent and neglected children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging the delinquency, neglect and dependency of children; and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," making parents liable for financial loss caused by juveniles.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Mr. KRATZ and Mrs. HENZEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 478.

An Act amending the act of March 31, 1860 (P. L. 427), entitled "An act to Consolidate, Revise and Amend the Laws of this Commonwealth relating to Penal Proceedings and Pleadings," requiring appeals to the Supreme Court in murder or voluntary manslaughter cases to be accompanied by affidavit as to assets and liabilities of defendant and identity of person paying for such appeal.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. KRATZ and Mrs. HENZEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 479.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1933 (P. L. 1449), entitled "An act establishing a court of record in the county of Allegheny for control, care, guidance, treatment, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, neglected and dependent children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging delinquency, neglect or dependency of children; defining the jurisdiction and powers of the court, and regulating procedure therein; providing for the transfer thereto of certain powers, functions and duties from other courts, providing for the election of judges thereof, the appointment of probation officers, other necessary staff officials and assistants; providing for housing of same, and providing for detention facilities; making the contributing to or encouraging of the delinquency, neglect or dependency of children a misdemeanor; and providing penalties," making parents liable for financial loss caused by juveniles.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Mr. KRATZ. HOUSE BILL No. 480.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further providing for the prevention of excessive noise by motor vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 481.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto", providing for the appointment of boards of health and health officers; providing for the enforcement of the administration of health laws by such board and officers; providing for a president and secretary of such boards; imposing duties on the secretary of health, and providing for payment of expenses by Townships.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Mr. FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 482.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for issuance of additional operator's license cards to applicants operating motor vehicles for commercial purposes or as paid employes, providing for suspension of operating privileges for exceeding lawful speed limitations and continuance of other operating privileges

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 483.

An Act amending the act of August 5, 1932 (P. L. 45), entitled "An act empowering cities of the first and second classes to levy, assess and collect, or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of, certain additional taxes for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus, and the appointment and compensation of officers and employers to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced," prohibiting the imposition of wage, income or occupation taxes on nonresidents and abolishing such taxes heretofore imposed.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 484.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor

vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making appropriation and providing for refunds," permitting boroughs by unanimous vote of council to erect traffic signals without the prior approval of the Secretary of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. LEONARD. HOUSE BILL No. 485.

An Act providing for liability and property damage insurance reports by motor vehicle operators, owners, and their personal representatives in case of accident; authorizing the Department of Revenue to furnish insurance reports upon request; providing for suspension of operating and registration and providing for suspension of operating and registration privileges for noncompliance.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. TAYLOR. HOUSE BILL No. 486.

An Act to repeal sections 662, 663, 664, and 730 of the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise, the penal laws of the Commonwealth," relating to the imposition of penalties against railroad employes and other persons for certain activities during strikes and against transportation employes for injuries, or death, resulting from their actions.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Mr. SHERMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 487.

An Act imposing penalties on parents of children who commit certain crimes.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Messrs. VARNER and DAVIS. HOUSE BILL No. 488.

An Act declaring and adopting the poem "Pennsylvania" by Gerall G. Dovenspike as the State poem.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. PRICE. HOUSE BILL No. 489.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," authorizing volunteer firemen to attach an emblem, including a blue warning light to their automobiles and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY. HOUSE BILL No. 490.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," prohibiting the requiring of security for repayment of public assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. VAUGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 491.

An Act regulating and prescribing working hours of police matrons in cities of the second class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Mrs. DONAHUE. HOUSE BILL No. 492.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "an act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," changing provisions relating to children eligible for assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Mrs. DONAHUE. HOUSE BILL No. 493.

An Act amending the act of April 25, 1929 (P. L. 694), entitled "An act providing for the payment monthly by the counties to the Department of Revenue of the expenses of keeping convicts in State penitentiaries," reducing counties' liability for maintenance of convicts in State penitentiaries.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. DAVIS, KROMER and VARNER. HOUSE BILL No. 494.

An Act amending the act of April 14, 1927 (P. L. 295) entitled "An act providing for the acquisition by the Department of Forests and Waters, in the name of the Commonwealth, of certain lands in Jefferson, Forest and Clarion Counties, Pennsylvania, belonging to the A. Cook Sons Company, for use as a State Park and Forest Reservation; making an appropriation for said acquisition; providing for the management of said property by said department and defining the uses to which the property shall be put," regulating the cutting, removal and care of forest and wooded areas within the park.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. DONALDSON, GIBB, WILT and AGNEW. HOUSE BILL No. 495.

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 626), entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class; creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review; imposing duties on certain county and city officers; abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties; and prescribing penalties," regulating the holding of appeal hearings.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. WARGO, REIDENBACH, NEEDHAM and Mrs. MUNLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 496.

An Act amending the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicles; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the contruction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," requiring hearings to be held within the county where any increase in rate by a public utility is to be effective.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY, JENKINS and THOMAS. HOUSE BILL No. 497.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing the provisions relating to employment of teachers.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY, JENKINS and THOMAS. HOUSE BILL No. 498.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing the provisions relating to dismissal of professional employes.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. KAMYK, WALSH, LEVEN, and POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 499.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enabling the Legislature to enact legislation providing for absentee voting.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. LOVETT, McWHERTER, MULDOWNEY and WARGO. HOUSE BILL No. 500.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender or abondonment of their powers, privilages, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies, and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commision to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractural relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed, or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission powers to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations,

companies, and corporations (except municipal corporatins) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain preceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with his act," by defining the fair value of the property of a public utility, by requiring public utilities to give written notice and serve each political subdivision municipal corporation and other designated interested party with copies of all changes in existing tariffs and all data and evidence submitted to the commission in support thereof requiring a public hearing by the commission not less than sixty days from time of filing proposed change concerning the lawfulness of such rate providing that the rate in force at the time of filing the change shall continue for a period of six months from date thereof and an additional period not exceeding six months pending decision providing that the commission shall not by the establishment of temporary rates or by rule or otherwise circumvent alter or modify provisions of this amendment relative to changes in existing laws providing that temporary rates may be established by the commission only after notice and hearing as required by section three hundred eight and providing that just and reasonable rates shall be such as provide a fair return upon the fair value of the property as so defined.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. VAUGHAN and THOMAS.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 34

In the House of Representatives, March 1, 1955.

Turtle Creek Valley, a highly industrialized community in the western part of the Commonwealth, has been reoccurringly ravaged by the merciless waters of extensive floods. These floods have caused sickness and dealth to our citizens and have caused property damage running into millions of dollars. Damage has been so great that many inhabitants and also large industrial plants such as Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Westinghouse Air Brake Company are contemplating moving out of the valley. Such a move would be disastrous to the Turtle Creek Valley and highly detrimental to industrial advancement of our Commonwealth. To prevent further loss of life and property and to remove the impediments to expansion of industry in this area, it is necessary that these floods be controlled, therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the General Assembly recommend that the Flood Control Committee of the Department of Forests and Waters make a thorough study of the flood conditions in Turtle Creek Valley and make an immediate report of how these conditions can best be remedied, and that appropriate legislation be promptly passed by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth and by the Congress of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the United States Senate, to the Chief Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to the Senators and Representatives for Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. EWING and COOPER.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 35

In the House of Representatives, March 1, 1955.

The one hundred one billion dollar road improvement program recommended to Congress by the President, if adopted, will be used only on interstate highways.

It is to the credit of this Commonwealth that it has spent many millions of dollars on the Penn-Lincoln Parkway in Allegheny County, in order to facilitate travel from east to west and from the west to the east, in this highly industrialized center in western Pennsylvania.

This parkway and the work done on it has shown real effort and ingenuity on the part of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania citizens in the promotion of modern highway transportation.

Unless the Penn-Lincoln Parkway is designated as an interstate highway, Allegheny County the industrial heart of western Pennsylvania will be left with only old route 30 as the only interstate highway going into it from the east, and then going west into West Virginia, the starting point of the newly industrialized south and a link to the great west.

If the Penn-Lincoln Parkway is designated as an interstate highway, and thus made eligible for completion with the aid of Federal funds, the industry of western Pennsylvania and the neighboring State of West Virginia will receive a tremendous boost, through the completion of a newly modernized highway artery which will provide transportation both east and west taking a large portion of the traffic from routes 22 and 30 and aid in providing easy tronsportation to the southern and western United States thus helping an easy interchange of the essentials of commerce which is so highly important to this Commonwealth if it is to maintain its leadership as a center of commerce; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That this General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereby strongly urges the Governor of Pennsylvania, United States Senators Martin and Duff, the four Congressional Representatives from Allegheny County, and the State Secretary of Highways, to take necessary steps to make available Federal funds from the forthcoming program recommended by the President of the United States for aiding the completion of the Penn-Lincoln Parkway; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to United States Senators Martin and Duff, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the four Congressional Representatives from Allegheny County and to the State Secretary of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for the regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 83, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 3 Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania permitting the Governor to succeed himself

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act emending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" making it unlawful to sell or dispose knives etc commonly called "switch-blades"

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 96, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" making it unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person a firearm slungshot handybilly dirk-knife razor or any other deadly weapon or any knife razor or cutting instrument the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way by switch push-button spring mechanism or otherwise

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolly omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5 1945 (P. L. 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgements in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 99, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 3 1923 (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 100, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 101, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2 1937 (P. L. 1184) entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of exservice men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day Flag Day and Armistice Day" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the Veterans' organizations to which appropriations may be made

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 102, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made and authorizing said organization to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 103, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11 1935 (P. L. 326) entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions

by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers headstones and flags and for the compilation of war records" authorizing the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 104, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of insignia of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incororated including such organization among those whose members may wear military uniform for certain purposes and making certain corrections

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 111, entitled:

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 349) entitled "An act requiring political subdivisions to refund taxes and license fees erroneously and inadvertently paid thereto and giving a right of action against such political subdivision for the recovery of such taxes and fees upon their failure to make such refunds making the provisions of the act retroactive and repealing existing laws" by further prescribing what taxes or license fees may be refunded or sued for

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 129, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school district of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" further providing for the assessment of taxes on personal property and penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29 1931 (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commisisoners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" making an editorial correction

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29 1931 (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commisisoners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 137, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liabilty for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" by further regulating the placing of traffic signals and signs on highways

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 143, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 8 1893 (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus" further regulating the issuance and prosecution of writs of Mandamus

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 244, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28 1951 (P. L. 638) entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction powers and duties of registers of wills and regulating proceedings before them and the costs thereof the effects of their acts and appeals therefrom" providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 245, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 21 1953 (P. L. 1309) entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" eliminating counties of the fourth class.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 246, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 21 1953 (P. L. 1306) entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" eliminating counties of the fourth class.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 247, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10 1951 (P. L. 1163) entitled as amended "An act relating to the orphans court conferring exclusive jurisdiction on such courts over the administration and distribution of decedents' estates trust estates minors' estates and absentees' estates conferring concurrent juridiction over the administration and distribution of incompetents' estates and the determination of title to real estate in certain cases providing for the organization of orphans' courts the procedure therein the powers and duties of the judges thereof and appeals therefrom" providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 263, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters for a memorial in Point Park in Pittsburgh.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 264, entitled:

An Act authorizing justices of the peace aldermen and magistrates to perform official duties of other justices of the peace aldermen and magistrates in the same county during certain periods of illness and vacation and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 280, entitled:

An Act granting an easement or right of way over land in Clear Creek State Park.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 281, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 18 1941 (P. L. 137) entitled "An act providing for the appointment powers and control of members of volunteer fire companies as special fire police and conferring powers on them at fires attended by their fire companies in any city borough town and township" permitting speeial fire police to equip certain vehicles with red lights and sirens and controlling the use thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Act page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 344, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 10 1897 (P. L. 139, No. 115) entitled "An act to limit the period of time within which suits may be brought against sureties of constables" providing that suits on constables' bonds shall be brought within six years from time at which cause of action arose.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 358, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 28 1915 (P. L. 596) entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions" further regulating eligibility for pension.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act to repeal Section 518 of and to add a new section 518.1 to the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" by eliminating all the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of the taxes pending appeals from assessments

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 173, entitled:

An Act providing for the establishment of police pension pension funds or pension annunities in boroughs towns and townships and the regulation and maintenance thereof providing for continuance of existing funds or transfer thereof to funds herein established prescribing rights of beneficiaries and repealing certain acts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection
House Bill No. 11 Printer's No. 26
House Bill No. 242 Printer's No. 43 and
House Bill No. 340, Printer's No. 44
were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WORLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, in the Evening Sun, Hanover, Pennsylvania, Tuesday, March 1st, a yesterday's newspaper, I read on page 4 to my great disappointment a Harrisburg Associated Press news item which stated in part, as follows:

> "Lieutenant Governor Roy E Furman broke a tie vote to return to committee a Republican plan opposed by Democrats to give farmers full refunds of taxes paid on gasoline used in agriculture machinery."

Now you will recall that it was I who started the move in this Legislature for a full or 100 per cent gas tax refund for agriculture by preparing amendments and offering them as amendments to the bill that provided only for a one-half gas tax refund for agriculture.

I believed then, as I believed in former Sessions of this General Assembly, and as I believe now, that if there is good reason for a one-half refund of the gas tax to the farmers, there is good reason for the whole gas tax refund to the farmers for fuel used in agriculture production. But does the present administration reason that way?

Well, the Governor of this Commonwealth during the campaign year of 1954 stated while speaking in Scranton on April 21, 1954, that he favored giving the farmers of Pennsylvania a 100 per cent gasoline tax rebate for acreage in full production.

In the 1951 regular session as well as in the 1953 regular session of this Legislature the Governor, as State Senator at that time, introduced two bills for a 100 per cent tax refund for agriculture.

Now, Mr. Speaker, are we to believe that the Governor has now repudiated his two stands as State Senator as well as his 1954 campaign position? What is the situation at this point?

Now my House Bill 140 to let the farmers, without buying a permit, fish in their artificially constructed farm ponds is still in Committee. I am also wondering what the situation is on this bill?

It is about time something is done for the farmers of this Commonwealth.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 22.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules reported as amended, Senate Resolution Serial No. 28.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. POLASKI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair requests the Speaker to return to the rostrum.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker requests the gentleman from Westmoreland to carry on.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. KOOKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, March 7, 1955 at 4:30 p.m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:35 a.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1955. No. 20.

SENATE

MONDAY, March 7, 1955.

The Senate met at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM H. KELLY, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical United Brethren Church, Lewisburg, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our gracious Heavenly Father, who in times past did lead our founding fathers forth into this fair land, give us guidance to follow in the rich heritage which they bequeathed to us.

Bless our State today; defend our liberties and preserve our unity. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those who are in authority. Hasten the coming of Thy Kingdom and its righteousness. Put an end to international strife and bloodshed. May peace come to reign in the hearts of men everywhere.

Through Jesus Christ, Saviour and Lord, we pray, now and evermore, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. WATSON, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I am very happy to report, after talking to the wives of both of these gentlemen, that both of them are progressing very nicely and are improving rapidly. Senator Propert is now at home, and Senator Van Sant is still in the hospital but the cast has been removed from his leg.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 20, PRINTER'S No. 1

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 20, Printer's No. 1, entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the General Assembly for the payment of expenses of its Inaugural Committee."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR

LAID ON THE TABLE

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows and laid on the table:

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 1, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Kenneth W. Chretien, River Park Apartments—10B, White Plains, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate H. Clay Burkholder, Esq., 504 State Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the County of Lancaster, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hon. Oliver S. Schaeffer, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF CENSORS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors, until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Mrs. Louise Moses John, 829 South High Street, West Chester, Chester County, vice Mrs. Edna R. Carroll, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

Mrs. Helen K. Massock, 461 North Main Street, Washington, Washington County, vice Mrs. Jewel M. Frank, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

Mrs. Clara Stevenson Black, Riverview Manor Apartments, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, vice Mrs. Beatrice Z. Miller, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of County Boards of Assistance:

BUCKS COUNTY

Rev. Alvin J. Forry (Democrat), Kellers Church, Bucks County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Esther Foellner, Revere, whose term expired.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

A. Reed Hayes (Democrat), Belleville, Mifflin County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice D. Grant Arnold.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Vito Curcio, Box 113, Pen Argyl, Northampton County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Plainfield, Northampton County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 16
LAID ON THE TABLE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives which was twice read as follows and laid on the table:

DELAWARE RIVER

In the House of Representatives, February 16, 1955.

The Delaware River has been an important factor in the development of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has been used in the transportation of raw materials and products to and from the Commonwealth to all parts of the world.

Because of the size of sea-going vessels and the great volume of shipping, the Delaware River fails to meet present day needs and to play a greater part in the progress of this Commonwealth, the channel in the Delaware River should be deepened.

The Governor, George M. Leader, and the several members of Congress from Pennsylvania have worked diligently and with perseverance in soliciting the Federal Government to use its facilities and funds to deepen the Delaware River; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly commend the Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, and the members of Congress from Pennsylvania for the stand they have taken in the matter of the deepening of the Delaware River; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact legislation providing for the deepening of the Delaware River at Federal expense; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 21
LAID ON THE TABLE

He also presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives which was twice read as follows and laid on the table:

LIMITATION ON THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN RESIDUAL FUEL OIL

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1955.

The importation of residual fuel oil has assumed such stature as to be a matter of great concern to a large economic segment of the American population.

These oil imports adversely affect the sale of coal from both deep mining and strip mining operations.

Incalculable damages has been inflicted on the bituminous and anthracite coal industries through closing of existing mines and permanent loss of valuable coal property already developed, and on the national economy because of unrestricted importations of residual fuel oil from foreign sources.

The importation of high quantities of foreign residual fuel oil causes the loss of millions of dollars in wages of coal miners in both bituminous and anthracite regions, the loss of employment by many railroad workers, and injures and in many instances destroys small business enterprises located within the trade area of mining communities which depend upon the production and sale of coal for their prosperity.

Unemployment in anthracite and bituminous areas serve as a blot upon the American economic scene, and can be rectified to a large degree by eliminating much of the competition afforded by foreign residual fuel oil.

Existing tariffs, as well as trade agreement legislation and policies afford wholly inadequate protection for the

great American anthracite and bituminous coal mining industries, which have played a great and indispensable role in the development of our great American economy and way of life; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to provide for an investigation of the need for an adequate limitation upon the quantity of foreign residual fuel oil to be hereafter imported into the United States, in order to avoid further loss of employment in the United States, impairment of the anthracite and bituminous coal industries, and unwise dependence on foreign sources of fuel, contrary to the best interests of this nation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. PEELOR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 205, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the Maintenance of Pennsylvania Memorial Home, Brookville.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. WHALLEY, PECHAN and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 206, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 322), entitled, "An act providing for the issuance of certified copies of death, birth and marriage certificates, and divorce decrees, by county officers, free of charge, to disabled war veterans and their dependents in death and compensation cases; and prescribing penalties, extending its provisions to veterans of armed conflicts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Mr. PECHAN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 207, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackles trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justice of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring optometrist's or physician's statement of normal or correctable vision with application for learner's permits and prohibiting issuance on noncompliance.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 208, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 10, 1935 (P. L. 645, No. 230), entitled "An act imposing certain requirements on certain hospitals receiving State aid; authorizing the withholding of appropriations; and imposing duties on the Department of Welfare," changing applicability of act by increasing bed capacity of hospitals.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Messrs. STEVENSON and DERK read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 209, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for an annual registration fee for issuance of special registration plates to certain persons.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. BANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 210, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," changing a route in Fayette County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. MALLERY and STEVENSON read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 211, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the board of county commissioners to make an appropriation for controlling and eradicating elm beetles.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. CHAPMAN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 212, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations, and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding new routes in Warren County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. RUTH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 213, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 8, Article IV, and to add an additional section to Article X of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; decreasing appointing power of Governor as to Superintendent of Public Instruction; creating a State Council of Education and prescribing its powers and duties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

Messrs. SCHMIDT and KOPRIVER, Jr., read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 214, entitled:

An Act relating to pest control and exterminating and fumigating operations in this Commonwealth; creating the Structural Pest Control Board; conferring certain powers and duties on the board, on licensees and on the Department of Health; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 14, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 14, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

ESTABLISHING THE "BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SESQUI-BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA"

Messrs. CHAPMAN and DENT offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

Benjamin Franklin in his long service to the peoples of the world, made outstanding contributions to better understanding among nations; working tirelessly in the field of diplomacy, public service, science and the arts.

Benjamin Franklin was a member of many of the world's foremost societies of his day, which do now plan with other societies associations and institutions to honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth in 1956, with an International Celebration dedicated to the furtherance of better understanding among all peoples.

In addition to his national and international services, Benjamin Franklin was also a pioneer public servant of the Colony and State of Pennsylvania — as clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, member from Philadelphia, deputy postmaster, representative from Pennsylvania and other Colonies to the Court of Great Britain and later at the Court of France, delegate of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to the Second Continental Congres, assisting in the draft of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Convention which framed the Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, and State President for three years; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in grateful memory of the services of Benjamin Franklin, join with those who would honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth; and that a commission, to be known as the "Benjamin Franklin Sesqui Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania" be established, to consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, five members of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and five citizens who shall be appointed by the Governor. This commission shall coperate with the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania in extending the warm and cordial hospitality of this State to all who are working for better international understanding in memory of Benjamin Franklin. It shall also be the task of the commission to sponsor the production and distribution of editorial material on Benjamin Franklin that may be sent to the newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations of all cooperating countries, so that they may have adequate information on the many phases of Benjamin Franklin's life and teachings.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be dispensed with and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the foregoing resolution.

Which was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. Mr. President, one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted by past Members of the Legislature is about to be carried out by the Health Department of our Commonwealth; namely, the Stream Purification Law or the Pure Stream Law. As Mayor of the city of Duquesne, besides being a Member of this body and a Member of the Local Government Commission, I realize the handling of the sewage problem is a major one and is causing as much worry to me and to other municipal officials throughout the Commonwealth as the Governor's worry of finding $400,000,000.

Mr. President, just recently the Municipal Authority of the city of McKeesport, by virtue of its creation by City Council of the city of McKeesport in 1949, has performed certain services to date relative to the proposed construction of a Sewage Disposal System to be located within the corporate limits of the city of McKeesport, in accordance with legislation enacted by the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania prohibiting the discharge or flow of sewage into any of the waters of the Commonwealth. Bids were recently received by said Municipal Authority for the said proposed construction of a Sewage Disposal System, as aforesaid, which construction would necessitate the borrowing of the sum of $5,400,000 by means of a bond issue to be repaid over a period of forty years, the total cost of amortization of said loan, exclusive of any annual operating costs to be incurred, would amount to approximately $10,000,000.

This tremendous cost to the city of McKeesport is cause of grave concern which must be repaid by annual charges against local industry, business and thousands of domestic consumers of water. The imposition of annual charges for sewage disposal will contitute an undue hardship and severe financial burden upon local industry, business and domestic consumers of water in the city of McKeesport. Every municipality within the Commonwealth is faced with the same serious problem of sewage disposal as is McKeesport and the proposed additional financial obligation facing industry, business and the general public should be called to the immediate attention of our Pennsylvania United States Senators and to the General Assembly of our Commonwealth, with the express hope and desire that Federal and State legislation be enacted at once whereby political subdivisions of Pennsylvania would be granted substantial aid toward the construction of their sewage disposal plants, thereby alleviating the heavy financial responsibility now contemplated upon industry and the local citizenry throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, the city of Washington, Pennsylvania, has a suit pending in the courts concerning their sewage problem which is of grave importance to its citizens. They do not realize the immensity of the financial burden they will be subject to until the construction of their plant is completed. A group of interested citizens of the city of Washington has been fighting with the Authority over the tremendous amount of money to be spent over a period of years, which may more than triple the initial cost of their sewage disposal system. We are expecting a decision to be handed down most any time in Washington.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. President, I believe it would be far more important to take care of the health and welfare of our Commonwealth by postponing the deadline for the completion or the starting on construction of sewage disposal plants, for the reason that during the last couple of years other processes have been developed greatly reducing the cost of such construction and maintenance of said plants.

Mr. President, just recently the Health Department granted a developmental permit to the Borough of Rosemont, Pennsylvania, to build a plant under a new process which is in the making now.

Mr. President, it is my hope that the deadline for the construction of sewage disposal systems be postponed for at least two years, so that an effective report can be made at the next Session of the General Assembly. In the first instance, when the Pure Stream Purification Law was put into operation, the theory behind the whole program was to obtain aid and assistance from the Federal Government, but along came the Korean War and everything went for defense. The legislation enacted by past General Assemblies was of such a nature that it is impossible for the municipalities to comply with the law and the deadline set up by the Department of Health.

Mr. President, as Mayor of the city of Duquesne, I cannot see how Duquesne can successfully promote a redevelopment plan and construct a sewage disposal system. We could not borrow enough money, and yet our financial position is sound and within a very short time we will be out of debt. Our councilmanic borrowing power would not be sufficient to undertake a redevolpment program along with the construction of a sewage disposal unit. I am sure if these two projects were placed before the voters of my community to be financed by the issuance of bonds, they would be defeated. And this is true with the majority of the communities throughout the Commonwealth.

Now, Mr. President, I am not opposed to the Sanitary Stream Purification Law, but to make it mandatory that every municipality throughout the Commonwealth must obey the law before a certain specific date is like saying to someone, "I want $5,000 from you by next September or else." It is as simple as that. Now, how to carry out the rules and regulations of the Pure Stream Purification Law, involving stupendous expenditure of sums of money by municipalities of the Commonwealth, demands serious and careful consideration by the General Assembly. It is clear that such an undertaking by any municipality is far beyond its financial capacity, without placing a tremendous financial burden on its citizenry. I maintain that the State and Federal Governments should take cognizance of the plight that faces every municipality of the Commonwealth, and that financial aid must be forthcoming.

I might add, Mr. President, that within the last six months, Doctor Edward R. Weidlein, of the Mellon Institute, issued a long prepared statement by the study group of that institution, saying that at the present time they had found no way to overcome the mine water running into the streams of the Commonwealth. That is just one problem.

Mr. President, in the city of McKeesport, alone, according to a schedule made by one of the largest dairies in the city, it would cost the dairies $16,000 a year under the present setup. That is just added taxation forced upon not only the small industries, but the people themselves.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am offering this resolution, and ask that it be referred to the proper committee.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

URGING THE SANITARY WATER BOARD, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, TO POSTPONE THE TIME REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare:

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

The problem of pure streams and waters is one of the major problems confronting political subdivisions in Pennsylvania.

The cost of purification has spiralled to the extent where taxes so burdensome as to be confiscatory, must be levied by political subdivisions in order to meet presently prescribed time limits upon the discontinuance of sewage dis-

charge and the time in which erection or construction of sewage disposal facilities must be effected.

It is therefore, of great importance, in order to stabilize the fiscal positions of political subdivisions faced with the problem of sewage disposal, to grant additional time for the completion or starting of construction of sewage disposal plants, in order that new processes recently developed which will lessen the burdensome expense thereof can be used, and the political subdivisions be relieved of the prospects of disobeying the law or defaulting on debts; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the time presently required for the construction of sewage disposal systems by the Sanitary Water Board in the Department of Health be postponed from the present times fixed, for a period of two years; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sanitary Water Board report to the next regular session of the Legislature suggestions, facts and recommendations as are then available in regard to changes which should be made in present legal requirements as to the time allowed for the completion or start-of sewage disposal plants; and be it further

Resolved, That such facts as shall be available in regard to the necessity for State aid and the possibility of Federal aid in construction of sewage disposal plants by political subdivisions be embodied in the report of the Sanitary Water Board.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. WAGNER and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 215, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing the basis for reimbursement on account of rentals payable to the State Public School Building Authority, municipality authorities and nonprofit corporations.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. DENT and BLASS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 216, entitled:

An Act approving, ratifying and enacting into law the Great Lakes Basin Compact; making the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a party thereto; creating "The Great Lakes Commission"; providing for the members thereof from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing for the carrying out of the purposes of the compact; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

CALENDAR

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 35, Printer's No. 19, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order.

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with.

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," changing provisions relating to collection of lighting assessments.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 89, Printer's No. 21, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order.

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with.

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not not been removed.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with.

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1 (Title), page 3, line 1, by inserting after "Class A"; "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 4, line 2, by inserting after "Class A": "Cities of the Third Class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 4, line 9, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 5, line 15, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 6, line 20, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the thrid class"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 7, line 6, by inserting after "Class A": cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 7, line 8, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 7, line 10, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 2), page 7, line 13, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The third section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 3), page 8, line 14, by inserting after "Class A": "Cities of the Third Class"; Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 3), page 8, line 17, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 3), page 8, line 20, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fourth section was read and agreed to.

The fifth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 11, line 20, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 13, line 3, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 13, line 6, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 13, line 17, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 5), page 14, line 3, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The sixth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 12), page 17, line 16, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 14), page 19, line 14, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The seventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 21, line 2, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 21, line 6, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 21, line 10, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 21, line 17, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 21, line 19, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 22, line 14, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 24, line 3, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 24, line 4, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 7 (Sec. 16), page 24, line 16, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The eighth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 8 (Sec. 17), page 25, line 7, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The ninth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 29, line 13, by inserting after "Class A": "the city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 29, line 16, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 31, line 11, by inserting after "A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 9 (Sec. 18), page 31, line 18, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The tenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 10 (Sec. 18.1), page 35, line 13, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 10 (Sec. 18.1), page 35, line 17, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 10 (Sec. 18.1), page 37, line 12, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The eleventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 11 (Sec. 19), page 39, line 16, by inserting

after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 11 (Sec. 19), page 40, line 4, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 11 (Sec. 20), page 40, line 15, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sections were read and agreed to.

The fifteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 15 (Sec. 24), page 45, line 17, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The sixteenth section was read and agreed to.

The seventeenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 17 (Sec. 26), page 47, line 17, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The eighteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 18, page 49, lines 13 and 14, by striking out "reenacted and amended to read" and inserting in lieu thereof: "repealed"; Amend Sec. 18 (Sec. 27), page 49, lines 15 to 19, page 50, lines 1 to 20, page 51, lines 1 to 20, and page 52, lines 1 and 2, by striking out all of said lines; Amend Sec. 19 (Sec. 28), page 54, line 5, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The nineteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 19 (Sec. 28), page 54, line 8, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twentieth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 20 (Sec. 29), page 56, line 7, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 20 (Sec. 29), page 56, line 10, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class"; Amend Sec. 20 (Sec. 29), page 57, line 3, by inserting after "A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 21 (Sec. 30), page 59, line 6, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 22 (Sec. 31), page 61, line 13, by inserting after "Class A": "cities of the third class."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections were read and agreed to.

The twenty-fifth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 25 (Sec. 34), page 64, line 14, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class";

Amend Sec. 25 (Sec. 34), page 64, line 17, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-sixth section was read and agreed to.

The twenty-seventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 27 (Sec. 36), page 67, line 10, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class";

Amend Sec. 27 (Sec. 36), page 70 line 12, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class";

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first sections were read and agreed to.

The thirty-second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 32 (Sec. 41), page 78, line 15, by inserting after "Class A": "city of the third class."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sections were read and agreed to.

The thirty-sixth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 36, page 89, by inserting between lines 17 and 18:

"The act of June 1, 1937 (P. L. 849), known as "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Third Class," and its amendments, are repealed."

Amend Sec. 36, page 90, line 6, by inserting after "Class A": "and of each city of the third class";

Amend Sec. 36, page 90, by inserting between lines 9 and 10:

"The respective provisions of this act shall preserve the rights of each and every elector previously registered

under the provisions of any act and shall not require any further action on the part of such elector to remain validly registered while he continues to reside at the same address, unless his registration is cancelled by reason of his failure to vote during a period of two calendar years as heretofore required under the provisions of any act or as herein provided, nor shall the respective provisions of this act impair or affect any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued or acquired or liability, duty, obligation, penalty, judgment or punishment incurred prior to the time such provisions take effect, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted, or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The thirty-seventh section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 2, 3rd to last line of Title, by striking out "And"; Amend Title, page 2, 3rd to last line of Title, by inserting after "Class A": "and cities of the third class."

They were agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 115, Printer's No. 22, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 117, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing collection of data concerning deceased veterans of armed conflicts authorizing the erection of monuments for and giving retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 118, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1919 (P. L. 366), entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police, creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties," giving additional credit in examinations to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 135, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth; by declaring acquisition, sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health, safety, convenience and welfare; creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities; authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contact with private, corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment; providing for the organization of such authorities; defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of property, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefor; restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities; providing for notice and hearing; supplying certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers; prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities; conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions, the governing bodies of cities and counties, and on certain State officers, boards and departments," changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal; eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redevelopment selected as a part of the proposal; providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers, and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 144, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 146, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 153, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 155, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townhips of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 159, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1893 (P. L. 188, No. 138), entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment, acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 8, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:21 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, March 8, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, March 7, 1955.

The House met at 4:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers and the God of all centuries, to Thee we look for guidance. Thou didst dwell with them, Thou art still with us. For the faith that was in them we praise Thee. It did not fail them; it will ever be our stay and strength.

Eternal God, we pray now that the Representatives of the people of this Commonwealth shall be under Thy allseeing eye. Grant that in all their deeds and purposes they may behave in true courtesy and honor. Let them be true and just in all their dealings. Let their motives be transparent to all. Let them be generous in their judgment of others. Keep them from moral weakness of spirit; from timidity; from hesitation; from fear of men and dread of responsibility.

To Thy most gracious care and watchfulness we commend them and all their loved ones. Keep them safe in soul and body and give to each power, joy, strength, peace and restfulness; through Jesus Christ our common Lord and God. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals Monday, February 28, Tuesday, March 1 and Wednesday, March 2, of 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. LOPRESTI, WILLIAMS and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 501.

An Act providing for the regulation of lobbying requiring registration of lobbyists keeping accounts of contributions and of receipts and expenditures reports and statements under oath by lobbyists and persons receiving contributions or expending money to influence legislation.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. LEVEN and WELSH.

HOUSE BILL No. 502.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the sale, purchase, etc., of intramuscular or subcutaneous hypoderimc needles or syringes, except by prescription and imposing mandatory prison sentence on second offenders.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 503.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by authorizing the election of options by certain contributors at any time prior to retirement or death and providing a presumption of an election in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 504.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949, (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto", by providing for the payment of salaries of professional and temporary professional employes in cases of sickness or accidental injury.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. McCANN and POLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 505.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917, (P. L. 103), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payment therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties," by defining "final salary."

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. READINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 506.

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MOODY. HOUSE BILL No. 507.

An Act amending the act of April 6, 1953 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to certain commercial transactions in or regarding personal property and contracts and other documents concerning them, including sales, commercial paper, bank deposits and collections, documentary letters of credit, bulk transfers, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, other documents of title, investment securities, and secured transactions, including certain sales of accounts, chattel paper, and contract rights; providing for public notice to third parties in certain circumstances; regulating procedure, evidence and damages in certain court actions involving such transactions, contracts or documents, and to make uniform the law with respect thereto," changing fees.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. BLAIR, COOPER, VAUGHAN, POLASKI, VERONA, VARNER, KOLANKIEWICZ, FRANK and TOLL.

HOUSE BILL No. 508.

An Act to prevent unfair discrimination; unfair methods of competition; and destructive trade practices in the production, manufacture, distribution or sale of petroleum products; providing civil remedies and procedure for the enforcement of this act; defining the duties of the Attorney General with regard thereto; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. ZIEGLER and KROMER.

RESOLUTION No. 36

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

In the interest of the health and welfare of the citizens of Pennsylvania, it is imperative that appropriations to our State-aided hospitals be made in the amount necessary for their continued effective operation. As the cost of living has increased for individuals, so too the cost of maintaining our hospitals has increased. Unless the amount now proposed for the maintenance of State-aided hospitals is substantially increased, it will result in a serious impairment of the medical and surgical services rendered to and the maintenance of persons entitled to free service who are treated in these hospitals; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives respectfully suggests that the Governor in his budget recommend the appropriation to the Department of Welfare for State-aided hospitals be increased fifty per centum.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows, viz:

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 14, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adojurns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 14, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

On the question,

Will the House concurr in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the family of Albert Kennnedy Roswell.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

The family of Mr. Albert Kennedy Rowswell will hold in grateful remembrance your kind expression of sympathy

MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House today of the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Snider, who has been absent on account of sickness for some time, and who is with us for the first time since the inauguration. Will the gentleman please stand take a bow?

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY

CONSTRUCTION REPORT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Construction Report of the General State Authority as required by the provisions of the General State Authority Act, effective July 27, 1953.

The SPEAKER. The report will be noted in the Journal.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 626), entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class; creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review; imposing duties on certain county and city officers; abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties; and prescribing penalties," fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment, Appeals and Review.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 83, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 3, Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, permitting the Governor to succeed himself.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful to sell or dispense knives, etc., commonly called "switchblades."

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 96, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person a firearm, slingshot, handy-billy, dirk-knife, razor or any other deadly weapon, or any knife, razor or cutting instrument, the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way, by switch, push-button, spring mechanism or otherwise.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, and of street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1945 (P. L. 426), entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents; making certain offenses punishable as perjury; and imposing penalties," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated within provision of act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 129, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947, (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying assessment, and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," further providing for the assessment of taxes on personal property and penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 137, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by further regulating the placing of traffic signals and signs on highways.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 143, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 8, 1893 (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus" further regulating the issuance and prosecution of writs of Mandamus.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 263, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters for a memorial in Point Park in Pittsburgh.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of further study and possible amendment.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, with permission of the House I would like to have my remarks cover not only House Bill 317 but also House Bill 318 which immediately follows this particular bill, because I intend to make the same motion on both bills.

My reasons for making this motion to recommit are as follows:

The Governor has previously stated that there will be a deficit this biennium of $89 million. I believe he stated it was caused by a deficiency of revenues as were estimated in the budget of our previous Governor, and also due to the fact that it will be necessary to pass before the end of this biennium $40 million in what he considers necessary deficiency appropriations.

We have already passed a bill granting a deficiency to the Department of Public Assistance in the amount of $15.6 million. Unanswered is the question, in view of the deficiency forecast, of $89 million or the deficiency in the revenues that will come in as forecast erroneously, you say, by our previous Governor.

The question is where are you going to get the money for the $15.6 million deficiency appropriation already passed to the Department of Public Assistance?

Today we have two additional deficiency bills on our calendar. The one is for $11,711,000 for school authority rentals; the other bill covers deficiencies to the Department of Internal Affairs, Labor and Industry and so forth, which total $12,898,000. I am discussing both bills in the aggregate and they will total some $24 million as I will point out later.

The question recurs again: Where are you going to get the money for these deficiency appropriations which total approximately $25 million?

I want to remind the House that Article IX, Section 4, of the Constitution says that the State of Pennsylvania cannot create a debt in excess of $1 million, or the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any time $1 million.

These two bills, as I say, total $24,598,062 and of this amount, according to the Governor's message of January 25, 1955, (and I want you to listen to this carefully) $17,966,116 of this $25 million represented by these two bills is for liabilities that will not be due until after May 31, 1955. So, of this total of $24,500,000, deducting the $17.9 million, actually only $6.6 million is a deficiency due and payable in this biennium.

I have inquired around this state Capitol since I have been back here this week of people who have been here for a long time. One person said: "In my twenty-five years on Capitol Hill I have never heard of carrying back into one biennium liabilities which will not be due and payable until the next biennium."

I know what the answer is that the Governor will give. You said that you want the $17.9 million now so as to get these funds on the accrual basis. Let me ask you if this is the thing to do? I say it is unsound because this should be done next biennium if you are going to put the state on the accrual basis and not to do it now as it will only aggravate an already bad financial condition, as you have pointed out. In other words, you are asking for $17.9 million of money to be paid in this biennium in view of the fact that you have already announced there is going to be an $89 million deficit and you have not as yet shown us where you are going to get the money in this biennium, as required by our Constitution.

I say to the House that the only reason the Governor, your party, is asking for $17.9 million now is just to further attempt to embarrass the previous administration by adding on to a deficit which you say exists an additional sum of $17.9 million which you certainly should not foist upon this biennium as no provision has been made for it in the budget or in any contemplation last session when we were here.

As I previously said, the Constitution says that only a debt of $1 million can be contracted to cover losses in revenue. I am sure the new Governor does not want to do anything that is as unlawful as that. If not, then why ask for $17.9 million you do not have, to pay until next biennium? I believe some of it is in the month of August. For your information, the items that you are asking for which are not payable until the next biennium, are $6.7 million for school authorities, $967,000 for State Retirement Funds, $7.5 million further for State Retirement Funds in a different fund, and $2.6 million in another retirement fund, all of which is money which is not due and payable until the next biennium.

Now then I say where are you going to get the money, the $25 million expressed by these deficiency appropriations? I think last week we found out where you are going to get the money. House Bill 506 has been introduced which reduces the appropriations to education for this biennium from $348 million to $323 million, or a total of $25 million, which is almost exactly the sum of these two bills on this calendar today. In other words, you are going to ask the various school districts in Pennsylvania who are going to be short-changed for the balance of this school year, to go to their bankers and borrow money in order to carry them through for the rest of the school year and into the summer. You are going to then take money, $17.9 million, and pay to bankers on authority rentals, and so forth, and retirement funds, which, as I say, are not due, to the detriment of our school districts. I don't know which school districts are going to be penalized. I am sure when I get back home after several weeks and my school board finds that they are not going to get their money, I am going to have some answering to do, and that is true of everybody in this House. We are all going to have to answer our school districts back home.

Therefore, I have made this motion that these bills shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations for further study.

On this side of the House we do not believe you know what you are doing. You don't know where you are going and you have no plan here that is sensible. In

sending these bills back to Committee for further study, we feel that between now and May 31st, by vigilance on our side, we are going to save your Governor from a very, very embarrassing fiscal situation which you all know about.

In your campaign last summer you kept preaching and preaching about a deficit. You have been in office since January when we came in here and organized. Your Governor has been in office since January 18th, and as near as we can find out nothing tangible, sensible or practical is being done about facing this dilemma between now and May 31st.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am asking the membership of the House to vote down this motion to recommit House Bill 317 and I shall speak against any motion relating to House Bill 318, if such a motion is made.

As I gather from the remarks of the gentleman from McKean, he is complaining that we are asking for the passage of a deficiency appropriation bill at this time in the amount of $11,711,000, for the Department of Public Instruction. He says this amount of money does not have to be paid during this biennium. In that he is correct, but we believe that a deficiency appropriation should be made in the biennium in which the deficiency is created or occurs and that is exactly what is being asked in House Bill 317.

It is true we will not have to pay during this biennium more than $5 million and that the balance of this appropriation can be paid during the next biennium. However, the obligation is one which was created in this biennium, and I think it is proper that the deficiency appropriation be made during this biennium, whether it is paid during this biennium or not.

The gentleman complains that we should wait until the budget message is in and the tax program, and so forth, but I say that we must make these deficiency appropriations when they are needed.

He also asks where is the money coming from to meet these deficiency appropriations? The answer, as he has indicated, is the fact that we are deferring $25 million of presently appropriated funds until the next biennium from the Department of Public Instruction. We expect the bill to do that to be before us very soon and, as the gentleman knows, we cannot appropriate more during this present biennium than the estimated revenues call for. Were we to pass the deficiency appropriations in this amount without deferring the $25 million appropriation which is already on the books, we would be going beyond the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of this state. We are not going to break any laws. We are going to do this because this is what we think should be done, and whether the gentlemen on the other side agree or not, we are going to make deficiency appropriations apply to the biennium in which they were created or they occurred.

We did not create these deficiencies; we did not underestimate revenues, and we did not overspend in any departments because we were not in control of the government. If the gentleman has any complaints to make about the need for deficiency appropriation being passed at this session, he should go back to the people who were in control of this government before we took over and complain to them.

It is true that certain funds need not be paid before June 1st of this year, and it is a good thing that they need not be paid because the cupboard was pretty bare when our administration took over. It is our job to finance the needs of this Commonwealth and to find the money which is not available to us from the revenue bills passed by the preceding administration.

We do not like the job any more than you would like it, but the people elected us and we have the job and we are going to do it. I do not think it behooves the minority to complain about the fact that we are going to meet the obligations they created. That is all we are doing by passing these deficiency appropriation bills. We have to find the money to finance it and we will find it. We are going into every corner of the fiscal structure of this state government to find money to finance these needs, and we are going to go into it thoroughly. It may take us some time to find out all the facts and all the figures so that we know what the exact financial condition of this state is. When we do have those facts we are going to make them public, we are going to have the public understand just how bad things were and what is going to have to be done about the situation.

I think there is no merit whatsoever in the motion to recommit House Bill 317 and I ask that it be voted down.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is right in all of the things he has just said. It should be called to his attention, and I would like to call it to the attention of everyone, that he has admitted there is no need for $17 million to be used in this biennium.

Those figures which he has agreed to come from the Governor's own public release. If he and the majority wish to take the responsibility to the school boards over this state, and that is exactly what he is doing, when he is taking $25 million and holding off those appropriations, if he is going to take that responsibility and make those school boards go out and borrow money and they will have to in many instances and pay interest, we also call to his attention that none of that money can be paid in the next biennium until probably July 15th, because it takes at least five to six weeks to get tax anticipation notes through. If on his own statement, he has admitted that the $17 million is not needed, and he is willing to take that responsibility, Mr. Speaker, that burden is on the majority. When those school boards back home have to borrow money, and we are only making this a matter of record because some of them will have to, please do not blame it on us the minority.

The gentleman was very brave in his statement when he said that it is the responsibility of the now minority, that when we criticize we should remember we had the responsibility. That is perfectly true, but I have yet to find too many votes against any appropriations on the other side of the House during the 1953-1954 biennium for schools. I have yet to find too many votes on the other side of the House for any tax bills that were passed to meet this deficiency. If there is a deficiency, it is because of under-estimation, and I want to remind the gentleman that is not an error of character or an error of anything else, it is very difficult for any of us to predict on a two-year future. The responsibility for the borrowing of the money, the responsibility for the interest charges, I hope the gentleman will recognize, are his if he admits that the $17 million is not needed until after May 31st.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Philadelphia, I would like to inform him that the machinery for borrowing money in this Commonwealth on tax anticipation notes can be set up and created in such a manner that the borrowing, if necessary to help any school district, can take place on June 1, 1955. It is not necessary to wait until that date to start the machinery in order to borrow money to pay school districts. He would like very much to leave the picture with us, and with the general public, that school districts are going to suffer under our proposed deferring of $25 million. I am advised that the third and fourth class districts will rceive their money. The only ones not receiving it will be first and second class districts.

I am further advised that there are other funds available in the hands of the Department of Public Instruction so that any district, if it is financially embarrassed, can get its money from the Department of Public Instruction even though we defer the $25 million.

I say again the passage of House Bill 317 making a deficiency appropriation in this biennium is not going to cause a hardship on anybody. It is a deficiency which belongs in this biennium and that is why it is being done the way it is. We are not going to pay out the amount over $5 million because that is all that is needed to be paid during this biennium, but the deficiency is being placed exactly where it belongs, in the lap of the last administration.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH and were as follows:

YEAS—84

Agnew,	Gibb,	Kooker,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Kromer,	Sigman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	Leisey,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Gramlich,	Light,	Steckel,
Blair,	Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Stevenson,
Bower,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Stoner,
Breisch,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Strausser,
Brown,	Helm,	Markley,	Stroup,
Bullen,	Henzel,	Metz,	Thompson,
Connelly,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Davis,	Hocker,	Miller,	Toomey,
Donahue,	Horst,	Moody,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Vaughan,
Down,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Wall,
Ehrgood,	Johnson,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Keller,	Parry,	Wood,
Foster,	Kent,	Price,	Worley,
Frost,	Kline,	Pursley,	Young,
George,	Knecht,	Rigby,	Ziegler,

NAYS—103

Adam,	Flynn,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Frank,	McLaughlin,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McWherter,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	Meholchick,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mills,	Snider,
Boles,	Guss,	Moran,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Mullen,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Munley,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Murray, J. J.,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Taylor,
Breth,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Toll,
Capano,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Cochran,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Comer,	Leonard,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Curwood,	Leven,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Williams,
Filo,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Maxwell,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Floyd,	McCormack,	Rudisill,	Speaker

NOT VOTING 23

Banker,	Jump,	Monroe,	Royer,
Brenninger,	Kratz,	Murray, H. P.,	Spencer,
Cooper,	Lafore,	Paulhamus,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Limper,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Jones, G. E.,	McKeever,	Rosen,	

So the question was determined in the negative and the motion was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriations Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three," providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on appropriations.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH and were as follows:

YEAS—84

Agnew,	Gibb,	Kooker,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Kromer,	Sigman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	Leisey,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Gramlich,	Light,	Steckel,
Blair,	Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Stevenson,
Bower,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Stoner,
Breisch,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Strausser,
Brown,	Helm,	Markley,	Stroup,
Bullen,	Henzel,	Metz,	Thompson,
Connelly,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Davis,	Hocker,	Miller,	Toomey,
Donahue,	Horst,	Moody,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Vaughan,
Down,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Wall,
Ehrgood,	Johnson,	Murray, P. G.,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kehler,	Parry,	Wood,
Foster,	Kent,	Price,	Worley,
Frost,	Kline,	Pursley,	Young,
George,	Knecht,	Rigby,	Ziegler,

NAYS—103

Adam,	Flynn,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Frank,	McLaughlin,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frascella,	McWherter,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	Meholchick,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	Mihm,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mills,	Snider,
Boles,	Guss,	Moran,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Mullen,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Munley,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Murray, J. J.,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Taylor,
Breth,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Toll,
Capano,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Cochran,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wargo,
Comer,	Leonard,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Curwood,	Leven,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Williams,
Filo,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Maxwell,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flint,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Floyd,	McCormack,	Rudisill,	Speaker

NOT VOTING 23

Banker,	Jump,	Monroe,	Royer,
Brenninger,	Kratz,	Murray, H. P.,	Spencer,
Cooper,	Lafore,	Paulhamus,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Limper,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Jones, G. E.,	McKeever,	Rosen,	

So the question was determined in the negative and the motion was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

The second section and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 344, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 10, 1897 (P. L. 139, No. 115), entitled "An act to limit the period of time within which suits may be brought against sureties of constables," providing that suits on constables' bonds shall be brought within six years from time at which cause of action arose.

And said bill having read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 358, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1915 (P. L. 596), entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities, and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions," further regulating eligibility for pension.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. SARRAF offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 3, line 5 by inserting after "to" resignation or

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

And said bill having read at length the second time ang agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

And said bill having read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 19 as follows:

An Act amending the act of April 6 1951 (P. L. 69) entitled "An act relating to the rights obligations and liabilities of landlord and tenant and of parties dealing with them and amending revising changing and consolidating the law relating thereto" permitting distress of personality at any time and on any day in certain cases

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary for the purpose of further study and possible amendment.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. AGNEW. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak against the motion to recommit, and for that purpose I wish to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia County, who made the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SHERMAN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. AGNEW. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as you made this motion to recommit, I would like for my benefit,

as well as for the benefit of the other Members of the House, to know just what is your purpose in having the bill recommitted?

Mr. SHERMAN. For further study.

Mr. AGNEW. Is there any portion of the bill that the gentleman does not understand or which he has objection to?

Mr. SHERMAN. That should be left to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. AGNEW. Does the gentleman not feel that the Judiciary Committee gave due consideration to this bill at the time it reported it out of Committee?

Mr. SHERMAN. The Judiciary Committee probably did, but I believe it needs further study and possible amendment and correction.

Mr. AGNEW. Does the gentleman have any specific objection to this proposed legislation which he would care to make at this time?

Mr. SHERMAN. I believe that should be left to the Committee.

Mr. AGNEW. I repeat, does the gentleman believe that the Judiciary Committee did not give due consideration to this bill in Committee?

Mr. SHERMAN. I believe further study of this bill is required, that is my reason for recommitting the bill to the Judiciay Committee.

Mr. AGNEW. Will the gentleman explain for the benefit of the House just what this proposed bill, House Bill 19, attempts to do?

Mr. SHERMAN. I am not here at the present time to debate the bill. I only made a motion to recommit it for further study. It requires no debate at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would advise the gentleman from Allegheny that the merits of the bill are not now pertinent, only the motion to recommit.

Mr. AGNEW. May I speak against the motion to recommit, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may discuss the motion to recommit, provided he does not discuss the merits of the bill.

Mr. AGNEW. I would ask respectfully the Members of the House to vote "no" on this motion to recommit for this reason. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill favorably and it is my understanding that there was no objection to it in Committee. The Judiciary Committee is well represented by able attorneys from both sides of the House.

This bill has no partisan or political significance. I do not believe it should be made a matter of party policy either way.

I would ask the House to read the very simple amendment that has been proposed to the landlord and tenant Act. Ask yourselves and your own consciences if it is a constructive piece of legislation.

I was prepared at this time to defend the merits of the bill, I understand, and I found out for the first time that I am not now permitted to do that.

I can only ask the House to vote "no" on the motion to recommit.

It is my honest belief that this is a constructive piece of legislation. It has no partisan or political significance. I believe it is necessary legislation for the purpose for which it was offered.

I would like to elaborate upon that to this extent. The reason the bill was offered is to permit a levy by a landlord on the furniture of a tenant after 7:00 p. m. in the evening, when the tenant who is delinquent in his rent is actually moving out of the premises.

The laws that now stand do not permit this levy to be made . . .

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. READINGER. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is speaking on the merits of the bill and not on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken.

The Chair has been very indulgent, but it is not proper at this time to discuss the merits of the bill.

Mr. AGNEW. I am merely explaining what the bill is, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. That discussion would not lie within the range of why this bill should be recommitted.

The Chair would ask the gentleman to confine his remarks within that range.

Mr. AGNEW. Apparently the only thing I can do, Mr. Speaker, is to ask the Members of the House to vote "no" on this motion to recommit.

In all fairness to the Members of this House, I think the bill should be debated upon its merits, and the only way it can be debated upon its merits is to bring it to a roll call vote on third reading and final passage.

I respectfully ask the Members on both sides of the aisle to vote "no" on this motion to recommit.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

On a rising vote, one hundred and one Members having voted in the affirmative and eighty-nine in the negative, the motion was agreed to and the bill recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 114, Printer's No. 47 and

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48

were passed over at the request of The SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 242, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P L 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" changing provisions relating to incompatability in office of civil service commissioners

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (d) section 1503 act of July 28 1953 (P L 723) known as the "Second Class County Code" is amended to read

Section 1503 Civil Service Commission Created Appointments Vacancies * * *

(d) No commissioner shall at the same time hold an elective or appointive office under the United States Government [the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any political subdivision of the Commonwealth]

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield.	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—1

Rigby,

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 340, as follows:

An Act amending the act of April 17 1947 (P L 63 No 29) entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases" extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title and section 1 act of April 17 1947 (P L 63 No 29) entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases" are amended to read

An Act authorizing and empowering cities of the first and second class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases

Section 1 That the cities of the first and second class of this Commonwealth shall have the power and they are hereby authorized to acquire procure or obtain by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings or structures erected thereon if any and to construct buildings and facilities thereon for the purpose of using such land as and for parking lots or public garages whenever in the judgment of the city council acquisition of such lands may be necessary desirable or useful for the relief or abatement of congestion in its streets or highways The title acquired by the city exercising the power of condemnation shall be a title in fee simple

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—115

Adam,	Frascella,	Meholchick,	Schuster,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	Mihm,	Sherman,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Mills,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Moran,	Snider,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	Muldowney,	Stank,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mullen,	Stebbins,
Boles,	Hass,	Munley,	Stephens,
Bonner,	Heavey,	Murphy,	Stone,
Boory,	Holt,	Murray, J. J.,	Swartz,
Branca,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Taylor,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Naugle,	Thomas,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Thompson,
Breth,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Toll,
Bucchin,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Varallo,
Capano,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Varner,
Cianfrani,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Vaughan,
Cioffi,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Verona,
Cochran,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leven,	Polaski,	Wargo,
Connelly,	Light,	Polen,	Welsh,
Curwood,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Williams,
Filo,	Maxwell,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Fineman,	McCann,	Rigby,	Yetzer,
Flint,	McCormack,	Rovansek,	Young,
Floyd,	McGee,	Rudisill,	Ziegler,
Flynn,	McLaughlin,	Sarraf,	Andrews,
Frank,	McWherter,	Scarcelli,	Speaker

NAYS—74

Agnew,	Frost,	Kent,	Pomeroy,
Ashton,	George,	Kline,	Price,
Auker,	Gibb,	Knecht,	Pursley,
Banker,	Gibson,	Kooker,	Royer,
Bell,	Goldstein,	Kromer,	Rubin,

Blair,	Gramlich,	Leisey,	Smith, C. C.,
Bower,	Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Stevenson,
Brown,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mahan,	Stoner,
Bullen,	Helm,	Markley,	Strausser,
Davis,	Henzel,	Metz,	Stroup,
Donahue,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Donaldson,	Hocker,	Miller,	Toomey,
Down,	Horst,	Moody,	Wall,
Ehrgood,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Isaacs,	Murray, P. G.,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Johnson,	Ogilvie,	Wood,
Ewing,	Kehler,	Parry,	Worley,
Foster,	Keller,		

NOT VOTING—21

Brenninger,	Kratz,	Monroe,	Spencer,
Cooper,	Lafore,	Murray, H. P.,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Limper,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Rosen,	Willaredt,
Jones, G. E.,	McKeever,	Sigman,	Wilt,
Jump,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION NO. 22

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I call up resolution No. 22.

The resolution was read, considered and adaopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

Whereas This House of Representatives in a resolution adopted February 8 requested the Governor to report all purchases made by agencies of the Commonwealth under his jurisdiction from October 2 1954 to January 18 1955 and

Whereas The Governor has announced that he has contracted to purchase the services of two accounting firms at a maximum cost of $85,000 therefore be it

Resolved That the House of Representatives hereby requests the Governor to include in the report previously requested February 8 all details concerning the contract entered into with Laventhol Krekstein and Company and Price Waterhouse and Company and that a report of these firms as a result of their work be made to the General Assembly in writing

SENATE RESOLUTION SERIAL No. 111 (Formerly Serial No. 28)

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

Harry Shapiro the Secretary of Welfare has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village a State institution of condoning "inhuman treatment" of patients Frederick Maue President of the Board of Trustees and Dr Effie C Ireland Superintendent of Laurelton State Village have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names

These charges cast reflection upon the integrity of all public officers and must create serious doubts and grave apprehensions among the people concerning the good conduct of our government An immediate impartial investigation of these charges is necessary in order to remedy this conduct if true or to protect the good name of our public officers and institutions if false therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concurs) that in the interest of fair play the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint four members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint four members of the House who together shall constitute a joint commission and be authorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of all the charges made The committee shall have the power to issue subpoenas under its hand and seal requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into and to produce such books papers records and documents as the committee may deem necessary Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of courts of this Commonwealth The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before it Any persons who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce any books papers records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases and be it further

Resolved That said joint committee shall make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within a period not to exceed thirty days

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has adopted it with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. ZEIGLER from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as amended, House Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 16, 1836 (P. L. 715), entitled "An act relating to Reference and Arbitration," further providing for membership of arbitration boards.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. VAUGHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. Speaker. The bill I am about to introduce is a bipartisan bill and also sponsored by the Allegheny Crime Laboratories on Narcotics.

I am getting a little advice from the doctor, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be filed with the Clerk.

Mr. ROVANSEK asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. BLAIR asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which House Bill 340, Printer's No. 44, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 17, 1947 (P. L. 63, No. 29), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase, lease or condemnation, any land within said cities with the buildings thereon, if any; to construct buildings and facilities thereon; to operate the same as parking lots or public garages, subject to certain conditions, or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases," extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class.

passed finally, be reconsidered.

Mr. STANK. Mr. Speaker I second the motion.

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Readinger, vote on the final passage of this bill?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I voted with the prevailing side.

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman from Northumberland, Mr. Stank, vote on the final passage of this bill?

Mr. STANK. Mr. Speaker, I voted with the prevailing side.

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Kolankiewicz, vote on the final passage of this bill?

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I voted with the prevailing side.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the final passage postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

AGRICULTURE and DAIRY INDUSTRIES, Mr. Snider, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, March 8, at 10:00 a. m.

APPROPRIATIONS, Mr. Polen, Chairman, Room 245, Tuesday, March 8, at 10:30 a. m.

CITIES-COUNTIES 2ND and 2ND Class A, Mr. MIHM, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, March 8, at 1:45 p. m.

COUNTIES, Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, March 8, at 11:30 a. m.

EDUCATION, Mr. McCann, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, March 8, at 11:00 a. m.

LABOR RELATIONS, Mr. Moran, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, March 8, at 12:45 a. m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, Mr. Verona, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, March 8, at 1:00 p. m.

TOWNSHIPS, Mr. Musto, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, March 8, at 11:00 a. m.

SPECIAL HEARING, Tuesday, March 8, at 10:00 a. m., by the Conservation and Wildlife Committee to interview Dr. Logan Bennett of the Pennsylvania Game Commission in the Main House Caucus Room.

The Legislative Service Club will meet at breakfast Tuesday, March 8, at 8:30 a. m., in the privte dining room of the cafeteria.

The Philadelphia Democratic Delegation will meet at 12:00 noon, Tuesday, March 8, in Room 521.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. EHRGOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 8, 1955, at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:30 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1955. No. 21.

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 8, 1955.

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM H. KELLY, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical United Brethren Church, Lewisburg, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy Name in all the earth. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou didst form the earth and the world, yea, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. Thou art great and greatly to be praised.

We would acknowledge Thy Lordship in our lives today. May the welfare and the well-being of the State of Pennsylvania be enhanced by the deliberations of this body today.

God grant that Thy will may ever be done and Thy divine purpose be carried out above party and personality, for the best interests of the State.

Help us, O God, to always seek the right instead of the wrong, to ever walk in the pathways of righteousness, justice and brotherhood. Always in Thy Name, we pray, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Deano Campoli, Box 1, Blythedale, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Elizabeth, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Walter Campoli, resigned.

GEORG M. LEADER.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR LAID ON THE TABLE

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and laid on the table:

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Willis F. Houghtling, 336 Wardman Road, Kenmore 23, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from March 29, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bill of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 14, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 14, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 111, RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 111, with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare, has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village, a State institution, of condoning "inhuman treatment" of patients. Frederick Maue, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Effie C. Ireland, Superintendent of Laurelton State Village, have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names.

These charges cast reflection upon the integrity of all public officers and must create serious doubts and grave apprehensions among the people concerning the good conduct of our government. An immediate impartial investigation of these charges is necessary in order to remedy this conduct, if true, or to protect the good name of our public officers and institutions, if false; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concurs) that the Public Health and Welfare Committee of the Senate, and a committee from the House of Representatives, to be named by the Speaker of the House, in the interest of fair play, be authorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of all the charges made. The committee shall have the power to issue subpoenas under its hand and seal, requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into, and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of courts of this Commonwealth. The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before it. Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce any books, papers, records, or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to name a committee of four members of the Senate; be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to name a committee of four members of the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That said joint committee shall make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within a period, not to exceed thirty days.

SENATE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE HOUSE TO SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 111

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 111.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., from the Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 92, entitled:

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate in regard to horse racing with legal wagering within the State.

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 112, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1929 (P. L. 1798), entitled "An act providing a fixed charge, payable by the Commonwealth, on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves, or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania, and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks; and the distribution of the same for county, school, township, and road purposes in the counties, school districts, and townships where such forests are located; and making an appropriation," increasing the amount of payments from the Comonwealth to counties.

He also, from the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

He also, from the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 138, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to build a replica of Ole Bull's Castle on its original site in the Susquehanna State Forest to commemorate the settlement of the colony fostered by the famous Norwegian musician.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 27, REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Highways, to which was referred resolution offered by Messrs. Chapman, Berger, Mahany, Scott, Madigan, Blass and McMenamin on February 21, 1955, reported the same without amendment as follows:

RECOMMENDING THE RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA-U. S. HIGHWAY No. 6

In the Senate, February 21, 1955.

Whereas Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 extends across the northern part of Pennsylvania from east to west and com-

prises an integral part of a transcontinental highway important to the commercial and economic life of State and nation; and

Whereas, Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 is also a military road being one of two of such vital east-west highways in the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 passes through one of the most scenic areas of our Commonwealth and is the access route for thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the nation and state to enjoy the hunting, fishing, and natural grandeur of the area; and

Whereas, the widening, straightening and complete renovation of said Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 would provide the shortest and most attractive highway from Chicago, Cleveland, Erie, and other large industrial and population centers to the urban industrial centers of the East, and as such is included in the proposed Federal Interstate Highway Program;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to advance plans to make Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 a four lane, toll-free Highway to the end that said highway may form a real part of the vital defense system of trans-continental military highways, and to the additional purpose of further opening a vast area of the potential industrial, and existing recreational resources of Pennsylvania; and

Be It Further Resolved that the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania communicate such plans to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, to the end that the plans may be integrated and the reconstruction and improvement of Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 be commenced with all the celerity consistent with proper highway improvement practices.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be laid on the table.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 18, REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. LANE, from the Committee on Law and Order, to which was referred resolution offered by Mr. DiSilvestro on January 23, 1955, reported the same with amendment as follows:

STATE-AIDED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES TO WITHDRAW FROM AGREEMENTS RESTRICTING THE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISING OF ATHLETIC CONTESTS

In the Senate, January 25, 1955.

A controversy of national importance has developed between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and some of its members in the matter of bringing collegiate sports events to the television public.

The N. C. A. A. through its television committee has decreed that in each football season thirteen inter-collegiate football games commonly referred to as "games of the week" may be telecast. These games are usually between comparatively large universities and colleges from all sections of the country

In many cases, in fact, in most cases the television public has no interest in either the schools or the game itself, but has no freedom of choosing a game to view because no other game may be telecast.

In metropolitan areas many people who because of physical handicaps, age and employment are prevented from attending in person sports events in which their Alma Mater or schools to which they have attachments are engaged, and the only way they have to view these games is through the medium of television.

Viewing sports contests of colleges in which they have an interest would have a salutory affect on the very many persons who are institutionalized as well as the shut-ins and handicapped.

These are the ones who are really penalized by the rulings and arrangements of the N. C. A. A.

Interest in certain sports events in which colleges and universities are engaged should be the result of what the schools have to offer and certain sports events should not be foisted on the television public through arbitrary agreements; therefore be it

Resolved, That each college and university receiving appropriations from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania consider modifying all agreements restricting the telecasting of athletic contests so that the contests may be available for commercial television; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the president of each college and university receiving State appropriations.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will be laid on the table.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nomination, made by His Excellency, the Governor:

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate H. Clay Burkholder, Esq., 504 State Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the County of Lancaster, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hon. Oliver S. Schaeffer, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WADE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, the bill which I am about to introduce to the Senate of Pennsylvania has to do with suspension of operators licenses and so forth, and if enacted into law would substitue a new system for the revocation or suspension of licenses. This bill has been developed by the several automobile clubs of the Commonwealth, and is co-sponsored jointly by Senator Barr, Senator Dent, Senator Scott, and myself.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs, WADE, BARR, DENT and SCOTT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 217, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justice of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated

towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for suspension of operator's licenses and learner's permits by the Secretary of Revenue on a point system based on offenses and violations.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. SCHMIDT and WAGNER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 218, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 2 of the act approved the twentieth day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 733) entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue in school districts of the first class A by imposing a temporary tax upon certain classes of personal property providing for its levy and collection conferring and imposing powers and duties on the county assessing authority board of revision of taxes receiver of school taxes, school treasurer, board of public education in such districts and courts providing for compensation to certain officers and employes and imposing penalties" by providing for the method of valuation of taxable shares of stock in any regulated investment company.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. LANE and MALLERY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated.

Which was committed to the Committee on Insurance.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 18, TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I call from the table Senate Resolution, Serial No. 18, for consideration at this time.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

STATE-AIDED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES TO WITHDRAW FROM AGREEMENTS RESTRICTING THE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISING OF ATHLETIC CONTENSTS

In the Senate, January 25, 1955.

A controversy of national importance has developed between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and some of its members in the matter of bringing collegiate sports events to the television public...

The N. C. A. A. through its television committee has decreed that in each football season thirteen inter-collegiate football games commonly referred to as "games of the week" may be telecast. These games are usually between comparatively large universities and colleges from all sections of the country.

In many cases, in fact, in most cases the television public has no interest in either the schools or the game itself, but has no freedom of choosing a game to view because no other game may be telecast.

In metropolitan areas many people who because of physical handicaps, age and employment are prevented from attending in person sports events in which their Alma Mater or schools to which they have attachments are engaged, and the only way they have to view these games is through the medium of television.

Viewing sports contests of colleges in which they have an interest would have a salutory affect on the very many persons who are institutionalized as well as the shut-ins and handicapped.

These are the ones who are really penalized by the rulings and arrangements of the N. C. A. A.

Interest in certain sports events in which colleges and universities are engaged should be the result of what the schools have to offer and certain sports events should not be foisted on the television public through arbitrary agreements; therefore be it

Resolved, That each college and university receiving appropriations from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania consider modifying all agreements restricting the telecasting of athletic contests so that the contests may be available for commercial television; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the president of each college and university receiving State appropriations.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 18, Adopted

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adopt this resolution.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 27, TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I call from the table Senate Resolution, Serial No. 27, for consideration at this time.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

RECOMMENDING THE RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA-U. S. HIGHWAY No. 6

In the Senate, Femruary 21, 1955.

Whereas Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 extends across the northern part of Pennsylvania from east to west and comprises an integral part of a transcontinental highway important to the commercial and economic life of State and nation; and

Whereas, Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 is also a military road being one of two of such vital east-west highways in the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, Pa U. S. Highway No. 6 passes through one of the most scenic areas of our Commonwealth and is the access route for thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the nation and state to enjoy the hunting, fishing, and natural grandeur of the area; and

Whereas, the widening, straightening and complete renovation of said Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 would provide the shortest and most attractive highway from Chicago, Cleveland, Erie and other large industrial and population centers to the urban industrial centers of the East, and as such is included in the proposed Federal Interstate Highway Program;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to advance plans to make Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 a four lane, toll-free Highway to the end that said highway may form a real part of the vital defense system of trans-continental military highways, and to the addi-

tional purpose of further opening a vast area of the potential industrial, and existing recreational resources of Pennsylvania; and

Be It Further Resolved that the Secretaryof Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania communicate such plans to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, to the end that the plans may be integrated and the reconstruction and improvement of Pa. U. S. Highway No. 6 be commenced with all the celerity consistent with proper highway improvement practices.

SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 27, ADOPTED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move the adoption of Senate Resolution, Serial No. 27.

Mr. FLEMING. I second the motion, Mr. President.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED PURSUANT TO SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 111

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, wishes to announce the appointment of the following committee, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 111: Senator Pechan, Senator Fleming, Senator Scott and Senator Derk.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATION

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nomination reported at today's Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. KOPRIVER, JR.,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nomination reported at today's Session.

Which was agreed to.

The Clerk read the nomination as follows:

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate H. Clay Burkholder, Esp., 504 State Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the County of Lancaster, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hon. Oliver S. Schaeffer, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. KOPRIVER, JR.,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nomination.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48.

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accoringly.

NOMINATIONS TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I call from the table certain nominations for Commissioners of Deeds, for the purpose of consideration at this time.

The nominations were read as follows:

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Willis F. Houghtling, 336 Wardman Road, Kenmore 23, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from March 29, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 1, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Kenneth W. Chretien, River Park Apartments—10B, White Plains, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

GEORGE M. LEADER

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate August M. Asseier, 88-44 163d Street, Jamaica, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from March 3, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48.

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BIRTHDAY FELICITATIONS EXTENDED TO SENATOR JOHN H. DENT AND CHARLES L. LATHERO

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, I am sure that you, as Presiding Officer of this body, as well as all of we Members here, regret that our Calendar is not sufficiently advanced so that we could be sitting here Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. I say this because, Mr. President, on Thursday of this week two eminent Members, one, the Minority Leader of the Senate, and the other, our esteemed Charles L. Lathero, the Senate Librarian will celebrate their birthdays.

Mr. President, I am sure that we all want to wish them luck and further express our regrets that our Calendar is not sufficiently advanced for us to sit here on March 10.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I want to thank the gentleman from Philadelphia, on behalf of Mr. Lathero and myself, for the well wishes that he has just placed at our disposal. I assure the Members of the Senate that I have enjoyed the thirty-seven years of life that I have lived upon this earth, having spent two-thirds of it here with my illustrious colleagues.

BIRTHDAY FELICITATIONS EXTENDED TO SENATOR ROBERT D. FLEMING

Mr. KROPRIVER, JR. Mr. President, I cannot help but be reminded, since the Senate does not work four days and we cannot give our personal best wishes to Senator Dent and our Senate Librarian, Charles Lathero, on their birthday, that Senator Fleming's birthday is today. He is just thirty-six.

The PRESIDENT. I did not realize there were so many young men in the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I certainly want to thank Senator Kopriver, and the Members of this body, on congratulating me on my thirty-sixth birthday. The Chair realizes that there should be quite a few years added to that, but I have enjoyed my associations here in Harrisburg and thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, my birthday will be on June 4th. I will be seventy-nine years old, and I do not think we will be in Session at that time. I would like to call it to your attention now.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WOLFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection. The Chair hears none.

Mr. WOLFE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 220, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1949 (P. L. 1803), entitled "An act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth and seventh class," increasing the compensation of aduitors.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 64, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 1206) entitled "An Act concerning townships of the first class amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" changing provisions relating to collection o lighting assessments

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The second paragraph clause xiii section 150 act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty one (P. L. 1206) known as "The First Class Township Code" reenacted amended and revised May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 1955) is amended to read

Section 1502 The corporate power of a township of the first class shall be vested in the board of township commissioners The board shall have power

* * *

xiii Lighting Assessments * * *

The township commissioners shall annually assess o cause to be assessed the cost and expense of the maintenance of said lights by an equal assessment on all property benefited by such lighting in proportion to the number of feet the same fronts on the street or highway or portion thereof to be lighted The township commissioners may provide for an equitable reduction from the frontage of lots at intersections or where from the peculia or pointed shape of lots an assessment of the ful frontage would be enequitable No such assessment shal be made against any farm land but vacant lots betwee built-up sections whether tilled or untilled shall not b deemed to be farm lands Provided however That th assessment per front foot against vacant lots shall be onl twenty-five per centum (25%) of the assessment per foo front against property with improvements thereon Al such assessments for street lighting shall be filed wit the township treasurer who shall give thirty days' writte or printed notice that the assessments are due and payabl stating the due date to each party assessed either b service on the owner of the property or by mailing suc notice to the owner at his last known post office addres The township treasurer shall be entitled to the sam

commission for the collection of such assessments as he s entitled to by law for the collection of the township ax If the assessments or any of them remain unpaid at the expiration of a period not exceeding ninety days he exact time to be fixed by the township commissioners] n the first Monday of May of the succeeding year they shall be placed in the hands of the township solicitor for collection The solicitor shall collect the same together with five per centum (5%) as attorney's commission and nterest from the date such assessments were due by a nunicipal claim filed against the property of the delinquent owner in like manner as municipal claims are by aw filed and collected Where an owner has two or more ots against which there is an assessment for the same ear all such lots shall be embraced in one claim All assessments when collected shall be paid over to the ownship treasurer who shall receive and shall keep all uch assessments collected for lighting the streets and ighways in a separate account and pay out the same nly upon orders signed by the president or vice president of the township commissioners attested by the ecretary or assistant secretary The treasurer shall make report to the auditor or controller of the township annually

* * *

Section 2 This act shall take effect in ten days

And said bill having been read at length the third ime and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48.

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 108, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) known as "The Penal Code" is amended by adding after section 699.7 a new section to read

Section 699.8 Refrigerators and Iceboxes Whoever discards or abandons in any place accessible to children any refrigerator or icebox having a capacity of one and one-half cubic feet or more with an attached lid or door or being the owner lessee or manager of any place accessible to children knowingly permits an abandoned or discarded refrigerator icebox or chest to remain there with an attached lid or door is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars ($50) or undergo imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or both A violation of this act shall not in itself render a person guilty of manslaughter battery or other crime against a person who may suffer death or injury from entrapment in an icebox or refrigerator

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48.

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 110, as follows:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937, (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs towns and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" extending the act to include cities of the second class cities of the second class A and cities of the third class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1. The title and section 1 act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487) known as "The Permanent Registration Act for Boroughs Towns and Townships" are reenacted and amended to read

An Act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries pre-

scribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefore and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors and imposing penalties

Short Title Citation

Section 1. Be it enacted &c That this act shall be known and may be cited as "The Permanent Registration Act for Cities of the Second Class Cities of the Second Class A Cities of the Third Class Boroughs Towns and Townships"

Section 2. Section 2 of the act amended August 1, 1941 (P. L. 664) temporarily amended in part March 2, 1945 (P. L. 25) and amended in part May 15, 1945 (P. L. 463) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 2. Definitions (a) The word "Commission" shall mean any registration commission having jurisdiction in cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships

(b) "Commissioner" shall mean a county commissioner acting as a member of the registration commission

(c) "Oath" shall include affirmation and "Swear" shall include affirm

(d) "Election" shall mean any general special municipal or primary election unless otherwise specified

(e) "General election" shall mean the election which the Constitution of this Commonwealth requires to be held in even-numbered years

(f) "Municipal election" shall mean the election which the Constitution of this Commonwealth requires to be held in oddnumbered years

(g) "Primary election" shall mean any election for the nomination of candidates

(h) "November election" shall mean either the general or the munuicipal election or both according to the context

(i) "Party" shall mean any party or political body one of whose candidates at the general election next preceding the primary polled in each of at least ten counties of the State not less than two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in each of said counties for any elected candidate and polled a total vote in the State equal to at least two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any elected candidate or any party or political body one of whose candidates at either the general or municipal election preceding the primary polled at least five per centum of the largest entire vote cast for any elected candidate in any county containing therein any city of the second class city of the second class A cities of the third class borough town or township

(j) "Political body" shall mean any political body not recognized as a political party which has filed proper nomination papers as required by law

(k) "Qualified elector" shall mean any person who shall possess all of the qualifications for voting now or hereafter prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth or who being otherwise qualified by continued residence in his election district shall obtain such qualifications before the next ensuing election except that this term shall not include qualified electors in actual military service as hereinafter defined

(l) "Register" shall mean the cards containing or to contain all or any part of the registry list of qualified electors prepared or to be prepared by the registration commissions as hereinafter provided

(m) "County" shall mean any county of this Commonmonwealth

(n) "Public office" shall mean and include any National State judicial county city borough town township school district poor district ward or election office or employment requiring any person elected or appointed thereto to render any public service for a fixed fee or compensation except the office of notary public or commissioner of deeds

(o) Wherever a term in the masculine form is used in this act it shall refer alike to men and women

(p) "District" shall mean any election district or precinct of a city of the second class city of the second class A cities of the third class borough town or township

(q) All references to police officers clerks secretaries courts judges prothonotaries county treasurers county controllers county commissioners sheriffs peace officers registrars of vital statistics boards of school districts and other officials of counties cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships and school districts where not otherwise specified shall refer only to those of any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township or to those of any county within which such city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township is located or to any school district containing contained in or coextensive with any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township

(r) "County election board" or "county board" shall mean the county board of elections of any county as now or hereafter provided for by the election laws of this Commonwealth

(s) In determining or reckoning any period of time mentioned in this act the day upon which the act is done paper filed or notice given shall be excluded from and the date of the primary election hearing or other subsequent event as the case may be shall be included in the calculation or reckoning Provided however That if the last day upon which any act may be done paper filed or noitce given shall fall on a Sunday or a legal holiday the next following ordinary business day shall be considered as the last day for said purpose

(t) "Persons in military service" shall mean qualified electors of this Commonwealth who are or may be by enlistment enrollment or draft in actual military or naval service of the United States or any branch or unit thereof or in the military service of the Commonwealth

(u) "Calendar year" shall mean the period commencing the first day of January and ending the thirty-first day of December next following

Section 3 Section 3 of the act is reenacted and amended to read

Section 3 County Commissioners to Act as Registration Commission for Cities of the Second Class Cities of the Second Class A Cities of the Third Class Boroughs Towns and Townships (a) The county commissioners of each county containing one or more cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns or townships shall act as a registration commission in and for such county which commission shall have jurisdiction over the registration of electors in the cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships of such county under the provisions of this act

(b) The commissioners shall receive no compensation in addition to their compensation as county commissioners

(c) All actions of a commission shall be decided by a majority vote of all members except as may be otherwise provided herein

(d) Each commission shall keep a record in permanent form of its proceedings

Section 4 Section 4 of the act subsection (e) added August 1 1941 (P L 654) is reenacted to read

Section 4 Powers of Commission Regulations Enforcement Correction of Errors or Irregularities Cancellation of Registration Powers of Commissioners

(a) The commission may make regulations not inconsistent with this act or the laws of this Commonwealth (1) to govern the public sessions of such commission and (2) for the performance of the duties imposed by this act

and may enforce such regulations and all its orders and subpoenas to witness as herein provided and if necessary shall have the assistance of the court of common pleas of the county and of all public officers subservient thereto in enforcing the same which assistance said officers as well as the judges of said court shall render when requested to do so subject however to the right of certain persons to appeal from the orders of the commission as herein provided

(b) The commission shall have power to correct any error or any irregularity in registration and to cancel the registration of any person whom it may find to be improperly registered subject only to the provisions of this act and provided that notice in writing shall be given to or left at the address of each person whose registration is cancelled

(c) The commission and any commissioner shall have power on its or his own motion (1) to summon and interrogate any person concerning the registration of electors or any matter related thereto (2) to investigate any irregularities in registration (3) to summon and examine witnesses (4) to require the production of any relevant books and papers

(d) Each commissioner shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations Each person testifying before a commission or commissioner shall be first duly sworn or affirmed

(e) The commission shall have power to correct its records without requiring any action of the registered elector (1) where the mailing address of the registered elector has been changed by the renaming of a street the renumbering of a house or the changing of a post office (2) where the election district of the registered elector has been changed through a change in the boundaries of any election district Notice of such action shall be mailed promptly to any registered elector whose registration has been so corrected

Section 5 Section 5 of the act amended in part August 1 1941 (P L 654) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 5 Employes Registrars Inspectors of Registration Duties Appointment Incompatible Offices

(a) The commission shall have power to appoint such assistants and employes as from time to time it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and may at any time remove the same The number and compensation of all such assistants and employes shall be fixed by the salary board of the county The commission may appoint employes of the county to act for the registration commission without any additional compensation as such

(b) The employes to be appointed by the commission shall include (1) Registrars or clerks who shall be empowered to register the qualified electors of such cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships and in so doing to administer oaths and affirmations and (2) inspectors of registration who shall have and may exercise the powers conferred upon them by this act

(c) Registrars and inspectors of registration shall be qualified electors of the county No person who holds or is a candidate for public or party office shall be appointed to or hold any office or employment under any commission except as otherwise provided by this act Registrars and inspectors of registration shall receive such compensation either on a per diem basis for time actually employed or on the basis of work actually done by them as shall be fixed by the salary board of the county

(d) No registrar or inspector of registration shall exercise any power of his office until he shall have taken an oath of office which the commission shall prescribe and shall have received from the commission a certificate of appointment setting forth his name and address the date of his appointment and the length of time for which he shall have been appointed

(e) Each commission shall appoint a chief clerk who may be the chief clerk of the county commissioners and who shall have authority to administer oaths and to sign vouchers

(f) Any inspector of registration when directed by the commission shall (1) investigate all questions relating to the registration of electors in cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships and for that purpose shall have power to enter and inspect any house dwelling building inn lodging-house or hotel within any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township and to interrogate any inmate householder lodger lessee keeper caretaker owner proprietor or agent thereof or therein regarding any person or persons residing or claiming to reside thereat or therein without being required to show any warrant for so doing except his certificate of appointment and the commission shall have power to utilize any information so obtained to secure the correction of its records in accordance with the provisions of this act

(2) Inspect in like manner and copy any register of lodgers in any lodging-house inn or hotel relating to or affecting the right of any person to vote or to be registered in any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township

(3) Arrest any person without warrant except any herein privileged from such arrest who in the presence of the inspector of registration violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of this act when such violation is punishable as a crime.

(4) Call on any police or peace officer of such city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township to assist the inspector of registration in the maintenance of peace at any place of registration or in making any arrest

Section 6 Sections 6 to 15 inclusive of the act are reenacted and amended to read

Section 6 Counsel The county solicitor shall be counsel for the commission and shall receive no compensation in addition to his compensation as county solicitor Such counsel shall advise the commission from time to time regarding its powers and duties and the rights of electors and concerning the best methods of legal procedure for carrying out the various provisions of this act and shall appear for and represent the commission on all appeals taken from its decisions or orders to a court of common pleas as herein provided

Section 7 Appropriations by County Commissioners Unexpended Balances of Appropriations Heretofore Made Additional Appropriations

(a) The county commissioners shall appropriate annually and from time to time the funds that shall be necessary for the maintenance and operation of the commission and the carrying out of the provisions of this act therein including the payment of the compensation of a sufficient number of registrars inspectors of registration and other assistants and employes and the fees of witnesses as herein provided and likewise for preparing in accordance with the direction of the commission securing and distributing or receiving and preserving all street lists registration cards affidavits vouchers notices account books stationery and other supplies which the commission shall consider necessary for the purposes of this act and for all other necessary expenses

(b) The county commissioners shall provide the commission with suitable and adequate offices properly furnished for keeping its records holding its public sessions and otherwise performing its duties

(c) Any unexpended balances of any appropriations heretofore made by the county commissioners for the purpose of carrying out any provision of [any existing registration act or the amendments thereto] the act to which this is an amendment shall be transferred to and made available for the commission hereby created or constituted for the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this act immediately after the effective date of this act All moneys required in addition to any original appropriation in the current year or any other year shall be appropriated from time to time as soon as it shall appear what extra sums are needed

Section 8 Acts of Employes Any insertion or removal of names or other information in registers or the amending of any records done by any employe of the commission by order of the commission shall be construed to

have been done by the commission itself which shall likewise be responsible for the correction of any errors in the doing thereof

Section 9 Commissioners and Chief Clerks May Act as Registrars and Inspectors A commissioner or the chief clerk may act at any time as registrar or inspector of registration and when so acting shall have and may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties and obligations conferred by or in accordance with law upon registrars and inspectors of registration respectively

Section 10 Immunity from Arrest Commissioners registrars and inspectors of registration shall be privileged from arrest while performing their duties as such except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for felony for wanton breach of the peace or for a criminal violation of this act

Section 11 Acts to Be Done on Legal Holidays and Sundays No part of any day fixed for the performance of any duties by any person or official under this act shall be deemed a Sunday or a legal holiday so as to affect the legality of any work done for the purpose of carrying out the provisions hereof or the right of any person to any compensation herein provided for rendering any service required hereby or so as to relieve any person from doing on such day whatever is necessary for such purposes and such services are hereby declared to be necessary public services

Section 12 Records and Documents to Be Open to Public Inspection The records of such commission and all district registers street lists voting check lists voter's certificates affidavits petitions appeals witness lists accounts contracts reports and other documents in its custody except the general registers shall be open to public inspection except as herein provided and may be inspected and copied by any qualified elector of any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township during ordinary business hours at any time when they are not necessarily being used by the commission or its employes having duties to perform in reference thereto Such public inspection thereof shall only be in the presence of a commissioner or authorized employe of a commission and shall be subject to proper regulation for safekeeping of the records and documents and subject to the further provisions of this act

Section 13 Watchers at Places of Registration Privileges (a) Any party or political body which now is or hereafter may be entitled to have watchers at any election as well as any organized body of citizens having as its purpose or among its purposes the investigation and prosecution of election frauds may recommend not more than three qualified electors of the county to act as watchers without expense to the county at any place of registration during the time when it shall remain open for the registration of electors The commission shall appoint all such persons as watchers and shall provide them with proper certificates stating their names and the party or policy or citizens' organization which they represent respectively unless any be shown to have previously been convicted of any crime

(b) Any watcher shall be entitled to remain at any place of registration during the time when it shall remain open for the registration of electors and to keep a list or other memorandum of or concerning the persons applying for registration and to interrogate or challenge any person regarding his right to be registered and to inspect any papers produced by such person The registrars commission and commissioners shall give every watcher ample opportunity and afford him every convenience for the discharge of his duties Provided That a registrar commission or commissioner may at any time require any watcher to show his certificate of appointment And provided That not more than one watcher for any party or political body or citizens' organization represented shall be allowed in a place of registration at any one time

Section 14 Watchers or Attorneys at Sessions of Commision Any party or political body or body of citizens which now is or hereafter may be entitled to have watchers at any place of registration or at any election shall also be entitled to appoint any watchers who are qualified elector of any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township or attorneys to represent such party or political body or body of citizens at any public session or sessions of the commission Such watchers or attorneys may exercise the same rights as watchers at places of registration but the number who may be present at any one time may be limited by the commission to not more than three for any party or political body

Section 15 Candidates May Be Present at Proceedings Every candidate for nomination or election to any office shall be entitled to be present in person or by attorney in fact duly authorized and to participate in any proceeding before any commission whenever any matters which may affect his candidacy are being heard

Section 7 Section 16 of the act amended in part June 30 1951 (P. L. 968) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 16 Days and Hours of Registration Places of Registration Use of Polling Places Payment of Rentals Use of School Buildings Public Notice

(a) From and after the first day of May one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven each commission or any commissioner or a registrar or clerk appointed by the commission shall during ordinary business hours and during such additional hours as the commission shall frome time to time prescribe on each day except Sunday holidays the day of each election and each primary the fifty days next preceding each general [election and each primary thirty-five (35) days next preceding each] municipal and primary election and the thirty days next following each election and the five days next following each primary at the office of the commission and at such additional places in the cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships as the commission may from time to time designate in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) herein receive personal applications from persons who claim that they are entitled to be registered as electors of any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township and who appear for registration

(b) The commission by its own action may or upon the signed petition of at least one hundred qualified electors of any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township requesting the same shall cause at least two registrars to sit not later than fifty days prior to [the primary or general election and thirty-five (35) days prior to] each primary general or municipal election for the purpose of receiving personal applications for registrations applications for change of party enrollment and removal notices from electors of said city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township at a suitable and conveniently located place in said city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township for at least one and not more than three days continuously between such practicable and reasonable hours not less than six (6) hours each day as the commission hall prescribe or if the commission fails to do so prescribe between the hours of 10 A M and 3 P M and between the hours of 7 P M and 10 P M such petitions to be affected shall be filed with the commission at least sixty-five days prior to any primary municipal or general election [and at least fifty (50) days prior to each municipal election] Immediately upon such motion of the commission or immediately upon the receipt of any such petition the commission shall notify in writing the county chairman of the political parties enrolling the largest and second largest number of voters within the county at the preceding November election of the filing of said petition and of the number of registrars the commission will appoint to serve in said cities of the second class cities of the second class A city of the third class boroughs towns and townships Not later than the third day after receipt of said notice said chairman shall submit to the commission a list of qualified electors of the county to serve as registrars for said days Of the registrars appointed by the commission for such regis-

tration days an equal number shall be appointed from the names on each of the lists so submitted Provided however That if either or both of said chairmen shall fail to submit such list within the time herein provided the commission shall appoint an equal number of persons from the list actually submitted and an equal number of any qualified electors of the county or shall appoint as all of such registrars any qualified electors of the county as the case may be

(c) The county election board shall cause any polling place to be open in proper order for use as a place of registration on each day when such polling place may be desired by the registration commisison or required by the provisions of this act for use as a place of registration and the county commissioners shall provide for the payment of all rentals for such polling places upon proper vouchers by the treasurer of the county

(d) The board of public education or school directors of each school district shall furnish suitable space in any public school building under its jurisdiction or control and shall cause the room or space to be open and in proper order for use as a place of registration on each day when such room or space may be desired by the registration commission for use as a place of registration in accordance with the provisions of this act Provided That such use shall not interefere with instruction for the conduct of which such board of public education or school directors shall be responsible

(e) The proper city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town and township authorities shall furnish suitable space in any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township hall or other municipal building under their jurisdiction or control and shall cause the room or space to be open and in proper order for use as a place of registration on each day when such room or space may be desired by the commisison for use as a place of registration Provided That such use shall not interefere with the use for which such room or space is primarily designed

(f) The commission shall publicly announce the address of each place of registration other than the office of the commission and the days and hours when the place shall be open for the registration of electors by posting a notice thereof at its office and at least ten placards or notices thereof in conspicuous places throughout said city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township at least three days prior to the date when the place shall be so open and shall also give notice of such time and place of registration by publication at least once in one newspaper of general circulation published in the county at least three days prior to the date when the place shall be so open and by such other newspaper publication as it deems desirable

Section 8 Section 17 of the act amended in part August 1 1941 (P. L. 664) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 17 Registration Cards Preparation and Distribution

(a) For the purpose of registering the qualified electors of each city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township the commission shall prepare registration cards serially numbered in duplicate and containing spaces for entering the information required by section eighteen and section eighteen and one-tenth of this act and either the following affidavit or the affidavit prescribed in section eighteen and one-tenth as the case may be

Registration Affidavit

State of Pennsylvania }
} ss
County of }

I hereby swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States that on the day of the next election I shall be at least twenty-one years of age and shall have resided in the State of Pennsylvania for one year (or having previously been a qualified elector or a native born citizen of the State and having removed and returned then six months) next preceding said election and in the election district two months that I am legally qualified to vote that I have read (or have had read to me) the foregoing statements made in connection with my registration and that they are true and correct

Subscribed and sworn to before me this .....
day of ..... 19.....

.....
Signature of Voter

.....
Signature of Registrar

(b) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prescribe the form of such registration cards

(c) Each card shall be printed on stock of good quality shall be of suitable uniform size and shall be filled out in duplicate for each applicant for registration The commision shall provide suitable binders for filing and indexing the registration cards which binders can be locked The keys of all such binders shall at all times be retained by the commission

(d) The commission shall keep a record of the serial numbers of the registration cards issued from time to time to each registrar

(e) Before ten o'clock antemeridian on the day following the last day for registration before an election or primary and at such other times as the commission may prescribe each registrar shall return to the commisison at its office all registration cards used or unused in his possession and shall account fully in writing for each missing card

(f) Unused registration cards may be reissued by the commisison but the commission shall preserve all other papers records and memoranda as a part of its record

Section 9 Section 18 of the act amended in part May 27 1943 (P. L. 699) and June 28 1947 (P. L. 1027) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 18 Manner of Registration

(a) Every person claiming the right to be registered as an elector must appear in person before the commission a commissioner a registrar or a clerk at the office of the commission or at such other place as the commission shall have designated and answer the questions required to be asked in accordance with this act

(b) He shall first be sworn or affirmed to the truth of the statements which he is about to make and informed that any wilful false statement will constiute perjury and will be punishable as such He then shall be asked to state the facts required herein and his answers together with other information herein required shall be recorded in the presence by the registrar commissioner or clerk in permanent writing or typewriting in duplicate in the proper spaces on the registration cards as follows

(c) (1) The surname of the applicant (2) his Christian name or names (3) his occupation (4) the street or road and number if any of his residence (5) if his residence is a portion only of the house the location or number of the room or rooms apartment flat or floor which he occupies (6) the date his residence in the district began (7) his residence address when he last registered and the year of such registration (8) the sex of the applicant (9) the color of the applicant (10) the state or territory of the United States or foreign country where he was born (11) the date when place where and the court by which naturalized and number of the naturalization certificate (12) if not naturalized personally the name of father mother or husband through whom naturalized (13) whether he is unable by reason of illiteracy to read the names on the ballot or on the voting machine labels (14) whether he has a physical disability which will render him unable to see or mark the ballot or operate the voting machine or to enter the voting compartment or voting machine booth without assistance and if so his declaration of the fact and his statement of the exact nature of such disability (15) the designation of the political party of the elector for the purpose of voting at primaries (16) the affidavit of registration which shall be signed by the elector attested by the signature of the registrar or clerk

and dated by him (17) his height in feet and inches (18) the color of his hair (19) the color of his eyes (20) the date of his birth Each registration card shall also have a sufficient number of spaces thereon for the insertion of (21) the city of the second class the city of the second class A the city of the third class the borough town township ward and election district if any in which the elector resides and to which he may from time to time remove together with his street address in each city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough township and the other data required to be given upon such removal (22) the date of each election and primary at which the elector votes the number and letter if any of the stub of the ballot issued to him or his number in the order of admission to the voting machines and (23) the signature or initials of the election officer who enters the record of voting on the card

(d) The applicant shall subscribe by oath or affirmation to the registration affidavit on both copies of the registration card This card will hereafter be referred to in this act as the registration card or registration affidavit When filed alphabetically for the county the registration cards will be known as the General Registers when filed by election districts as the District Registers

(e) If the applicant shall allege inability to sign his name the registrar or clerk shall require him to present the affidavits subscribed in person before a registrar commissioner or clerk of two electors who are personally acquainted with the applicant and who know his qualifications as an elector Each of said two electors shall state in his affidavit the applicant's residence his own residence his knowledge of the statements made by the applicant under oath or affirmation in applying for registration and his belief that they are true Upon the filing thereof the applicant shall be permitted to subscribe to his oath or affirmation by making his mark except that if the applicant's inability to sign his name is not due to some apparent physical infirmity he shall first also be required to make and file with the registrar or clerk an affidavit of his inability to sign his name Every affidavit required because of an applicants' inability to sign his name shall be filed with the duplicate registration affidavit of the person whose registration it affects and shall be returned therewith to the office of the registration commission

(f) When the registration of an elector has been completed the registrar commissioner or clerk shall deliver to the registered elector a written or printed statement signed by such registrar commissioner or clerk setting forth the name and address of the elector giving the name of the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township and his ward and district if any the fact of registration designation of party enrollment the date thereof the serial number of his registration card and space wherein the elector shall affix his signature or mark

(g) Any person employed in the service of this Commonwealth or in the service of the Federal Government and required thereby to be absent from any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township wherein he resided when entering such employment his wife or her husband shall be registered as of the district wherein he or she shall have resided immediately prior to entering such service and be enrolled as a member of the political party he or she designates without declaring a residence by street and number All persons employed by this commonwealth who register in this manner shall produce a certificate from the head of the department board commission or office under the seal of his office setting forth that said person or the husband or wife of said person is actually employed in the service of this Commonwealth and also setting forth the nature of such employment and the time when such person first entered such employment

All persons employed by the Federal Government who register in this manner shall produce a certificate from the head of the proper department or chief of the proper division or bureau under the seal of his office setting forth that said person or the husband or wife of said person is actually employed in the service of the United States and also setting forth the nature of such employment and the time when such person first entered such employment

The commission shall retain such certificates and shall cause to be noted on the registration card of each person so registered the fact that such person is an employe of this Commonwealth or of the Federal Government as the case may be

At least once every two years the commission shall verify the employment of all persons thus registered at either the office of the proper department board commision or office of the State Government or at the office of the department division or bureau of the Federal Government in whose employ such person is alleged to be If any such person is found to be no longer an employe of this Commonwealth or of the Federal Government his registration card shall be removed from the district register until such times as said person appears at the office of the commission and declares the street or road and number if any of his residence in the city of the second class borough town or township

Section 10 Section 18.1 of the act added August 1 1941 (P. L. 664) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 18.1 Manner of Registration by Persons in Military Service A person in military service may in addition to any other method herein provided also be registered in the following manner

(a) He may make application to the commission for a registration card

(b) The registration card shall require the statement of and shall provide sufficient space for the following information (1) The surname of the applicant (2) His Christian name or names (3) His occupation if any on the date of entering military service (4) The street or road and number if any of his residence on the date of entering military service (5) If his residence was a portion only of a house the location or number of the room or rooms apartment flat or floor which he occupied (6) The date his residence began at the place at which he resided on the date of entering military service (7) His residence address when he last registered and the year of such registration (8) The sex of the applicant (9) The color of the applicant (10) The state or territory of the United States or the foreign country where he was born (11) The date when place where and the court by which naturalized and the number of the naturalization certificate (12) If not naturalized personally the name of father mother or husband through whom naturalized (13) Whether he is unable by reason of illiteracy to read the names on the ballot or voting machine labels (14) Whether he has a physical disability which will render him unable to see or mark the ballot or operate the voting machine or to enter the voting compartment or voting machine booth without assistance and if so his declaration of that fact and his statement of the exact nature of such disability (15) The designation of the political party of the elector for the purpose of voting at primaries (16) The affidavit of registration as hereinafter prescribed which shall be signed by the elector attested by the signature of the superior officer of the applicant or the judge of any court of record of the United States or of any state or territory thereof and dated by such superior officer or judge (17) The height of the applicant in feet and inches (18) The color of his hair (19) The color of his eyes (20) The date of his birth Each registration card for registration by persons in military service shall also have a sufficient number of spaces thereon for the insertion by the commission but not by the applicant of the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town township ward and election district if any in which the applicant resided on the date of entering military service and to which he may from time to time remove after leaving military service together with his street address in each city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township and the other data required to be given upon such removal (21) The date of each election and primary at which the applicant votes after registration the number and letter if any of the stub of the ballot issued to him or his number in

the order of admission to the voting machines and (22) The signature or initials of the election officer who enters the record of voting on the card

(c) In addition the foregoing registration card shall contain the following affidavit

Registration Affidavit

I hereby swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States that on the day of the next election I shall be at least twenty-one years of age and shall have resided in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for one year (or having previously been a qualified elector or a native born citizen of the Commonwealth and having removed and returned then six months) and in the election district two months that I am now in actual military service under a requisition of the President of the United States or by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the military naval or air unit in which I am enrolled or commissioned is .....with the rank of .....now located at ..... that I am legally qualified to vote that I have read (or have had read to me) the foregoing statements made in connection with my registration and that they are true and correct

.....

Signature of applicant for registration

Sworn to and subscribed before me this .....day of ..... 19....

.....

Signature of superior officer or judge of any court of record of the United States or any state or territory thereof and statement of official position

(d) Upon written application by any person in military service to the registration commission having jurisdiction in the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township in which the applicant last resided on the date of entering military service a registration card in the form herein prescribed in duplicate shall be mailed postage prepaid to the applicant at the address given in such application Such person shall thereupon supply the information required on the registration card in duplicate and shall take the affidavit thereto in duplicate in the presence of his superior officer or of any judge of a court of record of the United States or any state or territory thereof and shall mail the same in duplicate postage prepaid to the registration commission from which it was procured

(e) Registration in this manner by persons in military service may be made at any time Provided however That if any registration card is received by any registration commission from any person in military service at any time when registration by personal appearance in the manner provided in section eighteen of this act could not be made under the provisions of section sixteen of this act such application shall be retained by the commission until the beginning of the next period during which such registration by personal appearance could be made and at such time the applicant if otherwise entitled shall be duly registered

(f) The status of any person in military service with respect to residence shall remain the same as it was when such person entered military service Provided however That if at the time of entering military service any person shall not have resided in Pennsylvania or in a particular election district thereof for a sufficient time to have been entitled to be registered but by continued residence would have become so entitled he shall be entitled to be registered at such time as he would have been so entitled had he not entered military service and had continued to reside where he then resided

(g) Registration cards returned by persons in military service to any registration commission shall be examined by a member of the commission or any clerk or register at a time and place when personal registrations are being received and such member of the commission clerk or registrar shall announce in the hearing of all present the name of the person in military service who has thus offered to register and the address of his residence on the date of entering military service The right of such person in military service to be registered shall not be subject to challenge for any reason other than failure to have mailed the commission a properly completed registration card If the commission finds the registration card not properly completed it shall reject it in the manner hereinafter provided

Section 11 Sections 19 and 20 of the act are reenacted and amended to read

Section 19 Who May Register Who May Vote Electors Need Register Only Once Exception Every person living a city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township who shall possess all the qualifications of an elector as provided in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth or who by continued residence in his election district will have obtained such qualifications before the next ensuing elections shall be entitled to be registered as herein provided From and after the first day of [September] June one thousand nine hundred [thirty-seven] fifty-five no person shall be permitted to vote at any election or primary held in any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township unless he shall have been so registered except by order of a court of common pleas as hereinafter provided and no elector so registered shall be required to register again for any election or primary while he continues to reside at the same address unless his registration is cancelled by reason of his failure to vote during a period of two years as hereinafter provided

Section 20 Applicants to Register May Be Challenged Procedure Challenge Affidavit (a) Any person claiming the right to register may be challenged by a registrar or by any commissioner or by any clerk or by a qualified elector of the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township Any person so challenged shall answer the questions of the challenge affidavit as herein specified and after his answers have been recorded he shall subscribe to them by his signature or mark and swear to their truth

(b) The affidavits of all persons so registered shall be filed with the duplicate registration affidavits and shall be returned with them to the office of the registration commission

(c) The challenge affidavit shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and shall contain spaces for the following information (1) Serial number (2) place and date of execution (3) full name of challenged applicant (4) whether he is married or single (5) if married where his family resides (6) if single where his parents reside (7) where applicant actually resided immediately before he took up his present residence (8) his residence for the four months immediately preceding date of execution (9) the name of his present employer (10) the city town borough and street and number of his place of business (11) the name of his last employer and the year in which he left his employ (12) the city town borough and street and number of said last employer's place of business (13) sex of the applicant (14) his color (15) the date of his birth and (16) such distinguishing marks peculiarities and further information for identification as the commission shall prescribe

(d) The challenged applicant shall produce at least one qualified elector of the election district as a witness who shall make affidavit of his residence in the election district If such challenged applicant shall establish his right to be registered as required by this act he shall be permitted to be registered

(e) Any person making application to be enrolled as a member of a political party for the purpose of voting at primaries may be challenged by any qualified elector of the county Any person so challenged shall be enrolled as a member of such party if he shall make and subscribe to an affidavit that at the last election at which he voted he voted for a majority of the candidates of such party all of the candidates of a party for presidential elector being counted as two candidates but if he is unable or

unwilling to make such affidavit he shall be denied enrollment as a member of such party but he shall not be deemed to be guilty of any violation or attempted violation of any law by reason thereof

Section 12 Section 21 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 21 Naturalized Applicants Applicants Whose Fathers Mothers or Husbands Were Naturalized All persons claiming the right to vote by reason of naturalization shall produce the proper naturalization papers or a certificate under the seal of the court in which his naturalization was effected before they shall be registered Provided That any person claiming citizenship by reason of the naturalization of his father or mother during his minority may be registered either by the production of his father's or mother's original papers or a certified copy thereof or certificate of the court or by making affidavit as to the court in which and time when his father or mother was naturalized and that he the applicant was then less than twenty-one years of age and that he is unable to produce his father's or mother's papers or a certified copy thereof or certificate And provided further That any woman claiming citizenship by reason of her marriage prior to September twenty-second one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two may be registered either (a) by the production of her husband's original naturalization papers or a certified copy thereof or certificate of the court in which the naturalization was effected or by making affidavit that her husband was naturalized prior to their marriage stating therein the time when and the court in which such naturalization took place and that she the applicant is unable to produce his original naturalization papers or a certified copy thereof or certificate or (b) by the production of evidence that her husband was a native born citizen of the United States Each such affidavit shall be filed with the registration affidavit of the person whose registration it affects and shall be returned therewith to the office of the registration commission

Section 13 Section 22 of the act amended August 1 1941 (P L 644) is reenacted to read

Section 22 Incomplete or Rejected Application to Be Recorded The registrar commissioner or clerk shall record on registration cards the surname Christian name or names and street and number of residence of each person who applies for registration whether or not the application is accepted Whenever the applicant is rejected after a portion of the record has been filled in the registration card or cards shall be marked "Applicant Rejected" and the registrar commissioner or clerk shall note thereon the reason for the rejection and shall sign his name thereto The registrar commissioner or clerk shall forthwith personally notify the applicant if his application for registration is rejected Provided however That if the registration card was received by mail from a person in military service notice of rejection shall be by mail All such cards shall be returned to the commission and shall be preserved for a period of two years

Section 14 Section 23 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 23 Appeal of Rejected Applicant Any person whose application to be registered has been denied by a registrar commissioner or clerk may file a petition with the commission not later than the fifteenth day prior to an election or primary setting forth the ground of his complaint under oath and praying to be registered the commission shall fix a time for a public hearing thereof at its office not later than the tenth day prior to the election or primary At the time so fixed the commission shall hear and dispose of the petition having first given at least forty-eight hours' notice of the hearing to the registrar commissioner or clerk who rejected the petitioner's application for registration The commission if satisfied that the petitioner is entitled to be registered shall direct a registrar commissioner or clerk to register him in the usual manner and shall amend accordingly the records affected by any registrar clerk inspector of registration or qualified elector of the county may appear and show cause why the petitioner should not be registered

Section 15 Section 24 of the act amended June 9 1939 (P L 278) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 24 General Register The duplicate registration cards for all cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships within the county shall be placed in exact alphabetical order and shall be indexed and shall be kept at the office of the commission in a place and in such manner as to be properly safeguarded In any county where the registration cards of the cities of the second class cities of the second class A boroughs towns and townships are of the same type as those used in the cities of the third class and in the opinion of the commission can be consolidated into one duplicate registration it shall be the duty of the commission to place the duplicate registration cards for all cities of the second class cities of the second class A boroughs towns and townships and all cities of the third class in exact alphabetical order which shall be indexed and shall be kept at the office of the commission in a place and in such manner as to be properly safeguarded These cards shall constitute the general register of the cities of the second class cities of the second class A boroughs towns and townhips or of all such cities of the third class cities of the second class cities of the second class A boroughs towns and townships in the county as the case may be and shall not be removed from the office of the commission except upon order of a court of record of the county wherein such city of the third class city of the second class city of the second class A borough town or township is located

Section 16 Section 25 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 25 District Registers The original registration cards shall be filed by election districts and within each election district in exact alphabetical order and indexed The cards so filed for each election district shall constitute the district register for such district The district register shall be kept at the office of the commission except as herein provided and shall be open to public inspection at all times subject to reasonable safeguards rules and regulations

Section 17 Section 26 of the act amended June 20 1947 (P. L. 752) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 26 Removal Notices (a) The commisison shall provide removal notices which it shall cause to be made available for the convenient use of electors who are registered in any city of the second class city of the second class A borough town township or city of the third class within the county These notices shall be printed upon cards suitable for mailing addressed to the office of the registration commission and shall contain space wherein the elector shall write (1) the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township the street or road and number if any of his present residence and the specific location thereof including the number of the room or rooms apartment flat or floor if his residence is a portion only of a house (2) the city borough town or township the street or road and number if any of the address from which he was last registered (3) the date of his removal to his present residence and (4) space wherein the elector shall sign his name The removal notice shall contain a statement that the elector may by filling out properly and signing a removal notice and returning it to the office of the commission secure the transfer of his registration to the election district in which he resides effective as to elections and primaries occurring at least two months after the date of his removal into the new district Each removal notice shall contain a warning to the elector that the notice will not be accepted as an application for transfer of the elector's registration unless the signature thereon can be identified by the commission as the elector's signature in the general and district register for the city borough town or township in which he was last registered Each removal notice to be effective must be received at the office of the commission at least fifty days prior to any primary [or] general or municipal election [held in even-numbered years and at least thirty-five days prior to any municipal election held in odd-numbered years] which warning shall also be contained on the removal notice

(b) Any elector who removes his residence from one place to another within the same election district must notify the commission by filing a removal notice with

the commission not later than thirty days next preceding the primary or election Provided That any elector who removes his residence from one place to another within the same election district and who has not yet filed a removal notice with the commission may be permitted to vote at the election or primary next following such removal if at the time of signing voter's certificate he files with the judge of election a signed removal notice properly filled out All such removal notices shall be returned to the commission with the voting check list and the commission shall proceed to transfer the registration of such electors in accordance with the provisions of this act

Section 18 Section 27 of the act amended June 21 1939 (P L 606) and amended in part June 20 1947 (P L 752) is repealed

Section 19 Section 28 of the act amended in part May 15 1945 (P L 466) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 28 Change of Enrollment of Political Party cancellation of Party Enrollment Persons Suffering Disability After Registration to Have Fact Recorded Cancellation

(a) At any time prior to the fiftieth day next preceding a primary or an election excepting the thirty days next following each election and the five days next following each primary any person who desires to change the enrollment of his political designation or who although registered has not hitherto enrolled as a member of a party may appear before a registrar commissioner or clerk and state in writing over his signature the political party in which he desires to be enrolled and the registrar commissioner or clerk shall cause the enrollment of the elector's political designation to be made or altered accordingly in the general and district registers Provided however That no registered elector shall be permitted to change his party enrollment between any primary and the following general or municipal election nor more than once between any November election and the following primary election In such cases the signature of the elector shall be verified by comparison with his signature on the general and district registers before the change of enrollment is made If any elector desiring to change his party enrollment is unable to sign his application he shall make his mark thereto in the presence of the registrar commissioner or clerk and shall produce such other evidence as may be necessary to establish his identity When an elector has applied for a change in the enrollment of his political designation as provided herein the registrar commissioner or clerk shall upon request stamp or mark the change so made on the elector's card attesting his registration Any person in military service who desires to change his party enrollment shall be permitted to do so by addressing to the commission a signed written application under oath taken and subscribed to before any commissioned officer of the military or naval forces either within or without the Commonwealth or before any officer of this or any other state or territory of the United States authorized to administer oaths The application shall be sent by the applicant by registered mail return receipt required and shall also contain a statement that such person is at the time of making the application absent from his residence in military service If upon examination the signature appears authentic and the application conforms to the provisions of this section the enrollment shall be changed in accordance with the application

(b) At any time not later than the tenth day of preceding any primary any qualified elector of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township including any watcher may petition the commission to cancel the party enrollment of any registered elector of such city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township who has previously enrolled as a member of a party for the purpose of voting at primary elections setting forth under oath that he believes that such elector is no longer a member of the party with which he has been enrolled and also setting forth that due notice of the time and place when said petition would be presented had been given to the person so registered at least twenty-four hours prior to presentation of the same by delivering a copy of the petition to him personally or by leaving it with an adult member of the family with which he resides If at the hearing of any such petition the elector against whom the petition is filed appears and swears or affirms that at the last general or municipal election at which he voted he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party with which he is enrolled at the time of said hearing all of the candidates of a party for presidential elector being counted as two candidates the petition shall be refused otherwise the party enrollment of such elector shall be forthwith cancelled

(c) Any elector who has since the time of registration suffered a physical disability which renders him unable to see or mark the ballot or operate the voting machine or to enter the voting compartment or voting machine booth without assistance shall at least ten days prior to the next succeeding primary or election personally make application under oath to the commission or a registrar or a clerk thereof to have such fact entered on his registration card together with the exact nature of his physical disability which entry shall be made accordingly

(d) When the commission shall ascertain that any elector who has declared his need for assistance is no longer illiterate or no longer suffers from the physical disability stated by him or has voted without assistance it shall forthwith cancel on his registration card the entry relating to illiteracy or physical disability which authorized him to have assistance and shall forthwith notify such elector by mail of its action

Section 20 Section 29 of the act amended in part June 9 1939 (P L 289) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 29 Reports of Deaths from Registrars of Vital Statistics Cancelling Registration Correction if Person Is Falsely Reported Deceased Reports of Removals from Municipal Officers Departments and Bureaus Certain Public Utility Corporations and Real Estate Brokers and Rental Agents Notice

(a) The registrar of vital statistics of every city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town and township shall report in writing at least weekly to the registration commission the deaths of residents of the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township except residents less than twenty years of age Said written report shall contain the full name of the decedent his last residence address the date of his birth if available and the date of his death The commission shall forthwith cancel the registration of each registered elector so reported

(b) Any person falsely reported deceased by any registrar of vital statistics may appear in person before a registrar commissioner or clerk at the office of the commission in such county and prove his identity and the commission thereupon shall correct its records accordingly

(c) All municipal officers departments bureaus and all public utility corporations furnishing electricity gas water or steam to householders in any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township shall report in writing from time to time to the commission upon the request of the commission upon forms supplied by the commission all cases of discontinuance of their service to residence together with the names of the persons who contracted for such service and the addresses to which such persons have removed if known to them All real estate brokers and rental agents shall report in writing from time to time to the commission upon the request of the commission all cases of residence property managed by them which have been vacated by the tenants thereof together with the names of such tenants and the addresses to which they have removed if known to them The commission shall forthwith send to each such person who is found to be reg-

istered as an elector from the address given in any of the foregoing reports and to all the members of his family and household who are electors registered from the same address the notice provided for by section thirty-one of this act and shall proceed thereupon in accordance with the provisions of that section

Section 21 Section 30 of the act amended May 18 1945 (P L 650) and amended in part June 20 1947 (P L 572) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 30 Check-up of Registers

(a) At any time prior to the fiftieth day next preceding [a general] an election or primary [held in even-numbered years and at least thirty-five days prior to any municipal election held in odd-numbered years] the commission may send by mail to any elector whose name appears in any district register a notice setting forth the elector's name and address as it shall appear in the register and requesting him in case of any error to present the notice on or before the tenth day next ensuing at the office of the commission and secure the correction of the error and warning the elector that any discrepancy between his actual name and address and his name and address as recorded in the original register will constitute ground for challenging his vote Such notice shall contain on the outside a request of the postmaster to return it within five days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon

(b) At any time prior to the fiftieth day next preceding [a general] an election or primary [held in even-numbered years and at least thirty-five days prior to any municipal election held in odd-numbered years] the commission may cause a check-up to be made by postmen of the United States Post Office of any elector whose name appears in any district register

(c) At least once in each four years the commission may conduct a check-up of each registered elector in the cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns and townships by either of the methods provided for in subsections (a) and (b) above

(d) Upon the return by the post office of any such notice which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there or upon report by the post office that any registered elector does not reside at the address given on his registration card the commission shall either (1) direct an authorized employe to visit in person the address of the elector and if he shall find that the elector does not reside at the address he shall leave at such address the notice prescribed by clause (e) of this section or (2) mail to such registered elector at the address given on his registration card the notice prescribed by clause (e) of this section Such notice when mailed shall be sent as first-class mail and shall contain on the outside a request to the postmaster to forward it if the addressee does not reside at the address given thereon

(e) The notice stipulated by clause (d) of this section shall require the registered elector to communicate with the commission on or before a date which the commission shall designate and which shall be not less than ten days and not more than thirty days from the service or mailing of the notice and in any case not later than the fifteenth day preceding the election or primary next ensuing and satisfy the commission of his qualifications as an elector At the expiration of the time specified in the notice the commission shall cancel the registration of such person who has not communicated with the commission and proved his qualifications as an elector Provided That when any registered elector who has been mailed the notice prescribed by this clause shall communicate with the commission claiming the right to remain registered at the address to which the original notice was mailed the commission shall cause an investigation to be made of such claim and if not satisfied of the right of the elector to remain registered at such address shall cancel the registration of the elector Every elector whose registration is cancelled in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be required to register in the manner provided by this act in order to be eligible to vote at any ensuing election or primary

(f) The registration of any person in military service shall not be cancelled by reason of the failure of such person to reside at the address appearing upon the district register if such person did reside at such address on the date of entering military service

Section 22 Section 31 of the act amended August 1 1941 (P L 654) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 31 Canvass of Registered Electors

(a) The commission may at any time by individual commissioners or by inspectors of registration verify the registration in any election district in the cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns or townships of the county by visiting each building from which an elector is registered and such other buildings as the commission may deem necessary and shall make a record of the name and address of each person registered who shall not be found to reside at the address from which he is registered or who for any other reason shall appear to be not qualified to vote in the election district from which he is registered and shall leave at the address of each such person the notice prescribed by clause (e) of section thirty of this act

(b) At the expiration of the time specified in the notice the commission shall cancel the registration of each such person who has not communicated with the commission and proved his qualifications as an elector

(c) For the purpose of facilitating any such canvass the commission may when necessary appoint special inspectors of registration in number not exceeding double the number of election districts which the commission shall determine to canvass

(d) Such special inspectors shall have and may exercise the powers conferred by this act upon inspectors of registration They shall be qualified electors of the county and shall be appointed without reference to residence in election districts or to their political affiliations or beliefs

(e) The commission shall instruct each special inspector in his duties

Section 23 Section 32 of the act amended March 5 1947 (P. L. 24) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 32 Comparison and Correction of Registers Commencing fifty days prior to each [general] election and primary [and thirty-five (35) days prior to each municipal election] the commission shall compare and correct the general and district registers

Section 24 Section 33 of the act amended June 19 1939 (P. L. 446) and amended in part June 20 1947 (P. L. 752) is reenacted to read

Section 33 Street Lists Posting (a) Commencing not later than the fiftieth day prior to each primary and [general] election [held in even-numbered years and at least thirty-five days prior to any municipal election held in odd-numbered years] the commission shall prepare for each election district a street list of the names and addresses of all registered electors as of that date resident in the district arranged by streets and house numbers

(b) The commission shall cause to be made a sufficient number of exact copies of each such list and as soon as possible shall distribute the same among the inspectors and special inspectors of registration and the officials concerned with the conduct of primaries and elections and among the parties political bodies candidates and organized bodies of citizens interested therein giving at least ten copies of each street list to the county committee of each political party or political body upon the written application of the chairman thereof and at least ten copies of each street list to the executive or governing board or committee of each organized body of citizens having as its purpose or among its purposes the investigation and prosecution of election frauds upon the written application of the presiding officer of such body of citizens and at least one copy of each street list with which his candidacy is concerned to each candidate

upon his written request and keeping two complete sets of such street lists on file at the office of the commission convenient for public inspection during all the hours when the other records of the commission are open to public inspection as herein provided

Section 25 Section 34 of the act is reenacted and amended to read

Section 34 Petition to Strike Off Names At any time not later than the tenth day preceding any election or primary any qualified elector of the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township including any watcher and any registrar or inspector of registration may petition the commission to cancel the registration of any registered elector of such city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township setting forth under oath supported by the affidavits of at least two adult persons sufficient grounds for such cancellation and also setting forth that due notice of the time and place when said petition would be presented had been given to the person so registered personally at least twenty-four hours prior to the presentation of the same or that he could not be found at the place given in the district register as his residence and that the person in charge thereof to be mentioned by name in said petition had declared that he or she was well acquainted with the names of all persons residing at the address given as such residence and that the person so registered had never been or was no longer one of them or that no such person is residing at the address given whereupon the commission shall forthwith cancel the registration of such elector and amend accordingly the general and district registers and the other records affected unless the person so registered shall appear and show cause why the same should not be done

Section 26 Section 35 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 35 Delivery of District Registers to Election Officers

(a) Not later than noon of the third day preceding an election or primary the commission shall have the district register accurately corrected to date for each election district and shall deliver the same to the election officers for use on election day in the manner in which the county election boards now are or hereafter may be required to deliver election materials Provided The registration commission shall not deliver the registration card for use at the polls on election day of any person who has removed from one election district to another within two months of any general municipal primary or special election The registration commission shall withdraw from the district registers the cards of all such persons before the registers are so delivered

(b) District registers when so delivered shall be contained in suitable binders so constructed and locked that the name address voting record and other data on each card may be visible and that entries may be made on each card but that the cards cannot be removed by the election officers Said binders shall have printed or written thereon the words "District Register of Voters" and the number of the district and ward if any Said binders shall be enclosed within a case or container and shall be locked and sealed by the commission before delivery

Section 27 Section 36 of the act amended in part August 1 1941 (P L 664) is reenacted and amended to read

Section 36 Persons Registered Are Entitled to Vote at General or Municipal Elections if Identified by Signature Proviso Evidence of Registration Discrepancies Persons Registered and Enrolled May Vote at Primaries if Identified by Signatures Proviso Persons Not Registered Are not Entitled to Vote Challenging of Persons Registered Voter's Certificates Voting Check List Elections and Primaries Counting Et Cetera of Names Checked as Having Voted Sealing of Registers and Voting Check Lists Return of Voting Check List and Registers

(a) Any person whose name is in the district register of any election district in any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township and who upon applying to vote shall have signed his name and address to a voter's certificate in the form hereinafter provided for as a means of identification and whose signature thereon shall have been compared by the election officers in the presence and view of the watchers with the signature of the applicant as recorded in the district register and shall have been deemed authentic by said election officer shall be entitled to vote in such district at any general municipal or special election unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the election officers that he has become disqualified by removal from the district since registration or that he has violated any law of this Commonwealth prohibiting bribery at elections Provided That if the signature on the voter's certificate as compared with the signature as recorded in the district register shall not be deemed authentic by any of the election officers such elector shall not be denied the right to vote for that reason but shall be considered challenged as to identity and required to make the affidavit and produce the evidence as provided in subsection (e) of this section

(b) No elector shall be required to sign a voter's certificate as a means of identification if he shall have been unable to sign his name when registered or if having been able to sign his name when registered he subsequently shall have lost his sight or lost the hand with which he was accustomed to sign his name or shall have been otherwise rendered by disease or accident unable to sign his name when he applies to vote but each elector shall establish his identity to the satisfaction of the election officers and in such case a voter's certificate shall be prepared for him by one of the election officers upon which the facts as to such disability shall be noted and attested by the signature of such election officer

(c) No person who applies to vote shall be permitted by any election officer or clerk or other person to see the signature recorded as his in the district register until after he shall have signed his name to the voter's certificate

(d) Any person who is registered and also enrolled as a member of his identity by signing his name and address or otherwise as herein required at elections and is otherwise qualified may vote as a member of said party at any primary succeeding such registration without being subject to any challenge regarding his party membership No elector registered and enrolled as a member of any one particular party shall be allowed to receive or vote the ballot of any other political party at any primary election and any qualified elector registered although not enrolled as aforesaid shall be permitted to vote a nonpartisan ballot according to any law providing for same at any primary election

(e) No one except a qualified elector who is in actual military or naval service under a requisition of the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth shall be entitled to vote at any election or primary without being personally registered as an elector in the election district in which he offers to vote except by order of the court of common pleas as herein provided regarding appealed cases Any person although personally registered may be challenged by any qualified elector watcher overseer or election officer at any election or primary as to his identity as to his continued residence in the election district or as to any alleged violation of the laws of this Commonwealth prohibiting bribery at elections and if challenged as to identity or residence he shall produce at least one qualified elector of the election district as a witness who shall make affidavit of his identity or continued residence in the election district and if challenged as to bribery he shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received

(f) The county election board shall cause to be printed for each election district in the city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township a suitable number of Voter's Certificates which shall be in form approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth substantially as follows

Voter's Certificate

(Primary) (Election) ..... 19....
I hereby certify that I am qualified to vote at this (primary) (election)
Signature .....
Address .....
.... Pennsylvania
Approved .....
Number of stub or ballot issued (or number of admission to voting machines) .....
(and party at primary) .....

The voter's certificates shall be so prepared as to be capable of being inserted by the election officers in a suitable file or binder to be furnished by the county election board After a voter's certificate has been presented by an elector and has been compared with his signature in the district register and approved or in the case of an elector who is unable to write the notations hereinabove required have been made thereon one of the election officers who made the comparison shall sign his name or initials thereon and if the elector's signature is not readily legible shall print such elector's name over his signature After the elector has been admitted to vote the number of the stub of the ballot issued to him or his number in the order of admission to the voting machines and at primaries a letter or abbreviation designating the party in whose primary he votes shall be entered on his voter's certificate and the same shall thereupon be inserted in the file or binder One such file or binder shall be furnished for each election district for each primary and election and shall have printed or written thereon the words "Voting Check List" and the number of the district and ward if any and date of the primary or election The voter's certificates so bound shall constitute the voting check list of the district All voter's certificates prepared by persons applying to vote whose applications to vote are refused by the election officers shall be carefully preserved and returned to the commission with the voting check list

(g) The district registers herein provided for shall constitute the ballot check list of the district As each voter is found to be qualified and votes the election officer in charge of the district register shall write or stamp the date of the election or primary the number of the stub of the ballot issued to him or his number in the order of admission to the voting machines and at the primaries a letter or abbreviation designating the party in whose primary he votes and shall sign his name or initials in the proper space on the registration card of such voter contained in the district register After the polls are closed the names of all electors on the district register marked or stamped as having voted shall be immediately counted and the result compared with the number of persons voting shown by the voting check list and numbered lists of voters and announced and the cause of any difference ascertained if possible before the ballot box or voting machine is opened The district register and the voting check list shall be immediately locked and sealed and shall be returned to the custody of the regisration commission by the judge of election immediately upon completion of the count and tabulation of the votes cast in the district

(h) Persons in military service shall be entitled to vote if duly registered in a manner provided by this act Persons in military service and by reason thereof absent from their places of residence on the day of any election shall be entitled to vote in such manner as may now or hereafter be provided by law unaffected by the provisions of this section in so far as they relate to the manner of voting

Section 28 Section 37 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 37 Examination of District Registers Report of Indications of Fraud to District Attorney (a) Immediately following each election or primary the commission shall cause each district register to be examined

(b) In the case of any elector whom the election officers shall have recorded as removed deceased or challenged and prevented from voting the commission shall ascertain the facts and shall correct the general and district registers in accordance with the procedure outlined in sections 30 and 31 herein

(c) The commission specifically shall compare the signature of each elector on each voter's certificate with his signature in the district register and shall report forthwith in writing to the district attorney any evidence or indication of probable fraud personation or forgery which may appear to the commission by reason of any comparison of voter's certificates and registers hereby prescribed

(d) Whenever the registration card of any registered elector shall have been entirely filled up so that the entries required to be made thereon by this act can no longer be made the commission shall have prepared and attached to such registration cards in each register a supplemental card each supplemental card shall be printed in a color different from the registration cards It shall have the same serial number as the registration card followed by the letter "A" "B" et cetera according to the number of supplemental cards attached to each registration card Each supplemental card shall have space thereon for the entry of the surname of the registered elector his Christian name or names the street and number of his residence the ward and election district in which he resides and to which he may from time to time remove together with his street address in each such district and the other data required to be given upon such removal the date of each election and primary at which the elector votes and the signature or initials of the election officer who enters the record of voting on the card Each supplemental card shall be attached to the registration card to which it relates by permanent fasteners in such a manner that the contents of the registration card may be examined and the entries required by this act may be made on the supplemental card Whenever supplemental cards are attached to the registration card of any elector the registration card shall be stamped with the words "Supplemental cards attached" together with the date thereof

Section 29 Section 38 of the act amended July 7 1947 (P L 1443) is reenacted to read

Section 38 Cancellation of Registration Upon Failure to Vote during Two Calendar Years Request for Reinstatement Effect of Removal Notice Within three months after January first of each year except in such years as the commission shall conduct a check of electors in compliance with clause (c) of section thirty of this act the registration commission shall cause all the district registers to be examined and in the case of each elector who has been registered for a period of at least two immediately preceding calendar years and who is not recorded as having voted at any election or primary during said period the commission shall send to such elector by mail at his address appearing upon his registration card a notice setting forth that the records of the commission indicate that he has not voted during the two immediately preceding calendar years and that his registration will be cancelled at the expiration of ten days from the date of mailing such notice unless he shall within that period file with the commission either personally or by mail a written request for reinstatement of his registration or a removal notice properly executed setting forth his place of residence and signed by him At the expiration of the time specified in the notice the commission shall cancel the registration of such elector unless he has filed with the commission a signed request for reinstatement of his registration as above provided or a removal notice The cancellation of the registration of any such elector for failure to vote during the two immediately preceding calendar years shall not affect the right of any such elector to subsequently register by personal application to the commission or a commissioner or a registrar or a clerk in the manner provided by this act

Such removal notice properly executed shall have the same effect as the request for reinstatement as above provided where failure to vote during two calendar years may cause cancellation of registration Either a removal

notice card or request for reinstatement card shall be permitted to be used interchangeably in such circumstances

Section 30 Section 39 of the act amended June 9 1939 (P. L. 292) is reenacted to read

Section 39 Cancellation Removal and Preservation of Registration Cards (a) Whenever the registration of an elector is cancelled for any cause the commission shall mark on the registration cards of the elector the word "cancelled" and the date and cause of cancellation and shall remove them from the general and district registers but each such card shall be kept for five years after which the commission may destroy it

(b) All records which are not essential for maintaining the current status of any qualified elector may be destroyed by the commission after three years

Section 31 Section 40 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 40 Correction by Commission of Errors in Cancellation of Registration Whenever the registration of an elector has been cancelled through error such elector may petition the commission for the reinstatement of his registration not later than the tenth day preceding any primary or election and after a hearing on said application if error on the part of the commission is proved the commission shall reinstate the registration of such elector

Section 32 Section 41 of the act is reenacted and amended to read

Section 41 Appeals to Court Time of Hearing Notice Postponement Hearing Decision of Court Costs and Fees (a) Any person whose claim for registration has been denied by the commission or whose name although previously registered has been removed and not restored by the commission upon a petition filed for that purpose as herein provided or any qualified elector of any city of the second class city of the second class A city of the third class borough town or township whose rights are impaired by any general order made by the commission not including refusals to remove names upon any petition of any kind aforesaid may file an appeal with the proper court of common pleas not later than the seventh day preceding any election or primary setting forth why he feels that an injustice has been done and praying for such order as will give him relief Thereupon any judge of the court shall fix a time and place for hearing the matter in dispute of which notice shall be served with a copy of said appeal by the appellant upon the counsel for the commission and upon any elector or his attorney who opposed the contention of the appellant before the commission at least forty-eight hours before such matter may be reviewed by the court Proof of notice or the waiver thereof must be filed therein

(b) Any judge of the court may enlarge the time of notice or postpone such hearing as may be reasonable with due regard for the time remaining before the succeeding election or primary At the time so fixed the court or any judge thereof assigned for the purpose shall hear all the witnesses and other evidence that may be offered unless the issue can be decided in some other manner by agreement of the parties concerned

(c) If after any such public hearing the court shall find that an injustice has been done it may reverse or alter the decision of the commission and modify any order made by it accordingly and if necessary issue its mandate to the election officers of any election district to permit the appellant to vote at any designated election or primary although his name may have been entered in or restored to the district register of such district If the appellant shall not satify the court that an injustice has been done the decision of the commission shall be affirmed

(d) The court may compel the appellant or any opposing party other than the commission or in proper cases the county to pay all the witness fees and other legal costs of such appeal which may be taxed by the prothonotary in the usual manner Provided however That in all cases where the appeal is sustained by the court the costs advanced by the appellant shall be ordered refunded

Section 33 Section 42 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 42 Production of Documents Et Cetera at Appeals At the written request of any person taking an appeal from any action or order of a commission as aforesaid the commission shall produce at the hearing thereof any petition register or other record in its custody revelant to the issue involved but the commission shall not be obliged to answer any appeal and shall not be obliged by subpoena or otherwise to appear at any such hearing unless it shall deem it expedient to do so

Section 34 Section 43 of the act is reenacted and amended to read

Section 43 Subpoenas and Witnes Fees (a) Any person filing any petition of any kind with the commission or opposing same shall have the privilege of having subpoenas issued by the Commission to compel the attendance of witnesses upon condition that all witnesses so subpoenaed shall be paid [two dollars and fifty cents each per day as witness fees] the witness fees provided by law in the manner herein provided

(b) The commission on its own motion may subpoena witnesses including registrars each of whom shall also be entitled to daily witness fees at the rate aforesaid to be paid out of any money to be provided for the purpose to the commission by the county commissioners in the same manner as other necessary expenses of such commission are to be provided for

(c) All subpoenas shall be in substantially the same form and shall have the same force and effect as subpoenas now issued by a court of common pleas The commission shall have the benefit of the process of said courts if necessary to enforce any subpoena issued by such commission

(d) No subpoena shall be issued for the benefit of any person other than the commission until he shall have paid the commission a fee of twenty-five cents for issuing the same and deposited with said commission one day's witness fees for each witness to be summoned thereby whose names shall be given to the commission and entered by it in such subpoena and among the records of the commission No such subpoena shall be of any virtue to require the further attendance of any witness after the day mentioned therein unless the hearing be postponed or continued by the commission and unless before four o'clock postmeridian of said day the person for whose benefit it is issued shall have deposited with the commission an additional day's witness fees for each witness whose further attendance is desired As soon as convenient after any hearing is concluded (or postponed or continued) on any day the commission shall disburse the fees deposited with it by any person among those witnesses who have appeared in response to subpoena issued and shall return to the person who deposited the same any fees deposited for others who did not attend and shall also pay like fees to any summoned by the commission taking their receipts therefor so long as there are sufficient funds available for such payments Provided however That in all cases where the petition of the elector is sustained all costs advanced by him for witness fees and subpoenas shall be refunded to the elector so petitioning

(e) The commission shall pay over to the county treasurer all fees received for subpoenas The accounts of such commission respecting disbursements of witness fees out of appropriations made to such commission by the county commissioners shall be subject to audit from time to time by the county controller

Section 35 Section 44 of the act is reenacted to read

Section 44 Crimes and Penalties (a) Any person who wilfully disobeys a lawful order of the commission or of a commissioner or refuses to obey its or his subpoenas duly issued and served under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500)

(b) Any wilful false statement made under oath by any person regarding any material matter or thing relating to any subject investigated heard or acted upon by any registrar commissioner clerk judge watcher in-

spector of registration court or commission by virtue of this act shall be perjury and any person upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(c) Any registrar commissioner or clerk who knowingly registers or permits to be registered a person not lawfully entitled to be registered or who without reasonable cause refuses to register a person entitled to be registered or knowingly assists in preventing such person from being registered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(d) Any person who applies for registration or who notifies the commission of a change of his residence address knowing or having reason to know that he is not entitled to be registered or have his residence address changed or any person who declares as his residence a place or address which he knows is not his legal residence or who falsely personates another in an application for registration or who knowingly offers false naturalization papers to establish his claim to be registered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than three (3) years

(e) Any registrar commissioner clerk or assistant or employe of a commission who inserts or intentionally permits to be inserted a name or other entries in any registration card without a proper application in person on the part of the person registered either at the office of the commission or before a registrar appointed by the commission at a place properly designated as provided herein or without requiring the proper evidence of the right of the applicant to be registered or who materially alters any registration card after the entries have been made except upon an order of the court of common pleas or of the commission shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(f) Any election officer who knowingly refuses the vote of a duly registered and qualified elector or who knowingly accepts the vote of a person not registered in accordance with the provisions of this act (except that of a person in actual military or naval service or a person having an order of court as aforesaid) or who knowingly receives a vote from a person falsely claiming to be a registered voter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not les than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(g) Any commissioner registrar clerk inspector or registration or other officer assistant or employe or any person partnership or corporation upon whom a duty is laid by this act who shall wilfully delay neglect or refuse to perform such duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(h) Any person who inserts or intentionally permits to be inserted any name or material entry in any registration card street list affidavit petition subpoena certificate report or other record authorized or required by this act to be made or prepared for any purpose herein mentioned except in accordance herewith or who materially alters or destroys an entry which has been duly made therein except as herein provided or who takes and removes any such book paper card or other record from the custody of any person having lawful charge thereof in order to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than three (3) years

(i) Any person who neglects or refuses to furnish to any commissioner or to any inspector of registration any information which he is herein authorized to obtain or to exhibit any records papers or documents herein authorized to be inspected by him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(j) Any constable policeman sheriff or other peace or police officer or deputy or subordinate thereof who shall fail upon demand of any commissioner or inspector of registration to render such aid and assistance to him as he shall demand in the maintenance of peace and in the making of arrests without warrant as herein provided or who shall wilfully hinder or delay or attempt to hinder or delay any commissioner or inspector of registration in the performance of any duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(k) Any person who intentionally interferes with hinders or delays any other person in the performance of any act or duty authorized or imposed herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(l) Any registrar commissioner clerk assistant or employe of a commission or any other person who knowingly and wilfully prevents a person from being registered or who by coercion threats of bodily injury or intimidation prevents or attempts to prevent any person from being registered or from changing his political enrollment in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(m) Any registrar commissioner clerk assistant or employe of a commission or any other person who unlawfully destroys or attempts to destroy any card book paper affidavit or other record of the commisson or who unlawfully removes or attempts to remove same from the office of the commission shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(n) Any person who shall maliciously and without probable cause file a petition for the purpose of striking off the registration or party affiliation of any elector shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00)

Section 36 The act of May 25 1937 (P L 814) known as "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Second Class" and its amendments are repealed

The Act of June 1 1937 (P. L. 1132) known as "The Permanent Registration Act in Cities of the Second Class A" and its amendments are repealed

The Act of June 1 1937 (P. L. 849) known as "The Permanent Registration Act in cities of the third class" and its amendments are repealed

Any unexplained balances of any appropriations heretofore made by the county commissioners for the purpose of carrying out any provision of the act or its amendments are transferred to and made available for the commission created by the act amended hereby for the expenses of carrying out the provisions of that act

On the effective date of this act the terms of office of the existing registration commission or commissioners of each city of the second class and of each city of the second class A and of each city of the third class shall

terminate They shall deliver all books papers records furnishings and supplies pertaining to their office to the commission created by the act amended hereby

The respective provisions of this act shall preserve the rights of each and every elector previously registered under the provisions of any act and shall not require any further action on the part of such elector to remain validly registered while he continues to reside at the same address unless his registration is cancelled by reason of his failure to vote during a period of two calendar years as heretofore required under the provisions of any act or as herein provided nor shall the respective provisions of this act impair or affect any act done offense committed or right accruing accrued or acquired or liability duty obligation penalty judgment or punishment incurred prior to the time such provisions take effect but the same may be enjoyed asserted enforced prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed

Section 37 This act shall take effect June 1 1955

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted, "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceded to the third reading and consideratoin of Senate Bill No. 117, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing collection of data concerning deceased veterans of armed conflicts authorizing the erection of monuments for and giving retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (c) of section 320 act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) known as "The General County Law" amended May 31 1947 (P. L. 354) is amended to read

Section 320 Persons Entitled to Retirement Allowances

(c) Any county employe who has been employed by the county for a period of six months and who thereafter shall enlist in or be inducted into the military service of the United States in time of war armed conflict or national emergency so proclaimed by the President of the United States shall have credited to his employment record for retirement benefits all of the time spent by him in such military service during the continuance of such war armed conflict or national emergency and such payments as are required to be made by such county employe into the county employes' retirement fund shall be paid into such fund by the county

Section 2 Subsection (c) of section 439 of the act amended April 14, 1949 (P. L. 466) is amended to read

Section 439 Compilation of War Records

(c) For the purpose of locating the burial places of persons who have served in the military or naval service or other branches of the combative forces of the United States during any war or armed conflict in which the United States was engaged the Grand Army of the Republic the United Spanish War Veterans the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the American Legion the Disabled American Veterans the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) and the Marine Corps League through their local camps posts and branches in this State are authorized without expense to the county to collect the required data and prepare and file with the county commissioners certificate embodying the information provided for in this section For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section the county commissioners shall appoint a director of veterans affairs who shall receive such compensation as the salary board may fix in counties where such boards exist otherwise by the county commissioners

Section 3 Section 590 of the act amended May 18 1945 (P. L. 806) is amended to read

Section 590 Monuments and Memorials to War Veterans The board of commisioners may appropriate money for and provide for the erection of monuments or memorials commemorating the services of any person who has served in the armed forces of the United States or in any women's organization officially connected therewith during any part of the war in which the United States is now engaged or in any war or armed conflict in which the United States has been or may hereafter be engaged The style and character of such monuments or memorials shall be approved by the State Art Commission

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The years and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted, "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 118, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 3 1919 (P L 366) entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection providing for a State Police Force and defining the powers and duties of the same including the enforcement of laws relating to

game fish forestry and water supply and certain other laws and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals providing for the equipment maintenance and transportation of such police providing for barracks and substations therefor and prescribing penalities" giving additional credit in examinations to veterans of armed conflicts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (b) of section 8 act of June 3 1919 (P L 366) entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection providing for a State Police Force and defining the powers and duties of the same including the enforcement of laws relating to game fish forestry and water supply and certain other laws and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals providing for the equipment maintenance and transportation of such police providing for barracks and substations therefor and prescribing penalities" added May 16 1945 (P L 583) is amended to read

(b) When any person who has been honorably discharged from service in the armed forces of the United States during any war or armed conflict in which the United States was engaged and has successfully passed the eximinations as required by this section and shall thus establish that he possesses the qualifications required by law for appointment to the Pennsylvania State Police Force such person's examination shall be marked or graded an additional ten points above the mark or grade credited for the examination and the total mark or grade thus obtained shall represent the final mark or grade of such person and shall determine his standing on any eligible list

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted, "aye", the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 135, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 24 1945 (P L 991) entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth by declaring acquisition sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health safety convenience and welfare creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contract with private corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment providing for the organization of such authorities defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties including the acquisition of property by purchase gift or eminent domain the leasing and selling of property including borrowing money issuing bonds and other obligations and giving security therefor restricting the interest of members and employes authorities providing for notice and hearing supplying certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions the governing bodies of cities and counties and on certain State officers boards and departments" changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a dedeveloper selected as a part of the proposal providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (r) of section 3 and subsections (d) (h) and (i) of section 10 act of May 24 1945 (P L 991) known as the "Urban Redevelopment Law" are amended to read

Section 3 Definitions The following terms where used in this act shall have the following meanings except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning

* * *

(r) Redevelopment Proposal a proposal including a copy of the redevelopment area plan and supporting data [and the form of a redevelopment contract] submitted for approval to the governing body by an Authority for the redevelopment of all or any part of a redevelopment area

Section 10 Preparation and Adoption of Redevelopment Proposal

* * *

(d) In conformity with such redevelopment area plan the Authority shall prepare a proposal for the redevelopment of all or part of such area [including the proposed redevelopment contract with the redeveloper selected] The Authority may if it deems it desirable hold public hearings prior to its final determination of the redevelopment proposal [and the selection of the redeveloper]

* * *

(h) The governing body shall approve or reject the redevelopment proposal [and the redevelopment contract] as submitted The governing body shall not approve a redevelopment proposal unless it is satisfied that adequate provisions will be made to rehouse displaced families if any without undue hardship or if the municipality in which the project is to be located has filed its objections thereto

(i) Upon approval by the governing body of the redevelopment proposal [and redevelopment contract] as submitted by the Authority the Authority is authorized [to execute the redevelopment contract and] to take such action as may be necessary to carry it out

Section 2 Section 10 of the act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read

Section 10 Preparation and Adoption of Redevelopment Proposal

* * *

(j) The redevelopment proposal may contain the form of the redevelopment contract with the redeveloper selected and upon approval by the governing body of the proposal as hereinbefore provided the Authority is authorized to execute the said redevelopment contract If the proposal does not contain the form of the redevelopment contract with the redeveloper selected the Authority shall not execute a redevelopment contract with a redeveloper thereafter selected until the said redevelopment contract shall have been approved by the governing body and found to be in substantial conformity with the proposal theretofore approved by the governing body No

additional public hearing notice or publication shall be required with respect to such approval

Section 3 Section 14 of the act is amended to read

Section 14 Form and Sale of Bonds The bonds of an Authority shall be authorized by its resolution shall be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date mature at such time and bear interest at such rate not exceeding six per centum (6%) per annum payable semi-annually be in such denominations be in such form either coupon or registered be executed in such manner be payable in such medium of payment at such place and be subject to such terms of redemption and carry such registration privileges as may be provided in such resolution or in any trust indenture or mortgage properly made in pursuance thereof

[Before any bonds may be sold in pursuance of any resolution of any Authority the chairman or secretary of such Authority shall certify to the Department of Internal Affairs a complete and accurate copy of the proceedings had for the issuance of the bonds which are to be sold in the manner now or hereafter provided for the certification to said department of the proceedings relating to the issuance of bonds of the municipalities of this Commonwealth Upon receiving such a certificate of approval of the proceedings from the Department of Internal Affairs the Authority may proceed with the sale of the bonds]

The bonds of an Authority may be sold at not less than par and accrued interest In case any of the officers of an Authority whose signatures appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be officers before the delivery of such bonds their signatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if such officers had remained in office until such delivery

The Authority shall have the power out of any funds available therefor to purchase any bonds issued by it at a price not more than the par value thereof plus accrued interest All bonds so purchased shall be cancelled This paragraph shall not apply to the redemption of bonds

Any bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by an Authority to accomplish the public purposes of this act shall be conclusively deemed in any suit action or proceeding involving the validity or enforceability of such bond or security therefor to have been issued for such purpose

Section 4 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 144, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 22 1945 (P. L. 837) entitled as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons" extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title of the act of May 22 1945 (P. L. 837) entitled as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons" is amended to read

An Act

Providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war or armed conict in which the United States engaged and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons

Section 2 Section 1 of the act is amended to read

Section 1 The word "soldier" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a person who served in the armed forces of the United States or in any women's organization officially connected therewith during any war or armed conflict in which the United States engaged and who has and honorable discharge from such service

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Haluska,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Fleming,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 146, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 11 1935 (P. L. 326) entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers headstones and flags and for the compilation of war records" extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of June 11 1935 (P. L. 326) entitled "an act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers headstones and flags and for the compilation of war records" amended May 21 1943 (P. L. 294) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c Definition The term "deceased service persons" as used in this act shall be defined and construed to mean and include

(1) Any deceased person who at the time of his or her death was serving (whether or not in combat zone) in the Army Navy Marine Corps or Coast Guard during any war or armed conflict in which the United States has been is now or shall hereafter be engaged or who at the time of his or her death was serving in a zone where a campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict then existed in which the United States was is or shall be a participant The existence of a campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict and the participation of the United States therein as well as the fact that the deceased person served in a zone where such campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict existed shall in each case be established by the records of the War or Naval Departments of the Federal Government or

(2) Any deceased person who had so served at any time during his or her life and whose separation from such service was honorable whether by discharge or otherwise or who at the time of his or her death was continuing in such service after the cessation of the war armed conflict campaign or state or condition of war during or in which he or she served or

(3) Any deceased person who was in active service in the militia of the State of Pennsylvania under and in pursuance of any proclamation issued by the Governor during the Civil War and not duly mustered into the service of the United States and has been honorably discharged or relieved from such service

The term "legal residence" as used in this act shall be construed as synonymous with "domicile" and is hereby defined as actual residence coupled with intention that it shall be permanent or a residence presently fixed with no definite intention of changing it or of returning to a former residence at some future period Legal residence is to be determined by abode of person and his or her intention to abandon his or her former domicile and establish a new one The legal residence of a deceased service person shall be prima facie in the county where he or she made his or her abode at the time of his or her death

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 153, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 7 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county city except of the first and second class and second class A borough town township school district except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A and institution district taxes providing when how and upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes the return and entering of claims therefor the collection and adjudication of such claims sales of real property including seated and unseated lands subject to the lien of such tax claims the disposition of the proceeds thereof including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property providing for the discharge and diverstiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and in mortgages and liens on such property and the proceedings therefor creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county except a county of the first class to act as agent for taxing districts defining its powers and duties including sales of property the management of property taken in sequestration and the management sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners taxing districts and trustees at tax sales providing a method for the service of process and notices imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts and repealing existing laws" making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act and to the school districts within the cities after January 31 1957

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The definition of "Taxing District" in section 102 act of July 7 1947 (P. L. 1368) known as the "Real Estate Tax Sale Law" amended July 17 1953 (P. L. 457) is amended to read

Section 102 Definitions As used in this act the following words shall be construed as herein defined unless the context clearly indicates otherwise

* * *

"Taxing District" any county except a county of the first class city except a city of the first or second or second class A borough incorporated town township school district except a school district of the first class or a school district within a city of the second class A or institution district Provided however That this act shall not be construed to require any city of the third class or any school district within a city of the third class to collect its delinquent taxes on property under and in accordance with the provisions of this act if the city or the school district shall notify the Tax Claim Bureau in writing on or before the first day of May 1948 that pursuant to a resolution of the city council the city or the board of directors of the school district has resolved that returns of property will not be made under the provisions of this act but that its delinquent taxes will be collected by the filing of liens in the office of the prothonotary or by sale of such property at a city treasurer's sale under existing laws Any such city and any such school district in any county having adopted the system provided by this act may in any year notify the Tax Claim Bureau on or before the first day of May of the year that pursuant to a resolution of the city council or of the board of directors the city or school district as the case may be has resolved to collect its delinquent taxes on property under and in accordance with the provisions

of this act and thereafter the city's or school district's delinquent taxes shall be collected only under and in accordance with the provisions of this act Provided further That this act shall not apply in any county unless the county commissioners have adopted the system provided by this act for the collection of its delinquent taxes but any such county may in any year by resolution adopted by the county commissioners during the month of January elect to collect its delinquent taxes on property and those of other taxing districts using the return system under and in accordance with the provisions of this act A copy of the resolution shall within ten days after its adoption be mailed to the city clerk of each city of the third class within the county and to the secretary of the school district within each city of the third class

After January 31 1957 each city of the third class located within any county having adopted the system provided by his act and the school district within such city shall be subject to the provisions of this act and thereafter shall collect its delinquent taxes on property under and in accordance with its provisions

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 155, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 21 1943 (P L 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessor and other employe providing for their compenation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 306 act of May 21 1943 (P L 571) known as "The Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law" added January 18 1952 (P L 2094) is amended to read

Section 306 Permanent Records System (a) It shall be the duty of the board [within five years] not later than January 1 1959 to establish through its chief assessor and staff a permanent records system and thereafter to keep it current consisting of

(1) Tax maps of the entire county drawn to scale or aerial maps which maps shall indicate all property and lot lines set forth dimensions or areas indicate whether the land is improved and identify the respective parcels or lots by a system of numbers or symbols and numbers whereby the ownership of such parcels and lots can be ascertained by reference to the property record cards and property owner's index

(2) Property record cards arranged geographically according to the location of property on the tax maps which cards shall set forth the location and description thereof the acerage or dimensions description of improvements if any the owner's name address and date of acquisition the purchase price if any set forth in the deed of acquisition the assessed valuation and the identifying number or symbol and number shown on the tax map

(3) Property owner's index consisting of an alphabetical listing of all property owners setting forth brief descriptions of each parcel or lot owned and cross-indexed with the property record cards and the tax map

(b) The board is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into such contracts as may be necessary to establish the permanent records system herein provided for or may through its chief assessor and staff or any other county employes prepare and complete such system

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 159, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 31 1893 (P. L. 188 No 138) entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays and for the payment acceptance and protesting of bills notes drafts checks and other negotiable paper on such days" changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May 31 1893 (P. L. 188 No.

138) entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays and for the payment acceptance and protesting of bills notes drafts checks and other negotiable paper on such days" amended June 28 1951 (P. L. 903) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That the following days and half days namely the first day of January commonly called New Year's Day the twelfth day of February known as Lincoln's Birthday the twenty-second day of February known as Washington's Birthday Good Friday the thirtieth day of May known as Memorial day the fourteenth day of June known as Flag Day the fourth of July called Independence Day the first Monday of September known as Labor Day the twelfth day of October known as Columbus Day the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November Election Day the eleventh day of November known as [Armistice] Veterans' Day the twenty-fifth day of December known as Christmas Day and every Saturday after twelve o'clock noon until twelve o'clock midnight each of which Saturdays is hereby designated a half holiday and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving or fastings and prayer or other religious observance and in the event of a financial crisis in the State or Nation any day or days appointed by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a bank holiday and in the event of public calamity in any part of the State through fire flood famine violence riot insurrection or enemy action any day or days appointed by the Governor of this State as a bank holiday for banking institutions affected by such public calamity shall for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and as regards the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange checks drafts and promissory notes made after the passage of this act be treated and considered as the first day of the week commonly called Sunday and as public holidays and half holidays and all such bills checks drafts and notes otherwise presentable for acceptence or payment on any of the said days shall be deemed to be payable and be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday or half holiday except checks drafts bills of exchange and promissory notes payable at sight or on demand which would otherwise be payable on any half holiday Saturday shall be deemed to be payable at or before twelve o'clock noon of such half holiday Provided however That for the purpose of protesting or otherwise holding liable any party to any bill of exchange check draft or promissory note and which shall not have been paid before twelve o'clock noon of any Saturday designated a half holiday as aforesaid a demand for acceptance or payment thereof shall not be made and notice of protest or dishonor thereof shall not be given until the next succeeding secular or business day And provided further That when any person firm corporation or company shall on any Saturday designated a half holiday receive for collection any check bill of exchange draft or promissory note such person firm corporation or company shall not be deemed guilty of any neglect or omission of duty nor incur any liability in not presenting for payment or acceptance or collection such check bill of exchange draft or promissory note on that day And provided further That in construing this section every Saturday designated a half holiday shall until twelve o'clock noon be deemed a secular or business day and the days and half days aforesaid so designated as holidays and half holidays shall be considered as public holidays and half holidays for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business except that any day or days appointed as a bank holiday shall be regarded as secular or business days for all other purposes than those mentioned in this act And provided further That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or invalidate the entry issuance service or execution of any writ summons confession of judgment or other legal process whatever on any of the holidays or half holidays herein designated as holidays nor to prevent any banking institution from keeping its doors open or transacting its business on any Saturday afternoon if by a vote of its directors it shall elect to do so unless such Saturday is appointed as a bank holiday under the provisions of this act And provided further That any banking institution may by a vote of its directors or in the case of a private bank by action of the private banker or bankers notice of which shall have been posted in its banking house for not less than fifteen days before the taking effect thereof observe any Saturday throughout the year as a full holiday with like effect hereunder as though such day had been designated as a full holiday by the provisions of this act

An said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted, "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on second reading, go over in their order:

Senate Bill No. 35, Printer's No. 19;

House Bill No. 89, Printer's No. 21, and

Senate Bill No. 115, Printer's No. 22.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 92, entitled:

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate in regard to horse racing with legal wagering within the State.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 112, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1929 (P. L. 1798), entitled "An act providing a fixed charge, payable by the Commonwealth, on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves, or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania, and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks; and the distribution of the same for county, school, township, and road purposes in the counties, school districts, and townships where such forests are located; and making an appropriation," increasing the amounts of payments from the Commonwealth to counties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 138, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to build a replica of Ole Bull's Castle on its original site in the Susquehanna State Forest to commemorate the settlement of the colony fostered by the famous Norwegian musician.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, March 14, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:10 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, March 14, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, March 8, 1955.

The House met at 2:00 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever living God, Thou Who art eternal goodness, direct our hearts and minds so that we may hear Thee and reverence Thy heavenly moods and live expectantly this day.

We confess unto Thee that our lives are low vaulted; they are but broken echoes of what they ought to be. We confess unto Thee that many times we are kindergarten children playing with human relations. Come and live in us more richly, we humbly pray Thee.

And to the young Americans visiting us this day in this free Assembly, Oh God, breathe in them the inspiration of freedom and liberty even as they see and behold it in this Legislative Body.

Let Thy abundant life flow into our lives to cleanse, to heal, to commend that this day may be fruitful in goodness and Thy truth become a revelation of character. In the name of Jesus Christ, we pray. Amen.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. For some time the Chair has desired to talk briefly to the Members of both party caucuses.

With the consent of the Floor Leaders, the Chair will declare a brief recess, without objection, and we will convene in Joint Caucus.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the Chair will declare a recess for possibly fifteen minutes. The Chair hears none, and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Monday, March 7, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. FRANK and BUCCHIN

HOUSE BILL No. 509

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public sarety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operator thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further providing for the placing of traffic signals in third class cities.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. METZ and RENWICK. HOUSE BILL No. 510.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain repartments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to lease to religious groups.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. TOLL and THOMAS H. W. JONES.

HOUSE BILL No. 511.

An Act providing for appellate review of sentences in criminal cases.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. CIOFFI and STONE HOUSE BILL No. 512.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1340) entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles; and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility; providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases; regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility; imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue; the State Treasurer and prothonotaries; and prescribing penalties," authorizing appeals to the court of common pleas where the owner or operator resides, except in Allegheny County, to the County Court of Allegheny County.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. STONE. HOUSE BILL No. 513.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain addi-

tional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," restricting requirement to advertise intention to adopt tax ordinance or resolution to first enactment of such tax ordinance or resolutions.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. WOOD and ROYER HOUSE BILL No. 514.

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to acquire by purchase, certain lands adjacent to the Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley property, providing for the control, maintenance and improvement thereof, and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 515.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," changing the provisions relating to composition of the recreation board and appointment and terms of members.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. CIOFFI. HOUSE BILL No. 516.

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1951 (P. L. 300), entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county," extending the provisions of the act to include counties of the fifth class.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. DAVIS. HOUSE BILL No. 517.

An Act regulating the propagation of fur-bearing animals; providing for the granting of permits to propagate fur-bearing animals by the Department of Agriculture; imposing duties on the Secretary of Agriculture; requiring reports of transactions by holders of permits; providing for the disposition and removal of fur-bearing animals from fur farms; providing for permits to operate fur farms on certain marsh lands or water areas, and fixing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 518.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Textile Institute at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. MIHM and THOMAS H. W. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 519.

An Act to validate and quiet the title to real estate in this Commonwealth held by a foreign corporation not authorized to transact business in Pennsylvania and heretofore conveyed to a citizen or citizens of the United States or a corporation authorized to hold such real estate.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCCHIN. HOUSE BILL No. 520.

An Act amending the act of June 17, 1915 (P. L. 1012), entitled as amended "An act regulating the business of loaning money in sums of six hundred ($600) dollars or less, either with or without security, to individuals pressed by lack of funds to meet immediate necessities; fixing the rates of interest and charges therefor; requiring the licensing of lenders; and prescribing penalties for the violation of this act," reducing the rate of interest on loans.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Building and Loan Associations.

By Mr. BUCCHIN. HOUSE BILL No. 521.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," removing club licenses from the provisions relating to local option, providing for the granting of club licenses in municipalities where such granting has heretofore been prohibited by reason of local option contests, and restricting local option contests as to State liquor stores and malt and brewed beverage licenses.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES HOUSE BILL No. 522.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for the payment of certain moral claims against the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. NEEDHAM. HOUSE BILL No. 523.

An Act making an appropriation to the Orlando S. Johnson Industrial School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for maintenance and purchase of supplies and equipment.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. BRETH and BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 524.

An Act making an appropriation to the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life for study of our game, fish,. forest and water resources, and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 525.

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls situate in Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. MULLEN and McGEE. HOUSE BILL No. 526.

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1937 (P. L. 1743), entitled as amended "An act relating to magistrates and magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia; imposing

certain duties upon, and prohibiting certain practices by, magistrates, and fixing their compensation; imposing certain duties on the city controller in regard thereto; authorizing the employment by him of additional clerks and fixing their compensation; regulating the practice in and defining magistrates' courts, the entering of bail, and the issuance of discharges in criminal cases in the county of Philadelphia conferring certain powers over magistrates and magistrates' courts; and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the judges of the courts of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, the Attorney General, and the District Attorney; providing for the appointment and employment of stenographers to report proceedings in certain cases heard by magistrates; fixing the salaries of persons employed by authority of this act; providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; and repealing certain prior acts," fixing the time for which dockets, books, records and papers of magistrates' courts shall be kept.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. BAZIN and HOLT.
HOUSE BILL No. 527.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring school districts to provide kindergartens.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. BAZIN. HOUSE BILL No. 528.

An Act authorizing deductions from wages or salary of any Commonwealth employe for payment of certain union dues, and the payment of such moneys to the union treasurer.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. AMARANDO and SCARCELLI.
HOUSE BILL No. 529.

An Act providing for a referendum in Philadelphia to determine the will of the electorate in regard to permitting worldly mployment, business, or the use or practice of any game, sport or other diversion otherwise prohibited by law on Sundays.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Messrs. SCARCELLI and AMARANDO.
HOUSE BILL No. 530.

An Act prohibiting the proprietors of motion picture theaters in first class cities from exhibiting first run pictures for a period longer than six weeks; making exemptions thereto; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Messrs. AMARANDO and SCARCELLI.
HOUSE BILL No. 531.

An Act providing for a referendum in Philadelphia to determine the will of the electorate in regard to permitting licensed restaurants, hotels and bars to sell liquor and malt or brewed beverages after two o'clock post meridian on Sundays.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Messrs. AMARANDO and SCARCELLI.
HOUSE BILL No. 532.

An Act relating to baseball, basketball, bowling, football and hockey on Sunday in Philadelphia; prohibiting these sports on Sunday during certain hours, and also during certain other hours unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and, in certain cases, a license has first been secured from the city; providing for a referendum to ascertain the will of the electors, and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances and resolutions in accordance therewith; providing penalties; and repealing inconsistent laws.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. SCARCELLI. HOUSE BILL No. 533.

An Act requiring railroad companies to have a licensed physician on passenger trains; requiring telephones for emergency use on all trains; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. YETZER and PETROSKY.
HOUSE BILL No. 534.

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1937 (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," providing for retirement as of time of death for contributors qualified for retirement but who die before retiring from county service.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 535.

An Act establishing a bituminous and anthracite research laboratory; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Secretary of Mines; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. PETROSKY and KOLANKIEWICZ.
HOUSE BILL No. 536.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the sale of metal tipped arrows to persons under sixteen years of age.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. WALSH. HOUSE BILL No. 537.

An Act amending the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1217), entitled "An act providing for payments by the Commonwealth to municipalities which have expended money to acquire and construct sewage treatment plants in accordance with the Clean Streams Program and the act, approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1987), and making an appropriation," increasing the amount of money payable by the Commonwealth to municipalities for certain expenses relating to sewage treatment plants; and increasing the amount of money appropriated to the Department of Health.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Mr. WALSH. HOUSE BILL No. 538.

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1937 (P. L. 1987), entitled as amended "An act to preserve and improve the purity of the waters of the Commonwealth for the pro-

tection of public health, animal and aquatic life, and for industrial consumption, and recreation; empowering and directing the creation of indebtedness or the issuing of non-debt revenue bonds by political subdivisions to provide works to abate pollution; providing protection of water supply; providing for the jurisdiction of courts in the enforcement thereof; requiring the approval of the Attorney General for prosecutions thereunder; providing additional remedies for abating pollution of waters; imposing certain penalties; and repealing certain acts; authorizing the acquisition by purchase or condemnation, or otherwise, of easements and rights of ways; the acquisition or construction of pipes, conduits, drains or tunnels by the Sanitary Water Board; and providing for payment of the costs thereof by the Commonwealth; authorizing the Sanitary Water Board to establish standards of purity and to determine the time for compliance with certain provisions of the act in certain cases and making it unlawful to open, reopen or continue operation of any coal mine, or to change any approved drainage or disposal plan without prior approval by the Sanitary Water Board," increasing the allotted time for municipalities to discontinue sewage discharges.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. VAUGHAN, GIBB, SARRAF, KAMYK and MATT S. ANDERSON. HOUSE BILL No. 539.

An Act amending the act of July 11, 1917 (P. L. 758), entitled "An act for the protection of the public health by regulating the possession, control, dealing in, giving away, delivery, dispensing, administering, prescribing, and use of certain drugs, and keeping records thereof; by regulating the use of drugs in the treatment of the drug habit; by providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, druggists, and registered nurses for certain causes, and by providing for the enforcement of this act, and penalties," adding certain newly developed synthetic drugs to definition of "drugs;" deleting herein as an exempt preparation expressing the intention of the legislature as to exempt preparations; and increasing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK, KORNICK, WILLIAMS and and FLINT. HOUSE BILL No. 540.

An Act requiring gas companies to fill in and restore certain areas excavated in the removal or laying of pipe lines; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK, STEPHENS and FARABAUGH. HOUSE BILL No. 541.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the granting of free licenses to residents seventy years of age or older.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. BLAIR, POLASKI and WATERHOUSE. HOUSE BILL No. 542.

An Act clarifying the ownership of parks, commons and squares in recorded plans when not used or accepted by the public.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. BLAIR, BRETH, POLASKI and WATERHOUSE. HOUSE BILL No. 543.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," permitting volunteer firemen to display blue lights on the front of their vehicles, and providing penalties for the unlawful display or use thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. VAUGHAN and RIGBY. HOUSE BILL No. 544.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," eliminating straight party voting by ballot and voting machine.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. TOLL, WELSH and LEVEN. HOUSE BILL No. 545.

An act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled, "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumberances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the jeace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts, making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring the affixing of a placard upon vehicles operated by learners; prescribing a fee thereof; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. PETROSKY. HOUSE BILL No. 546.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1945 (P. L. 382), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation as bodies corporate and politic of 'Authorities' for municipalities, counties and townships; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such Authorities heretofore or hereafter incorporated; authorizing such Authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate projects, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds, and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates," requiring certain utility rates to be approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

By Messrs. STROUP and STRAUSSER HOUSE BILL No. 547.

An Act amending the act of July 25, 1917 (P. L. 1195), entitled "An act for the encouragement of agriculture and holding of agricultural exhibitions; providing State aid for certain agricultural associations, and regulating the payment thereof," increasing the amount of aid to agricultural associations and counties.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. STROUP and KELLER. HOUSE Bill No. 548.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and person subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other amployes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds; and eliminating the triennial assessment," extending the time for establishing permanent record systems.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. WORLEY. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 37.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1955.

The laws relating to justices of the peace and aldermen were conceived and executed for the important purpose of aiding our statutory and constitutional courts, where the judges are learned in the law, in the administration of justice in our society. Nevertheless the laws relating to these minor judiciary leave a lot to be desired in that the laws and their amendments contain numerous and perplexing inconsistencies that must be rectified by a careful survey, revision and codification which will insure an effectuation of their original purpose; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to survey, investigate and consider all the laws relating to the justices of the peace and aldermen, and to revise, amend and restate the minor judiciary laws in codified form; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation to carry the recommendations into effect, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution constitute the complete directive to the Joint State Government Commission notwithstanding any resolutions heretofore adopted.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLER and Mrs. KOOKER. (Concurrent) RESOULTION No. 38.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1955.

Certain schools within our Commonwealth are so situated that it is necessary for children to walk along side heavily traveled highways in order to get to and from school. Many of these highways are high-crowned and narrow and have little or no shoulders for the children to walk on, thus forcing them to walk on the highway or dangerously close to it.

Certainly no monetary value can be placed on the life of a child, and if a comparatively small expenditure may save a child's life or prevent a child from going through life maimed, or as a cripple, we should hasten to see that this expenditure is made. If additional width was acquired along these highways in order to provide a safe walkway for the children it would greatly reduce these hazardous conditions; therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby urged to acquire additional width along any portion of a State highway which lies between a public school building and the adjacent town or village and to construct walkways along these highways for the use of the public and particularly children.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. POLEN and McCANN. (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 39.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1955.

The sum of $378,480,814 on account of support of public schools, transportation of public school pupils, and school building subsidies was appropriated for the biennium 1953-55, and the sum of $12,887,062 in deficiency appropriations has been requested this session.

The Joint State Government Commission was directed to make a continuing study of the public schools of this Commonwealth by House Concurrent Resolution No. 79, Session of 1953.

All educational services should be provided in the most efficient manner.

Educational, administrative, and fiscal functions of the public schools of the Commonwealth are performed by individual school boards, joint school boards, county school boards, and the Department of Public Instruction.

No reliable information is available as to which of these agencies can best provide such services as instruction of pupils, transportation of pupils, education of special students, building facilities, and the levy and collection of taxes; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission is hereby directed to study and investigate the educational, administrative, and fiscal functions of the public schools with a view of determining which functions may best be performed most economically by each agency.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented

the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows, viz:

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

Benjamin Franklin in his long service to the peoples of the world, made outstanding contributions to better understanding among nations; working tirelessly in the field of diplomacy, public service, science and the arts.

Benjamin Franklin was a member of many of the world's foremost societies of his day, which do now plan with other societies, associations and institutions to honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth in 1956, with an International Celebration dedicated to the furtherance of better understanding among all peoples.

In addition to his national and international services, Benjamin Franklin was also a pioneer public servant of the Colony and State of Pennsylvania—as clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, member from Philadelphia, deputy postmaster, representative from Pennsylvania and other Colonies to the Court of Great Britain and later at the Court of France, delegate of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to the Second Continental Congress, assisting in the draft of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Convention which framed the Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, and State President for three years; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in grateful memory of the services of Benjamin Franklin, join with those who would honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth; and that a commission, to be known as the "Benjamin Franklin Sesqui Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania" be established, to consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, five members of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and five citizens who shall be appointed by the Governor. This commission shall cooperate with the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania in extending the warm and cordial hospitality of this State to all who are working for better international understanding in memory of Benjamin Franklin. It shall also be the task of the commission to sponsor the production and distribution of editorial material on Benjamin Franklin that may be sent to the newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations of all cooperating countries, so that they may have adequate information on the many phases of Benjamin Franklin's life and teachings.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

STUDENTS FROM BECCARRIA-IRVONA-COALPORT JOINT HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from tthe Beccarria-Irvona-Coalport Joint High School of Clearfield County, who are here under the supervison of their teachers, Mr. Whittaker and Miss Sander. They are the guests of the gentleman from Clearfield County, Mr. O'Neil.

STUDENTS OF THE HARRISBURG ACADEMY WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair also welcomes to the House the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades of the Harrisburg Academy and their Headmaster, Mr. Robert Zimmerman, and their teachers, Mrs. Myers and Mr. Doe. They are the guests of the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley, the gentlemen from Dauphin, Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Ogilvie.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of Honorable Addie S. Bush, a former Member from the 1st District of Delaware County, who is now Commissioner of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

SENATE MESSAGES

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented extracts from the Journal of the Senate:

Senate Bills for concurrence 64, 108, 110, 117, 118, 135, 144, 146, 153, 155 and 159.

Resolution for concurrence Serial No. 110.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED SENATE RESOLUTION CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate resolution numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 111.

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

Harry Shapiro the Secretary of Welfare has accused the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Laurelton State Village a State institution of condoning "inhuman treatment" of patients Frederick Maue President of the Board of Trustees and Dr Effie C Ireland Superintendent of Laurelton State Village have denied the charges and requested an impartial investigation to clear their names

These charges cast reflection upon the integrity of all public officers and must create serious doubts and grave apprehensions among the people concerning the good conduct of our government An immediate impartial investigation of these charges is necessary in order to remedy this conduct if true or to protect the good name of our public officers and institutions if false therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concurs) that in the interest of fair play the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint four members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint four members of the House who together shall constitute a joint commission and be authorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of all the charges made The committee shall have the power to issue subpoenas under its hand and seal requesting and commanding any person or persons to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into and to produce such books records and documents as the committee may deem necessary Such subpoenas may be served upon any person and shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of courts of this Commonwealth The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before it Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce any books papers records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases and be it further

Resolved That said joint committee shall make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within a period not to exceed thirty days

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. SNIDER from the Committee on Counties, reported as amended, House Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating

thereto," authorizing the appropriation of moneys for the handling, storage and distribution of certain surplus foods, and validating appropriations heretofore made.

Mr. WILT from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act, amending the act of March ten, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

Mr. ROVANSEK from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 121, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing the use of leased athletic facilities when schools are not open in certain cases.

Mr. KELLER from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 147, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for increasing the membership of county boards of school directors in certain counties.

Mr. KELLER from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 148, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for full payment by the Commonwealth to school district of rentals due the State Public School Building Authority and municipality authorities under certain conditions; and making an appropriation.

Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 151, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance of directors, and mileage rate of members of joint school boards and of joint school committees.

Mr. SARRAF from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 160, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the area in which school directors may attend out of State meetings and increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance therefor.

Mr. WEIDENER from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 162, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing rental charge allowed for use of receiving district's school plant in calculating tuition charge per high school pupil to be paid by sending district.

Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 223, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," renumbering the second section 1372.1; and providing for transportation of mentally handicapped children to and from day care training centers provided by the Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. LAWYER from the Committee on Elections and Apportionment, reported as amended House Bill No. 234, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary election, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising, and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," changing the provisions relating to filing of candidates' expense accounts.

Mr. BAZIN from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 291, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the annual election of treasurers of joint schools and departments.

Mr. DAVIS from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 292, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the office of vice-president for joint schools or departments; fixing the term of office of the secretary and prescribing the duties of certain officers.

Mr. MAHAN from the Committee on Counties, reported as amended, House Bill No. 296, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1951 (P. L. 300), entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county," extending provisions of the act to certain counties.

Mr. BULLEN from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 301, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private

and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the appointment of auditors for joint school systems.

Miss LEIBY from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 339, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing jointure by joint boards to establish and manage vocational or technical schools.

Mr. LEONARD from the Committee on Labor Relations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 429, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four of the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof; defining labor disputes; prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes, and the scope thereof; declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void; prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions; prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions; limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes; and providing for the payment of costs; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act.

Mr. MILLS from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. OLSEN from the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

Mr. LOVETT from the Committee on Appropriations, re-reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. MORAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, in several sessions of the past, I have introduced letters from Oscar to Hiram and I desire to do that today. This letter is titled "From me to you," and is as follows:

"Dear Oscar:

In reply to your request to send check, I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it almost impossible to do so. My shattered financial condition is due to Federal laws, sisters-in-law, county laws, liquor laws, mothers-in-laws, and outlaws.

Through these laws, I am compelled to pay a business tax, water tax, income tax, head tax, amusement tax, food tax, furniture tax, school tax, gas tax, light tax, sales tax, meat tax, carpet tax, and excise tax. Even my brains are taxed.

I am required to get a business license, car license, truck license, meat license, not to mention a marriage license and a dog license.

I am also required to contribute to every society and organization which the genius of man is capable of bringing to life—to women's relief, the unemployment relief, and the gold diggers relief. Also to every hospital and charitable institution in the city and including red cross, black cross, purple cross, and double cross.

For my own safety, I am required to carry life insurance, property incurance, liability insurance, flood insurance, fire insurance, and old age insurance.

My business is so governed that it is no easy matter for me to find out who owns it. I am inspected, expected, suspected, disrespected, rejected, examined, re-examined, informed, reformed, required, summoned, fined, commanded and compelled until I provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race.

Simply because I refuse to donate to something or other, I am boycotted, talked about, lied about, held up, held down, and robbed until I am almost ruined.

I can tell you honestly, that for the miracle that happened, I could not have enclosed this check. The wolf that comes to many doors nowa-days, just had pups in my kitchen. I sold them, and here is the money.

Sincerely and disrespectfully yours,

HIRAM."

BILL ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order.

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 16 1836 (P. L. 715) entitled "An act relating to Reference and Arbitration" further providing for membership of arbitration boards.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order.
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 111, entitled:

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 349) entitled "An act requiring political subdivisions to refund taxes and license fees erroneously and inadvertently paid thereto and giving a right of action against such political subdivision for the recovery of such taxes and fees upon their failure to make such refunds making the provisions of the act retroactive and repealing existing laws" by further prescribing what taxes or license fees may be refunded or sued for.

The first section was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section?
Mr. WALSH offered the following amendment:
Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 6, by striking out "three" and inserting in lieu thereof, six

It was agreed to.
The section was agreed to as amended.
The second section and title were separately read and agreed to.
And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 244, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1951 (P. L. 638), entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of registers of wills, and regulating proceedings before them, and the costs thereof, the effects of their acts, and appeals therefrom," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 245, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1309), entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class," eliminating counties of the fourth class.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 246, entitled :

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1306) entitled, "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class," eliminating counties of the fourth class.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 247, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1163), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the orphans' court; conferring exclusive jurisdiction on such courts over the administration and distribution of decedents' estates, trust estates, minors' estates, and absentees' estates; conferring concurrent jurisdiction over the administration and distribution of incompetents' estates and the determination of title to real estate in certain cases; providing for the organization of orphans' courts, the procedure therein, the powers and duties of the judges thereof, and appeals therefrom," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 281, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 18, 1941 (P. L. 137), entitled "An act providing for the appointment, powers and control of members of volunteer fire companies as special fire police, and conferring powers on them at fires attended by their fire companies in any city, borough, town and township," permitting special fire police to equip certain vehicles with red lights and sirens; and controlling the use thereof.

The first section was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section?
Mr. WORLEY offered the following amendment:
Amend Sec. 1,page 2, lines 1 to 13 by striking out "The act of June 18, 1941 (P. L. 137) entitled "An act" in line 1 and all of lines 2 to 13 and inserting in lieu thereof:
Section 809, act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), known as "The Vehicle Code", amended June 30, 1951 (P. L. 963) and August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1368) is amended to read:
Section 809. Red Light Visible From in Front of Vehicles.—No person shall operate or move any vehicle, except fire department, fire patrol apparatus, police department vehicles, ambulances, or the private vehicles of those chiefs of fire or police departments, assistant chiefs of fire or police departments [or] fire marshals or active members of volunteer fire departments who in accordance with the statement filed with the Pennsylvania State Police prior thereto use the same for answering fire, police or emergency calls upon a highway with a red light displayed to the front thereof. In the case of private vehicles of active members of volunteer fire departments used for answering fire or emergency calls, the statment herein required to be filed shall be executed by the chief executive officer of the fire department or company of which the volunteer fireman is a member.
Penalty.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon summary conviction before a magistrate, be sentenced to pay a fine of ten ($10) dollars and costs of prosecution, and, in default of the payment thereof, shall undergo imprisonment for not more than five (5) days.

It was agreed to.
The section was agreed to as amended.
The title was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. WORLEY offered the following amendments;

Amend Title, page 1, lines 1 to 5 of Title, by striking out "June 18 1941 (P. L. 137) entitled "An act pro-" in line 1, all of lines 2, 3, and 4 and "city borough town and township" in line 5 and inserting in lieu thereof; "May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled 'An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act: conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds,"

Amend Title, page 1, line 5 of Title, by striking out "special fire police" and inserting in lieu thereof: "volunteer firemen"

Amend Title, page 1, line 6 of Title by striking out "and sirens."

They were agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order.

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 22, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 2 act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" is amended to read

Section 2 (a) The Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review shall consist of seven members who shall be citizens of this Commonwealth and all of whom shall have been residents of the county for at least ten years next prior to his appointment and four of whom shall have not less than five years' practical experience as a registered real estate broker or real estate appraiser or assessor one of whom shall have not less than five years' practical experience in securities transactions necessitating a knowledge of the values of stocks bonds and other securities one of whom shall have not less than five years' practical experience as a building construction engineer or civil engineer or general contractor or assessor and the seventh of whom shall have not less than five years' experience as a practicing attorney at law or registered real estate broker or real estate appraiser or assessor

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	**Gaffney,**	**Lutty,**	Royer,
Agnew,	**Garlock,**	Magee,	**Rubin,**
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	**Gibb,**	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	**Schuster,**
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	**Greenwood,**	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	**Smith, Wm. B.,**
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	**Meholchick,**	Stank,
Bonner,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	**Mihm,**	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	**Stevenson,**
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Clanfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	**Kornick,**	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	**Welsh,**
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	**Kubacki,**	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	**Whitenight,**
Eshleman,	Lawyer,	**Polen,**	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	**Renwick,**	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 83, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 3 Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania permitting the Governor to succeed himself

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows

Section 1 The following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is proposed in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof

That section 3 Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be amended to read

Section 3 The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election and shall be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill.

Before I give you the reasons why I am against the Governor succeeding himself, I am going to just briefly state, as I understand it, some of the historical reasons for having in our Constitution at the present time that the Governor shall not succeed himself.

It, of course, all came from colonial times when the governors of our colonies were sent over from the mother country and they proved to be for the most part tyrannical governors. They were sent over here to administer the laws of the Crown; the acts that were passed by the Parliament in England to enforce punitive taxes, raise an army and have the colonists keep the army of the province.

The people of the eastern seaboard, particularly when we adopted our national Constitution after 1776 and met in constitutional conventions to draft state constitutions, almost to a province put in the provision that the governor should not succeed himself, because of the tyranny that they had suffered under previous governors.

Our own state Constitution in 1790 contained the provision that the governor should not succeed himself.

The Constitution of 1874, with the experience since 1790, also contains the provision today that the governor shall not succeed himself

As a member of the Committee on Interstate Cooperation representing this House I have had the privilege of attending several conventions of legislators throughout the country. A good share of the discussion in these different conventions, the panels, have been on the relationship between the governor and the general assembly and the people. I would say as a result of my study and my experience in attending these conventions I am of the opinion that the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is the most powerful chief executive as such in the entire United States.

That is quite a broad statement, and in the brief time that is allotted to me I will try to tell you why I think he is such a powerful Governor and why we should not have him succeed himself.

The Speaker today in our joint caucus very ably told us the power of the Governor over the budget. In my trips throughout the country I have found that in most states the budget is drafted not by the governor, as is the case in Pennsylvania, but by a budget commission, or by a legislative commission on the Budget. We are one of the few states where the Governor is, in effect, our budget officer. It is true we have a Director of the Budget appointed by the Governor, but really the Governor is the budget officer. That gives him tremendous power over the budget. It is his budget, not our budget. It is true it is submitted to us, but we have little time to go over and analyze and disset **his budget.**

It is given to the Appropriations Committee and the various Chairmen of the House Committees and the Senate Committees. They do hold hearings, but the hearings are brief, they are short. The department head only talks about an hour or so about what he is going to do in his department and why he needs the money. It is only given a cursory going-over and as a result the budget, in effect the Governor's budget, becomes the law of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

Mr. MORAN. I rise to a question of information, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is out of order, unless the gentleman from McKean will yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will yield, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, what are we on, what bill are we on right now? That may sound humorous, but just the same I would like to know.

The SPEAKER. We are on House Bill 83, Printer's No. 50, page 6 of the calendar.

Mr. MORAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. May I interrogate the gentleman, if I am in order?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield until the gentleman from McKean has finished his presentation?

Mr. MORAN. I will, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from McKean will proceed.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I was talking about the tremendous power of our chief executive over the budget of this Commonwealth.

After the budget has been adopted by the House and Senate, as I pointed out through a cursory examination of it, which of necessity can only be a cursory examination, as the Speaker has pointed out by reason of our limited facilities, the appropriation bill becomes the law of Pennsylvania.

We have vested in our chief executive the right to determine then whether the money shall be spent or not by the mere expedient of his either giving to the budget office, or not, an appropriation symbol. If the department head does not receive his appropriation symbol he just cannot spend the money. That is the tremendous power which the Governor has over the money even after we have ordained in the House and Senate that it shall be spent for a certain proposition or item.

Another power of our Governor that amazes folks elsewhere in Pennsylvania is the veto power that our Governor has over appropriations. As you know, after we have passed an appropriation bill, if the Governor cares to he can eliminate the appropriation out of the bill entirely.

Another tremendous power that our Governor seems

to possess is that of granting deficiency appropriations to our several departments when we are not in session. No deficiency, as I understand it, can be incurred unless the Governor OK's it in advance. I grant you that they come to us later with deficiency appropriation bills, but we pass them with a pistol at our heads after the money has already been spent and the deficiency incurred.

Another tremendous power of our Governor is that which he possesess over our independent fiscal offices, the Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Department of Internal Affairs. You say they are indepéndent officers. I agree with you. But they could not function for one day if the Governor did not give them the money to run their respective offices. That is a tremendous power that the Governor has over those gentlemen whom we think are all subservient to the people, but actually they are subservient to the Governor.

Now let us take a look at the Highway Department. We Members of the General Assembly have nothing to say about how we are spending our highway funds. That is peculiarly within the power of the Governor. The Governor has a blank check to spend $400 million every two years. Do you realize that not a road in Pennsylvania can be built unless the Governor puts his name on the plan? We have absolutely nothing to say about that. The Governor can spend that money any way he chooses. It is a matter of history that the Governor in his control over the Highway Department can contract or limit the force of workers in the Highway Department at will.

The Governor has vast appointive and removal powers. When our new Governor was elected, you probably read in the paper the statement of Harrington Adams, our Chief Deputy Attorney General, that under the Administrative Code the Governor has practically unlimited power to remove officials, boards and department heads from office. We have approximately 60,000 state employes and with few exceptions the Governor can remove them from office. This is a tremendous power.

Think of his vast appointive powers in our surgical hospitals of the state, in our normal schools and all the various boards and commissions that function throughout the state of Pennsylvania. The power of the Governor is so vast in that regard that in his control over the Department of Public Assistance his power reaches into practically every home in Pennsylvania.

If you will pardon me, I will show you how it has worked out in modern times, the fact that the Governor could not succeed himself. I, of necessity, will have to be partisan in my remarks, and you will forgive me, but in order to make my point that will be a necessity.

Let us start with Governor Arthur James. He was elected by the people of Pennsylvania at a time when you all admit there was chaos in our state government. He restored order, he restored confidence in government, reduced the state budget and put the state back on an even keel. He was the man of the hour when he was elected Governor.

He was succeeded by now Senator Edward Martin. Edward Martin was the man of the hour when he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. War clouds were hovering over this nation, over Europe, and the people very wisely elected a man as our Governor who would lead us through the perilous times of the Second World War. He, in effect, marshalled industry and made Pennsylvania the arsenal of democracy. One of the reasons I say that the war effort carried on so well was that we had a Governor in this state who knew how to do things in time of war.

He was succeeded by James Duff. The times needed a strong executive, a man to take us from a war economy into a peacetime economy. There were many things that had to be done in this state as a result of not being able to do them because of the war, such as extending the turnpike, bulding roads, building new mental hospitals, building new schools. Everybody knows that the then Governor Duff seized the problem with his great executive ability and had a very successful four years as Governor.

To do the many things that Governor Duff was called upon to do required a lot of money. For instance, the soldiers' bonus was passed during his administration and it is well known that no provision was made by us to finance it.

The people then selected a judge, a man of even temperament whom they thought would capably balance our budget, level off our appropriations and pay for the things that of necessity had to be done. I think those of you who will fairly appraise the accomplishments of the last administration in the building of new schools, roads and turnpikes will have to agree that it was a good administration. I say when the history of the last administration is written and you can fairly appraise the things that were done in this state, it will measure up as one of the best.

Now let us take the present time. Let us take our own new Governor Leader. Governor Fine without funds left many things undone. There is no question about that. The people last fall evidently felt it was time to change the ruling party and get fresh thinking as far as our state's affairs were concerned. By a large majority they elected our present Governor, George Leader.

My point is not to extol former Republican Governors nor to extol your present Governor, but to point out that in the last twenty years as far as this state is concerned, having these different men as Governors of Pennsylvania, I think has been a good thing for Pennsylvania. They have been just the men we seemed to have needed at the moment. The people of Pennsylvania seemed to sense that and put these gentlemen in office for that very reason.

In conclusion, as I said, I feel that we should vote against this constitutional amendment. The Governor of Pennsylvania should not be allowed to succeed himself. Our very system in Pennsylvania, the unlimited powers that we have vested in our Governor by legislation in this House and Senate year after year, has made it possible for the Governor of Pennsylvania to practically perpetuate himself in office. Every session since I have been here practically every bill that we pass says that this shall be done by the Governor, or by and with approval of the Governor. We have made him a powerful chief executive. again to repeat, one of the most powerful in this entire nation.

In view of that situation which exists in this state, I say that four years is long enough for anybody to be Governor of Pennsylvania. He can do just what he wants to do and put his platform over easily in four years.

By reason of the fact that we have made our Governor

strong we have wisely put into our Constitution that he shall only have one term.

I ask you to vote against this bill.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I listened with great interest to the gentleman's remarks relative to his opposition to this bill, and I have also looked up the setup in the different States throughout the Union, and I find that forty-three States permit Governors to be elected for more than one term.

If forty-three States do that, there certainly has not been any dictatorship or what have you in those States, and I would say that if Pennsylvania would reelect a Governor more than one term he would be a better Governor. Under the present setup a man comes into Harrisburg as Governor of Pennsylvania and he only gets his feet on the ground until he is out of office. There is no incentive for a man to be elected Governor in Pennsylvania for a four year term. He comes here and he brings his family, and he probably has children going to school, and before he actually gets set, he is out of office.

Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that quite a number of the Members here are absent at this time, I would ask that this bill be passed over until Monday.

The SPEAKER. Nothing is in order except the calling of the roll.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. JOHNSON. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman whether he believes the President of the United States is more powerful than the Governor of Pennsylvania?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I will give you my opinion on that very thing. I will say, yes, that the President of the United States is a more powerful person than the Governor of Pennsylvania and we have very wisely limited him to two terms, just recently.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman believe that it is unwise for the President of the United States to be able to succed himself at least one term, one time?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, my answer to that is this: the government of the United States, of course, is a tremendous government. It is big business personified. In the last few years, especially during World War II, since the war the activities of our Federal government have expanded beyond any idea that the original framers of our Constitution thought they would expand. We have bought rubber plants and the government is practically in business, and I say that as far as our national government is concerned, two terms for the President of the United States is probably a good thing, in view of the vastness of our national government and the problems that he might face, but I say that in a state like Pennsylvania, to repeat, with the powers that we have vested in our Chief Executive, I don't think it is a good thing for him to have more than one term until we go about our business and get some legislative control over the Chief Executive.

Mr. READINGER. May I further interrogate the gentleman and inquire whether he thinks the United States Congress has more control, more legislative control over the President of the United States than this General Assembly has over the Governor of Pennsylvania?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, of course, the system or the way they do things in Washington, I grant you, is quite similar to Pennsylvania although to answer your question exactly, I would say comparatively speaking the Governor of Pennsylvania has more power within his sphere of influence than the President of the United States does, within the similar sphere of influence.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman agree with me when I say that the President of the United States under existing laws, literally has the power to write a blank check for amounts running into millions of dollars, to designate those funds to be used to help other countries, for example?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, of course, we are operating in this nation of ours on a peacetime budget of—was it $39 or $40 billion—and of course, the President of the United States, through his Treasury Department and his departments, by reason of the budget bill and the appropriation bills, can spend vast sums of money, that's for sure.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, without the authorization of any act of Congress in addition to those on the books now, you do agree that the President can write or designate the expenditure of tremendous sums simply upon his own decision. Is that not a fact?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would say that if you are thinking now of "Marshall Plan" money, I can't tell you whether the "Marshall Plan" funds for foreign rehabilitation are ear-marked for a particular thing in a particular country, I can't say that. Des that answer your question?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, it does. Does the gentleman still persist in his argument that even though the United States President is vastly more powerful than the Governor of Pennsylvania that the President should be allowed to succeed himself and the Governor of Pennsylvania should not?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, to repeat, I said that I won't agree with you that the President of the United States, within the same sphere of influence that our Governor has, is more powerful. I say that our own Governor is more powerful. I pointed out to you about highway funds, for instance, where we don't even give him a blank check, the money goes into a Motor License Fund and is turned over to the Highway Department. We have absolutely nothing to say about that in the General Assembly. And as I understand it, in the National Government every dollar is appropriated, and it is true probably within appropriations of these commissions or boards they are not vested with discretion as to how it shall be spent.

Mr. READINGER. Does the gentleman believe that the present law relating to the disposition of Highway Funds is bad because it requires the Governor's approval?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, yes, as a matter of fact, I do. Last session we had a bill that I think we passed in the House here, and I believe you probably voted for it, wherein we would require the Highway Department to budget this money, and we would put our stamp of approval on the budgeting of the money, rather than having it just go into the Motor License Fund and then

be transmitted to the Highway Department to be spent at the Governor's pleasure.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I will not add much more to this debate. It has been very exhaustively covered by the gentleman from McKean and the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Moran.

I would, however, like to point out to the Members of the House that it doesn't seem to make much sense to me to allow the Chief Executive of our nation to be reelected by the people, and after all it is the people who are making the choice and not we legislators, if the people are willing to reelect a man because they believe he has been a good Governor, they certainly are not running any more of a risk than if they relect the President of the United States.

Now the gentleman from McKean has argued long and vigorously to tell us that the Governor of this State is too powerful. It seems to me that if that is the case, we should cut down some of the powers of the Governor and not try to correct the situation by saying he may never succed himself because he is so powerful that we do not want him for another four years. Certainly the next Governor will be just as powerful because he will operate under the same laws.

Mr. Moran has pointed out that forty-three States now provide that Governors may succeed themselves for one or more terms. I do not have the details on that but as he pointed out, if forty-three States think that is a good law, why should we take a position such as Mr. Johnson advocates.

I think we should pass this resolution. After all, it is still something that the people of Pennsylvania must vote on some day. If it does not pass this session and the 1957 session and then pass the vote of the people, it will never come into being. But we should let the people of Pennsylvania vote on the matter, and this is the time and the place to start doing it.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Sepaker, before going into several remarks on this subject, I might comment on Mr. Moran's statement about the number of States where the Governor could succeed himself. May I point out first that in a great many of these States the Governor has only a two year term. I also note from a book which I have recently received, which is recently off the press, called "The American State Legislatures" on page 165, it is stated:

> "Fourteen States do not permit the gubernatorial incumbent to succeed himself."

I think there is some variance. It is not forty-three States; but thirty-four.

Mr. Speaker, House Bill No. 83, the bill to alter the Constitution to permit the Governor to succeed himself, is but one more item in the steady campaign which goes forward to chip away the restraints placed within our Constitution, restaints distilled from the wisdom of the ages that men might profit from the lessons garnered from the long struggle of mankind to gain dignity and human liberty.

These restraints are like the sailing directions for which mariners look to the coastal pilots of the various seas. From them, from these nautical compendiums of local watered seafaring lore, basically safe courses may be set up that ships may eventually make proper landfalls, free from misadventures.

These sailing directions, Mr. Speaker, are built upon vast compilations of navigational data and observations, often going back to the crude records of antiquity. They are formidably impressive compilations, authoritative and safe.

But in the same vein of comment, I crave the indulgence of this House to point out that our own Constitutional restraints are but safe, human sailing directions, built upon the ages of data of human currents and eddies of behaviorism throughout the tides of recorded history.

Our Constitutions, national and commonwealth, are the findings and conclusions of vast and exhaustive expeditions into and minute siftings of these records of history. They are the findings and conclusions of men of towering stature. And their recorded work should not be dismissed lightly.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, the pattern of these Constitutional restraints, in many ways, emerged in the day of the ancients, and have recurred again and again down to the troubled, atomical ominous present.

Among these various Constitutional restraints, surely none can bode a more significant and far-reaching danger signal than the articles aimed against the seeds of tyranny. But chief among these articles, Mr. Speaker, is the interdiction against the Governor of this Commonwealth succeeding himself in office.

Here, Mr. Speaker, is a point rooted deeply in our own early Colonial experience. Certainly it is unnecessary to remind a Chamber so thoroughly American as this one, of the vexing, frustrating and demanding experiences of the local Assemblies of the thirteen original colonies with the Governor sent out by England.

Further, Mr. Speaker, every school child recognizes that one of the main reasons why Colonial Governors became so obnoxious in the eyes of the American colosists was the fact of their long, unbroken and unassailable tenure of office.

Now, at first, in Pennsylvania after the adoption of the Federal government, the fact that the governor was elected by popular vote, rather than deriving his power by appointment from across the seas, seemed to be a sufficient safeguard against a developing tyranny of the executive.

However, it is noteworthy how many times Pennsylvania governors came to succeed themselves during the early generations of the Republic. Plainly the framers of our present Constitution recognized back in 1873 a trend toward governors reaching toward perpetuating powers, the prelude to entrenched dynasties.

In great wisdom, therefore, these Constitution framers of eighty plus years ago nipped these budding shoots toward over-concentrations of executive power, toward possible incipent tyranny—and I should pause here a moment, Mr. Speaker, to remind this Assemblage that America has known brutal, violent tyranny at the state level no longer than two decades ago and no further away than where the Mississippi breaks through its gulf-coast deltas—but to resume my thought, Mr. Speaker, these solons of the seventies nipped such reachings toward overwhelming executive authority by restricting the governor to one, non-succeeding term of four years.

However, in order to reaffirm the American Constitutional philosophy of checks and balances between the three arms of government, these Constitution makers

compensated for this curtailment of executive power. They compensated by increasing the governor's powers. In fact, today Pennsylvania's Chief Executive is one of the most powerful of the nation's forty-eight heads of State governments.

The gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, cogently presented this picture. Few other governors exercise so wide and so untrammelled a range of prerogatives.

Naturally, it is my conviction that it would be a serious loss to free Constitutional government in Pennsylvania for the governor to be allowed to succeed himself.

I wish to add that if the sponsors of this House Bill 83 wish to conscientiously preserve our Constitutional guarantees, but are determined to have the right of self succession amended into the Constitution, then I suggest that they amend their bill.

I suggest that they amend it to reduce the powers of the Governor back to earlier outlines. I suggest further to be on the safe side in fending against executive encoachments from future gubernatorial dynasties, that they legislate to boost the Governor's salary and that they amend House Bill 83 to take away the Governor's veto power over legislation. The Governor of North Carolina has no veto power, for instance.

If the sponsors of this bill are determined upon continuing gubernatorial succession, then I say, Mr. Speaker, let the Governor be a Penn's Woods version of the French Presidency, long on protocol, ok, but armed with any power, never!

And lastly, it is perhaps quite fitting to quote the words of a true liberal who deserved the term long before it degenerated into a stigma of spuriousness. It was James Truslow Adams, in writing of a great Democrat, who noted a decade ago in his book "The Living Jefferson," these words:

> "Peoples do not usually willingly and knowingly in advance organize the totalitarian state or a dictatorship for themselves."

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, I listened to an evaluation by the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, and I found it very interesting, but I find it very necessary as a Member of this House in 1937 to object to the statement that when Governor James was elected he was the man-of-the-hour because chaos existed in Pennsylvania.

I would like to take exception to those remarks because I believe that that administration rather than creating chaos started us upon a road which to a great extent we are travelling today. A new tax structure which was bitterly assailed at the time, and was bitterly assailed by Governor James when he ran for office, was adopted by the Earle Administration and that particular tax from that time to the present has been kept, item for item, during the administrations of these men-of-the-hour that we have heard about.

And then I want to remind you also that during that session, during that period of time, there were a million and five hundred thousand unemployed, including women and children, and that during that time no one went hungry, that during that administration with all of the unemployment we had no great strife and no one went hungry. And we had no violence. In spite of all of that tremendous relief load there was a smaller deficit at the end of the administration of Governor Earle than we have today.

I also want to remind the Members of the House, that while the succeeding Governors mentioned by the gentleman from McKean did create extensions to the Turnpike and did construct some Turnpike in Pennsylvania, the original turnpike bill is to be credited to the administration of Governor Earle. I think we have had some men-of-the-hour since Governor Earle, but we certainly have not had many minute-men.

We now come along to this present bill. For those of you who are familiar with this type of legislation I need not remind you, but for those who are not I want to state in fairness to the sponsor of this bill that this bill has been introduced in every Session of the legislature since Governor Earle's time. The sponsor of this bill had that bill introduced even though the Governor at the time was a Republican. This is not a new idea with the sponsor and is not a new idea in this House.

I think this bill reflects the highest type of democracy. If we have a Governor in Pennsylvania who is doing a good job, if we have a Governor in Pennsylvania to whom the people look with respect, if we have a Governor of this Commonwealth whom the people of the Commonwealth want to reelect then they certainly should have a right to do so, and I believe the Constitution limitation should be removed.

I must agree with the gentleman from McKean, and our Speaker, that we in the Legislature have allowed some of our rights, some of our prerogatives, to be usurped by the executive branch. I believe that we in the Legislature should try to take back those particular powers, and if you will note among the resolutions for constitutional amendment I have offered one which will take away one of the most serious powers which the Governor has usurped and that is the power of veto which this Legislature should have. When the Governor vetos a bill in the dying moments of the Legislature after we have gone home, we have no opportunity to over-ride that veto. I believe the Constitution provided justly that the legislature should have a right to over-ride a veto, but by practice over the years we have allowed all of our important legislation, or a considerable portion of it, to be passed in the last weeks, in the dying weeks of the session, and as a result the Governor has taken the power of veto and has become absolute.

While I agree we have lost some of those powers to the Governor I still believe that the people of Pennsylvania should be allowed to elect or reject any Governor for a second term. I believe that this is fundamental democracy, that the people themselves should decide who should be the Governor and should not be hamstrung by constitutional objections.

Mr. AGNEW. Mr. Speaker, I listened with profound respect to the reasons why we should vote against this resolution by my colleague, Mr. Johnson, to the scholarly interrogation of him by Mr. Readinger, and I believe that the most cogent reason why the Members of this House should vote against this resolution has not yet been stated.

If this constitutional amendment finally becomes law and it then becomes the habit and custom for a Governor to serve eight years instead of four, then the chances of each Member of this House of Representatives becoming Governor will be automatically cut in half.

Mr. READINGER. I simply want to say that the last reason given is the best reason I have heard for voting

against this bill, and the only reason I have heard why we should vote against it.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—93

Adam,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Meholchick,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	Mihm,	Snider,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mills,	Stank,
Boies,	Hass,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stephens,
Branca,	Holt,	Munley,	Stone,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Taylor,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Varner,
Comer,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Verona,
Curwood,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wallace,
Eilberg,	Leonard,	Polaski,	Walsh,
Farabaugh,	Leven,	Polen,	Wargo,
Filo,	Limper,	Reibman,	Welsh,
Fineman,	Lopresti,	Renwick,	Whitenight,
Flint,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Williams,
Floyd,	McCann,	Rudisill,	Yetter,
Flynn,	McCormack,	Sarraf,	Yetzer,
Frank,	McGee,	Scarcelli,	Andrews,
Frascella,	McKeever,	Schuster,	Speaker
Gaffney,	McLaughlin,		

NAYS—79

Agnew,	Eshleman,	Light,	Sigman,
Anderson, M. S.,	Foster,	Lippincott,	Smith, C. C.,
Anderson, S. A.,	Frost,	Lovett,	Steckel,
Ashton,	George,	Mahan,	Stevenson,
Auker,	Goldstein,	Markley,	Stoner,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Strausser,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Stroup,
Blair,	Henzel,	Moody,	Tompkins,
Bower,	Hocker,	Moran,	Toomey,
Breisch,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Vaughan,
Brennan, A. P.,	Houk,	Murphy,	Wall,
Brennan, J. J.,	Isaacs,	Murray, H. P.,	Waterhouse,
Brown,	Johnson,	Naugle,	Weidner,
Bullen,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Wheeler,
Connelly,	Keller,	Parry,	Willaredt,
Davis,	Kline,	Price,	Wilt,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pursley,	Wood,
Down,	Kooker,	Readinger,	Worley,
Ehrgood,	Kromer,	Royer,	Ziegler,
Erb,	Leisey,	Rubin,	

NOT VOTING—38

Boory,	Guthrie,	Magee,	Pomeroy,
Brenninger,	Haudenshield,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,
Cochran,	Helm,	Metz,	Rigby,
Cooper,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Rosen,
Donaldson,	Jenkins,	Monroe,	Spencer,
Dougherty,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Thompson,
Ewing,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Gibb,	Kent,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Gibson,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Young,
Greenwood,	Lafore,		

Less than the majority required by the Constitution voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill falls.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 95 as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" making it unlawful to sell or dispense knives etc commonly called "switch-blades"

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Article IV act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872) known as "The Penal Code" is amended by adding after section 418 thereof a new section to read

Section 419 Selling or Dispensing Knives etc Commonly Called "Switch-Blades" Whoever sells dispenses gives or delivers or offers or exposes for sale any knife razor or cutting instrument the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way by switch push-button spring mechanism or otherwise is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon the conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) or undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year or both

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—140

Adam,	Frank,	Markley,	Royer,
Agnew,	Frascella,	Maxwell,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Frost,	McCann,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gaffney,	McCormack,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Garlock,	McGee,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Gelfand,	McInroy,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Goldstein,	McKeever,	Sherman,
Bell,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Sigman,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Smith, C. C.,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bower,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stank,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stebbins,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Moody,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cianfrani,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Cioffi,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Comer,	Knecht,	Ogilvie,	Wallace,
Connelly,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Kooker,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pacchioli,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kubacki,	Parry,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Leonard,	Polaski,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leven,	Polen,	Worley,
Flint,	Limper,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Lopresti,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Lovett,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Foster,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—19

Ashton,	Erb,	Lippincott,	Varner,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Miller,	Wall,
Davis,	Kromer,	Price,	Willaredt,
Donahue,	Leisey,	Stoner,	Wood,
Donaldson,	Light,	Tompkins,	

NOT VOTING—51

Barnatovich,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Rosen,
Blair,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Snider,
Boory,	Helm,	Mikula,	Spencer,
Brenninger,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Steckel,
Cochran,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Stevenson,
Cooper,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Strausser,
Dougherty,	Jump,	Naugle,	Thompson,
Down,	Kehler,	Paulhamus,	Varallo,
Ewing,	Kent,	Pettigrew,	Waterhouse,
George,	Kline,	Pomeroy,	Wescott,
Gibb,	Kratz,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Gibson,	Lafore,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Greenwood,	Magee,	Rigby,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 96, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" making it unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person a firearm slungshot handybilly dirk-knife razor or any other deadly weapon or any knife razor or cutting instrument the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way by switch push-button spring mechanism or otherwise

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 416), page 2, line 6, by striking out "on or about his person a" and inserting in lieu thereof: "any."

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 416), page 2, line 8, by inserting after "weapon" concealed upon his person.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 97, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 722 act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended August seventeen one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1264) and August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1352) is amended to read

Section 722 Exemptions from Fees

(a) No fee shall be charged for a certificate of title or registration of motor vehicles fire department equipment trailers and semi-trailers owned by and used exclusively in the performance of the duties of (a) the Federal Government (b) any state other than Pennsylvania which issues titles or registrations to this Commonwealth without charge (c) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (d) any city borough incorporated town township county poor or school district of this Commonwealth (e) any duly authorized volunteer fire force in the extinguishment and prevention of fires or in rescue work hospital humane society or anti-cruelty society in this Commonwealth (f) the American Red Cross (g) churches (h) Girl Scouts of America (i) Boy Scouts of America (j) Salvation Army (k) duly chartered post organizations or combination of organizations of the American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars Philippine Pacific War Veterans Navy Club of the United States United States Army Ambulance Corps Disabled American Veterans American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) the Marine Corps League Military Order of the Purple Heart Jewish War Veterans Catholic War Veterans Inc the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated or United Spanish War Veterans of this Commonwealth or La Societe Des Forty Hommes et Eight Chevaux and organizations and units of the Pennsylvania National Guard (l) mine or industrial ambulances (m) ambassadors ministers foreign consuls general consuls and vice consuls who are nationals of the country appointing them and who are assigned to foreign consulates in this Commonwealth [Provided That] American consular officers of equal rank who are citizens of the United States and who exercise their official functions at American counsulates in such foreign country [are] shall be granted reciprocal exemptions No fee shall be charged for certificates of title or registration of motor vehicles owned and used by war amputees which were obtained through the Veterans' Administration All such vehicles except those owned and used by the Federal Government shall be titled and registered and shall display registration plates as is now provided for privately owned motor vehicles trailers and semi-trailers

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,

Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 98 as follows:

An Act amending the act of May five one thousand nine hundred forty-five (P. L. 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknodledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May one thousand nine hundred forty-five (P. L. 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" is amended to read

Section 1 Each local organization of The American Red Cross The American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Disabled American Veterans United Spanish War Veterans Regular Veterans Association Director of Veterans Affairs Jewish War Veterans of the United States the Military Order of the Purple Heart the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated and such other similar organizations now or hereafter accredited or recognized by the United States Veterans Administration which supplies such aid and assistance to veterans or their dependents and which gratuitously prepares forms for veterans and their dependents in connection with their affairs as such before the United States any agency thereof or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any agency or political subdivision thereof is hereby authorized to designate one of its officers to take affidavits of acknowledgments to such forms as may be required by rule regulation or otherwise by the United States any agency thereof or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any agency or political subdivision thereof in the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents For the same purposes the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania is authorized to designate one or more persons from the Department of Military Affairs and the State Director of Selective Service is authorized to designate one or more persons from the Pennsylvania Selective Service System

When any such officer or person is so designated his name address and official position shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in writing signed by such designated officer or person accompanied by a certificate of his designation by the proper authority of such organization or of the Adjutant General or the State Director of Selective Service as the case may be Upon receipt of such writing and certificate in form as herein provided the Secretary of the Commonwealth with the approval of the Governor shall issue under his hand and seal of his office a certificate of appointment to such designated officer or person which shall authorize him to take affidavits or acknowledgments of veterans and their dependents in connection with their affairs as such before the United States any agency thereof or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any agency or political subdivision thereof Such authorized officer or person shall exercise the authority conferred under the provisions of this act at the pleasure of the Governor

Each affidavit or acknowledgment taken as above authorized shall contain the date signature and title of the officer or person administering the same and the number of the certificate issued to the authorized officer or person

Each certificate issued as aforesaid by the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be numbered in the order of date issued and the Secretary of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to certify such appointment whenever required

The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall make no charge whatsoever for filing appointing or certifying under the provisions of this act nor shall any officer or person so designated and authorized make any charge for taking such acknowledgments or affidavits

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,		Ogilvie,	Wall,

Davis,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 114, as follows:

An Act to repeal Section 518 of and to add a new section 518.1 to the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" by eliminating all the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of the taxes pending appeals from assessments.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. SARRAF. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the third reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 129, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" further providing for the assessment of taxes on personal property and penalties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" is amended by adding after section 2 a new section to read

Section 2.1 Failure to File Returns and False Returns If any taxable resident shall fail to file a return or fail to include in any return all of his personal property made taxable by a political subdivision pursuant to this act or shall file a return which is false incomplete incorrect or inaccurate the duly constituted authorities of the political subdivision shall make an assessment of the tax against such resident of the amount of tax for which such resident is liable or for which he is believed by the authorities to be liable to which estimated return the authorities shall add twelve per cent and the aggregate amount so obtained shall be the basis for taxation

The authorities shall notify by mail such resident of the estimated assessment If such resident is dissatified with the asessment so made he may on or before thirty days after such assessment present reasons supported by oath or affirmation for his failure to file a return to include all of his taxable personal property therein or for having made a return which was incomplete incorrect or inaccurate and the authorities shall if satisfied with the excuse so presented permit the taxpayer to file his own return and substitute said return for the estimated return made by the authorities In all cases where a false return has been filed by the taxpayer the authorities shall not relieve the taxpayer from the payment of the twelve per cent penalty but the estimated return shall be final except in those cases in which a true and correct return shall reveal a higher or lower assessed value than contained in the estimated return in which case the tax and penalty shall be based upon the true valuation

An assessment as provided by this section may be made by the authorities at any time within five years after any personal property owned held or possessed or alleged to have been so owned held or possessed by any resident should have been returned by him for taxation notwithstanding he shall have paid a tax assessed on the basis of returns previously made or filed and notwithstanding the authorities shall have made previous assessments against such resident In any such case no credit shall be given for any penalty formerly assessed and paid

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—204

Adam,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Gibb,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sherman,

Barnatovich,	Guss,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boies,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Helm,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Henzel,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Hewitt,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Isaacs,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Johnson,	Munley,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jones, G. E.,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jump,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Kamyk,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Kehler,	Musto,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Keller,	Naugle,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kent,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Olsen,	Wall,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Down,	Kooker,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Parry,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Filo,	Leiby,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Price,	Williams,
Floyd,	Leven,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flynn,	Light,	Readinger,	Wood,
Foster,	Limper,	Reibman,	Worley,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frost,	Lutty,	Rigby,	Young,
Gaffney,	Magee,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Garlock,		Rovansek,	Andrews,
		Royer,	Speaker

NAYS—6

Ashton,	Davis,	George,	Lippincott,
Auker,	Donahue,		

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 137 as follows:

An Act to further amend the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" by further regulating the placing of traffic signals and signs on highways

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (b) of Section 1105 and Subsection (a) of Section 1110 of the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" as last amended by the act approved the fifth day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1718) are hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 1105 Uniformity and Control of Traffic Signs Signals and Markings

* * *

(b) The Secretary of Highways of this Commonwealth shall have authority over the type installation location operation and maintenance of all traffic signs signals and markings in State highways in this Commonwealth and on highways in cities boroughs and incorporated towns at the points where such highways [form connecting links between or continuations of] intersect State highways and shall have the power and it shall be his duty to cause the removal alteration or adjustment of any signs signals or markings that do not conform with the regulations of the Department of Highways

* * *

Section 1110 Erection of Traffic Signals and Markings

(a) The Secretary of Highways of this Commonwealth with reference to State highways and other highways at points where they intersect State highways and local authorities in counties cities boroughs incorporated towns and townships of the first class with reference to highways under their jurisdiction are hereby authorized to erect and maintain official traffic signs signals and markings Before local authorities except in cities [of the first and second class] shall erect or cause to be erected traffic signals they must first obtain the approval of the Secretary of Highways of this Commonwealth

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,

Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 143 as follows:

An Act amending the act of June eight one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus" further regulating the issuance and prosecutions of writs of Mandamus

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section one Sections 3 and 4 act of June eight one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus" are amended to read

Section 3 The writ of mandamus may issue upon the application of any person beneficially interested or upon the application of any candidate or chairman of a political party

Section 4 When the writ is sought to procure the enforcement of a public duty the proceeding shall be prosecuted in the name of the Commonwealth on the relation of the Attorney General Provided [however] That [said] the proceeding in proper cases shall be on the relation of the district attorney of the proper county Provided further That when [said] the proceeding is sought to enforce a duty affecting a particular public interest of the State it shall be on the relation of the officer entrusted with the management of such interest And provided further That the relation of the Attorney General or the district attorney of the proper county shall not be necessary if an action is brought by the candidate or chairman of a political party In all other cases the party procuring the alternative writ shall be plaintiff the party to whom said writ is directed shall be defendant and the action shall be docketed as in ordinary cases namely ..... plaintiff versus ..... defendant

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—196

Adam,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Sarraf,
Agnew,	George,	Mahan,	Scarcelli,
Amarando,	Gibb,	Markley,	Schuster,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Sherman,
Anderson, S. A.,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Sigman,
Auker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	McInroy,	Snider,
Bazin,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Stank,
Boies,	Hass,	McWherter,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Haudenshield,	Meholchick,	Steckel,
Boory,	Heavey,	Metz,	Stephens,
Bower,	Helm,	Mihm,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Stone,
Breisch,	Hocker,	Miller,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Mills,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Houk,	Monroe,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Jenkins,	Moody,	Swartz,
Breth,	Johnson,	Moran,	Taylor,
Brown,	Jones, G. E.,	Moscrip,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Muldowney,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jump,	Mullen,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Kamyk,	Munley,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Kehler,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Keller,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kent,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kline,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Knecht,	Naugle,	Verona,
Davis,	Kolankiewicz,	Needham,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kooker,	Ogilvie,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Kornick,	Olsen,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kratz,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Down,	Kromer,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Eilberg,	Kubacki,	Parry,	Weidner,
Erb,	Lafore,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Lawyer,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Leisey,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Leonard,	Polaski,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leven,	Polen,	Wilt,
Flint,	Light,	Pomeroy,	Wood,
Floyd,	Limper,	Price,	Worley,
Flynn,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Frank,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Rigby,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frost,	Rosen,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Gaffney,	Rovansek,	Royer,	Andrews,
Garlock,	Lutty,	Rubin,	Speaker
		Rudisill,	

NAYS—13

Ashton,	Ehrgood,	Horst,	Murphy,
Bell,	Foster,	Isaacs,	Pursley,
Bullen,	Henzel,	Lippincott,	Willaredt,
Connelly,			

NOT VOTING—1

Hamilton, W. H.,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48
House Bill No. 317, Printer's No. 75
House Bill No. 318, Printer's No. 76 and
House Bill No. 344, Printer's No. 77

were passed over at the request of Mr. READINGER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 358, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 28 1915 (P. L. 596) entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions" further regulating eligibility for pension

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 4 act of May 28 1915 (P. L. 596) entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions" amended July 19 1951 (P. L. 1091) is amended to read

Section 4 (a) During the lifetime of the said person he or she shall be entitled to receive a pension from the fund set aside for the purpose fifty per centum of the amount which would constitute the average rate of pay at which he or she was employed during the last five years of his or her employment by the said city Said pension shall be paid in monthly payments Provided That if any pension be granted to a person who has not been a contributor to the pension fund as herein provided during a period of twenty years such person shall be required to pay unto the board of pensions monthly an amount equal to such amount as he or she would have been required to contribute had he or she contributed during such period as required by this act until such time as his or her contribution shall have extended during a period of twenty years Should any person resign or be dismissed for reasons other than misconduct after having served as an employe for fifteen years or more but less than twenty years such employe shall have the right to elect to keep in the fund all contributions heretofore made to the fund and to continue making monthly payments to such fund in an amount equal to the amount last due and paid monthly while an employe When such payments continue until the former employe has contributed to the fund for a total of at least twenty years or until reaching the age of retirement [whichever is the longer] such person shall be entitled to receive a pension proportional to the pension which would have been received had the employe completed twenty years of service prior to resignation or dismissal such proportion to be computed on the ratio which the employe's actual time of service in months bears to twenty years Should any person so employed after twenty years of service be dismissed voluntarily retire or be in any manner deprived of his or her position or employment before attaining the age fixed for retirement by this act upon continuing a monthly payment to the fund equal to the last amount due and paid monthly while in active service said person shall be entitled to the pension above mentioned notwithstanding he or she has not attained the age for retirement at the time of his or her separation from the service of such city but said pension shall not commence until he or she has attained such age Provided That any employe who has heretofore or shall hereafter be dismissed voluntarily retire or be in any manner deprived of his or her position or employment and who has been in the service of the city for a period of twenty-five (25) years or more and who has made payments into the pension fund for a period of twenty (20) years or more and who has reached the age of fifty (50) years shall upon application to the board of pensions receive the pension or compensation fixed by this act during the remainder of his or her life Should any employe however become totally and permanently disabled after fifteen years of service he or she shall be entitled to the said pension Provided That if any employe who has served less than fifteen years becomes totally and permanently disabled by reason of injury sustained in the actual performance of duty such employe shall be entitled to the said pension Proof of total and permanent disability shall consist of the sworn statement of three practicing physicians designated by the board that the employe is in a permanent condition of health which would totally disable him or her from performing the duties of his or her position or office Once a year the board of pensions may require a disability pensioner to undergo a medical examination by three physicians appointed by the board and should such physicians thereupon report and certify to the board that such beneficiary is no longer incapacitated and should the pension board concur in such report the pension to such beneficiary shall be discontinued

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst.	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, as follows:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of wages and other compensation of the employes and for the payment of general expenses necessary for the proper conduct of its work for the balance of the fiscal biennium 1953-1955. Said sum shall be in addition to any sum heretofore appropriated to the Joint State Government Commission for said purposes.

Section 2. The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 68, as follows:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate" by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 of the act aproved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate it attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That for the purpose of obtaining with acuracy the precise residence of all owners of real estate and persons having a taxable interest therein it shall be the duty of the recorder of deeds in each county whenever a deed or other transfer of real estate or interest in real estate hereafter executed shall be presented to him for record to refuse the same unless the grantee or grantees therein named have attached thereto and made part of such deed or transfer a certificate signed by said grantee or grantees or some one on his or their behalf setting forth the precise residence and the complete post office address of such grantee or grantees said certificates to be recorded with said deed and thereupon the said recorder shall prepare and deliver at stated intervals to the board of revision of taxes or other official or officials charged with the assessment of such real estate a list of the real estate or interest in real estate as transferred with the location of the same and the names of the grantor or grantors and the names and residences of the grantee or grantees with the date of recording

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER SENATE RESOLUTION 111

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 111, adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Speaker appoints as a Committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Boies, Kolankiewicz, Kornick, Tompkins.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. MILLS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. ROVANSEK asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to bills to be introduced by him.

Mr. POLASKI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. BAZIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. BRETH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. MILLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mrs. REIBMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

Mr. VAUGHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION REQUESTED TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. VAUGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have permission to make a brief statement on the bill I am about to introduce.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would request that the gentleman . . .

Mr. VAUGHAN. It is very brief, sir.

The SPEAKER. It is a very, very bad precedent. If everyone who desires to add additional sponsors makes a speech, we shall be here until January. The Chair would prefer that the gentleman send his bill to the desk with the additional sponsors but if the gentleman insists upon speaking the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Vaughan.

Mr. VAUGHAN. Well, I don't want to be here until January, either, so I will sit down.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. BRETH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, as the Members of the House know, the House in Resolution No. 6 directed the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life to make a comprehensive study of game, fish, forests and waters and their proper use and management in Pennsylvania and to submit recommendations.

I did not intend to make a report today. However, an article in a city paper compels me to make a few remarks to inform the Members of this House and the people of the State of Pennsylvania some of the progress made by that Committee and its studies.

In this paper today a statement is made concerning the San Juan rabbit on which the Conservation and Wild Life Committee has held considerable hearings, and has devoted considerable time to determining the status of that animal in Pennsylvania.

This statement I want to quote; it says:

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman file the statement, if it is very long, for the record?

Mr. BRETH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to complete my remarks

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman refuses to file his written statement for the record, the gentleman will proceed.

Mr. BRETH. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the

Members of the House, I have no written statement, these are remarks. This statement appeared in a city paper,

> "While Pennsylvania officials take a hand-off or do-nothing attitude toward the menace of the San Juan rabbit in the Keystone state, the Ohio Division of Wild Life officials have announced that no more of these animals can be imported or released in the Buckeye state."

I want to say that implies that this Committee and the state officials of Pennsylvania have taken a lackadaisical or do-nothing attitude toward this problem, and that is wrong.

This Committee today has submitted a bill signed by ten members of this Committee to bar the importation and release of the San Juan rabbit in Pennsylvania until September, 1957, and that bill gives jurisdiction over the San Juan rabbit to the Department of Agriculture. After September, 1957, the Department of Agriculture, after conferring with the Pennsylvania Game Commission, shall have authority to do as it will about lifting the ban imposed in the bill.

I want to say at the hearings conducted by your Committee on Conservation and Wild Life, the Department of Health stated that it had no authority to ban that rabbit because it was disease-free; the Department of Agriculture stated it had no authority to ban that rabbit under present law; the Game Commission stated it had no authority over the introduction or release of that rabbit in Pennsylvania because it was a domestic rabbit and not a wild animal.

So, therefore, this article which infers that the Pennsylvania officials have taken a hands-off attitude is in error. Every department in Harrisburg is concerned vitally with that animal, but their hands were tied.

The bill, which I hope and the committee hopes will receive favorable consideration in this House and in the Senate and be signed by the Governor in due time, will aid in great measure in solving the problem.

PERMISSION TO FILE STATEMENT

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Vaughan desire to be recognized?

Mr. VAUGHAN. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed at whatever length he desires.

Mr. VAUGHAN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, but I would just like to have this placed upon the record.

> During the prison riots two years ago, I found out that the prisons were undermanned. At that time, I presented a bill to give the guards a forty hour week, a three year increment period and a raise in pay. This was to keep what men they had and have others apply for the position of guard. At that time they were getting approximately $240 a month to start, going to $290 for top pay over a five year pediod.
>
> Before this bill had a chance to become law Governor Fine put all state employes on a forty hour basis and raised their pay ten per cent with a five year increment, raising the pay from $263 to $323.50 and putting them under the Justice Department. Up until five months ago these positions were all filled. At this time the Justice Department put the guards on a seven year increment which actually is a cut in pay, losing men again. This bill, if passed, would correct that and put them on a three year increment basis; the same as all state employes on civil service have now.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman.

Does the Majority Leader desire to be recognized?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, are we arriving at the close of today's session?

The SPEAKER. We are nearing the close of today's session and the Chair understood there was some piece of business, or some bill, or something upon which Majority Leader desired to be recognized.

Mr. READINGER. Those matters have been taken care of, Mr. Speaker, but for those who have been asleep or have not been paying attention the last two days, I would like to announce that tomorrow will be a consent calendar day.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FINEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 9, 1955 at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:49 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1955. No. 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Fortress and our Strength, to whom else can we go but unto Thee, who has the words of eternal life? Strong Son of God, lend us Thy strength this day, so that amidst the host of things we may have to do or suffer we may not flinch or fail.

O Thou, who hast brought us to see the light of another day, gladden us with the thought of our inheritance in Thee. And give us to go bravely on our business all this day, remembering how rich we are in Thy love and mercy. Save us from discontent, from vain ambitions and from longing for things which are not good for us. Give us thankfulness for what we have and make us rich in happiness and inward peace. In Jesus' Name. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Ziegler, to preside throughout this morning's session.

MR. ZIEGLER IN THE CHAIR

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, March 8, 1955, will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MILLS and WEIDNER.

HOUSE BILL No. 549.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing registration fees for certain motor buses and motor omnibuses; providing for refund of unused registration fees and prohibiting the registration and operation of motor buses or motor omnibuses equipped with metal, solid rubber or cushion rubber tires.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 550.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessor and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," making real estate of public utility companies subject to taxation with certain exceptions.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 551.

An Act amending act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," making real estate of public utility companies subject to taxation with certain exceptions.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Mr. KROMER. HOUSE BILL No. 552.

An Act amending the act of July 12, 1935 (P. L. 996), entitled "An act providing for the credit of moneys to various funds in the State Treasury held for the payment of outstanding checks; providing for the escheat of moneys where checks are not presented within seven years; and making appropriations out of the various funds to pay replacement checks issued in lieu of outstanding checks, when presented; and to correct errors," providing for the payment of certain outstanding checks more than seven years old, and making appropriation therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. JOHN J. MURRAY and JENKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 553.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing penalties for exceeding gross weight of certain vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. MILLS, MAXWELL, LOVETT and McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 554.

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessors and other employes providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" by further defining real estate to be valued and assessed for taxation.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. MILLS, MAXWELL, LOVETT and McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 555.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," by further defining real estate to be valued and assessed for taxation.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. MULDOWNEY and McCORMACK. HOUSE BILL No. 556.

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1893 (P. L. 188, No. 138) entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment, acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," making St. Patrick's Day a legal holiday.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK, STEPHENS and FARABAUGH. HOUSE BILL No. 557.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," redefining murder in first degree to include murder in the commission of sodomy.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mrs. REIBMAN and Mr. YETTER. HOUSE BILL No. 558.

A Supplement to the act, approved June 25, 1931 (P. L. 1352), entitled "An act providing for joint action by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey in the administration, operation, and maintenance of bridges over the Delaware River, and for the construction of additional bridge facilities across said river; authorizing the Governor, for these purposes, to enter into an agreement with the State of New Jersey; creating a Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission and specifying the powers and duties thereof, including the power to finance the construction of additional bridges by the issuance of revenue bonds to be redeemed from revenues derived from tolls collected at such bridges; transferring to said commission all powers now exercised by existing commission created to acquire toll bridges over the Delaware River; and making an appropriation," by authorizing the Governor to enter into a supplemental compact or agreement on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the State of New Jersey amending and supplementing the compact or agreement entitled "Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Dalaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties," enlarging the membership of the commission and providing legislative representation thereon.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK, FARABAUGH and LOPRESTI. HOUSE BILL No. 559.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," clarifying the provisions for collection of taxes and providing for the selection of auditors where a school district is composed of more than one borough or township or parts thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 560.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for trial by jury upon an appeal from summary conviction.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. READINGER and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 561.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matters of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations; requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Miss LEIBY and Mr. HELM. HOUSE BILL No. 562.

An Act amending clause (c) of subsection 5 of section 13 of the act approved the eighteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043) entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by increasing the allowances for disability retirement.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Miss LEIBY and Mr. HELM. HOUSE BILL No. 563.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917, (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" providing credit for retirement purposes for out-of-state service, in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Miss LEIBY and Mr. HELM. HOUSE BILL No. 564.

An Act amending paragraph 3 of section 12 of the act of July 18, 1917, (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by authorizing the payment of survivor benefits to qualified dependents in lieu of payment of accumulated deductions in the event of the death of a contributor before retirement.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. McWHERTER, MILLS and LOVETT. HOUSE BILL No. 565.

An Act amending the act of June 26, 1931 (P. L. 1379), entitled "An act creating in counties of the third class a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; providing for the appointment of the members of such board by the county commissioners; providing for their salaries, payable by the county; abolishing existing boards; defining the powers and duties of such board; regulating the assessment of persons, property, and occupations for county, boroughs, town, township, school, and poor purposes; authorizing the appointment of subordinate assessors, a solicitor, engineers, and clerks; providing for their compensation, payable by such counties; abolishing the office of ward, borough, and township assesors, so far as the making of assessments and valuations for taxation is concerned; and providing for the acceptance of this act by cities," providing for assessment of land divided into building lots.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. MORAN and THOMAS (By Request). HOUSE BILL No. 566.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," providing that a nonresident's hunting license shall be invalid for hunting during the first week of any deer season.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. MIHM, VAUGHAN, WILT, ROBERT K. HAMILTON and WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 567.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," prescribing the time within which increments given to any employe of a State penal and correctional institution shall take effect.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. GRAMLICH. HOUSE BILL No. 568.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1954 (P. L. 1242), entitled "An act relating to roads, streets, highways and bridges; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws administered by the Secretary of Highways and by the Department of Highways relating thereto," requiring the Department of Highways to take over bridges and viaducts on State highways in cities of the third class.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. GRAMLICH. HOUSE BILL No. 569.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," changing provisions relating to voting by persons in actual military service when present in their districts of residence in which ballots are used.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. MIKULA, FLYNN, POLASKI, FRANK, STANK, WILBUR H. HAMILTON, BOORY, JOSEPH J. BRENNAN, WEIDNER, A. PATRICK BRENNAN, CIOFFI and CURWOOD. HOUSE BILL No. 570.

An Act regulating and prescribing the working hours and vacation periods of police officers employed by any county, city, borough, town or township having a regular police force consisting of five or more full time police officers.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. BAZIN, McCORMACK and MULLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 571.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended, "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," exempting aviation gasoline suitable for use in commercial aircraft from definition of liquid fuels.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. FARABAUGH and ROVANSEK. HOUSE BILL No. 572.

An Act prohibiting the importation of any specie of bird, fowl, game or domestic animal; imposing powers and duties on the Departments of Health and of Agriculture, and on the Game Commission, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. TOLL, KOLANKIEWICZ, LEVEN and WELSH. HOUSE BILL No. 573.

An Act amending the act of March 30, 1937 (P. L. 115), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, bodies of electors, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commission, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, real estate brokers, rental agents, certain public service companies, persons, firms, and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing that proof of citizenship need not be reestablished on re-registering within the same county.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. FLINT and AGNEW. HOUSE BILL No. 574.

An Act amending the act of April 24, 1913 (P. L. 114, No. 76), entitled "An act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings, and providing a penalty for violation hereof," changing penalties and removing unconstitutional provisions.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. BANKER, WHITENIGHT, OLSEN, WILLAREDT, BARNATOVICH, FRANK, WALLACE, SWARTZ, ASHTON, STEPHENS and BRETH. HOUSE BILL No. 575.

An Act making it unlawful to import or release certain animals known as "San Juan rabbits" and charging the Department of Agriculture with the enforcement of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries

By Messrs. SHERMAN, OLSEN, GARLOCK, FARABAUGH and ROVANSEK.

HOUSE BILL No. 576.

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 487) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs towns and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commissions commisioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" by providing for the cancellation of registration upon failure to vote during four calendar years.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. SHERMAN, OLSEN, GARLOCK, FARABAUGH and ROVANSEK.

HOUSE BILL No. 577.

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 814) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" by providing for cancellation of registration upon failure to vote during four calendar years.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. SHERMAN, OLSEN, GARLOCK, FARABAUGH and ROVANSEK.

HOUSE BILL No. 578.

An Act to further amend the act approved the first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1132) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the second class A as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commissions registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" by providing for cancellation of registration upon failure to vote during four calendar years.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. SHERMAN, OLSEN, GARLOCK, FARABAUGH and ROVANSEK.

HOUSE BILL No. 579.

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 849) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the third class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties political bodies registration commisisons commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions county election boards election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commisisoners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics certain public utility corporations real estate brokers rental agents and boards of school directors imposing penalties and repealing existing legislation" by providing for cancellation of registration upon failure to vote during four calendar years.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. DAVIS. HOUSE BILL No. 580.

And Act making an appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters for dredging and flood control purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. MILLER, CHARLES C. SMITH, WATERHOUSE and ZIEGLER.

HOUSE BILL No. 581.

An Act reenacting and amending the act of January 5, 1952 (P. L. 1833) entitled "An act to provide for the coverage of certain officers and employes of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions under the old-age and survivor insurance provisions of Title II of the Federal Social Security Act, as amended; creating the State Agency and conferring powers and imposing duties upon the State Agency; authorizing the State Agency to enter into agreement with the Federal Security Administrator and with political subdivisions under certain terms and conditions; providing for the Commonwealth's contribution under agreements with the Federal Security Administrator and for the collection and payment of employer and employe contributions; authorizing interstate cooperation in certain cases; creating a Contribution Fund; and making appropriations," extending its provisions to include additional persons, increasing contribution rates and providing for referenda.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. YETTER, GAFFNEY, Mrs. REIBMAN, Messrs. PACCHIOLI and A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 582.

An Act concurring with the State of New Jersey in revoking in part Paragraph First of the Compact between the State of New Jersey and this Commonwealth dated April 26, 1783 and ratified by the act approved the 20th day of September, 1783, (2 Smith's Laws 77), entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement, made between commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, and commisisoners appointed by the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware, and islands within the same," and accepting the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey relating to the construction, the payment of land damages for land taken by eminent domain in New Jersey, costs and expenses, and the payment of taxes to New Jersey municipalities on land acquired in New Jersey for the purpose of construction, if and when the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall authorize construction (but within fifty years from the effective date of this act) a storage dam across the Delaware River at or near the area known as Wallpack Bend, and a reservoir above such dam, or to construct a diversion dam across the Delaware River at or near Yardley or Brookville, or both such storage dam or reservoir and such diversion dam; and authorizing the Governor to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent to the agreement which this act and Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey will constitute.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 64.

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 1206) entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" changing provisions relating to collection of lighting assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

SENATE BILL No. 108.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

SENATE BILL No. 110.

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class A and cities of the third class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

SENATE BILL No. 117.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing collection of data concerning deceased veterans of armed conflicts; authorizing the erection of monuments for and giving retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

SENATE BILL No. 118.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1919 (P. L. 366), entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police, creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties," giving additional credit in examinations to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE BILL No. 135.

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth; by declaring acquisition, sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health, safety, convenience and welfare; creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities; authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contract with private, corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment; providing for the organization of such authorities; defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of property, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefore; restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities; providing for notice and hearing; suppling certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers; prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities; conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions, the governing bodies of cities and counties, and on certain State officers, boards and departments," changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal; eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redeveloper selected as a part of the proposal; providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers, and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

SENATE BILL No. 144.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE BILL No. 146.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE BILL No. 153.

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

SENATE BILL No. 155.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by duties; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

SENATE BILL No. 159.

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1893 (P. L. 188, No. 138), entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. FLINT and MOSCRIP.

RESOLUTION No. 40.

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1955.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 extends across the northern part of Pennsylvania from east to west and comprises an integral part of a transcontinental highway important to the commercial and economic life of State and Nation.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 is also a military road, being one of two of such vital east-west highways in the Commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 passes through one of the most scenic areas of our Commonwealth and is the access route for thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the Nation and State to enjoy the hunting, fishing, and natural grandeur of the area.

The widening, straightening and complete renovation of said Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 would provide the shortest and most attractive highway from Chicago, Cleveland, Erie, and other large industrial and population centers to the urban industrial centers of the east, and as such is included in the proposed Federal Interstate Highway Program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to advance plans to make Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 a four lane, toll-free highway to the end that said highway may form a real part of the vital defense system of transcontinental military highways, and to the additional purpose of further opening a vast area of the potential industrial and existing recreational resources of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania communicate such plans to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, to the end that the plans may be integrated and the reconstruction and improvement of Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 be commenced with all the celerity consistent with proper highway improvement practices.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. MULDOWNEY and McCORMACK.

RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1955.

There is an overtone of balance in the story of Tom Gola, who rounds out an amazing basketball career at LaSalle College this year.

During the 1951-52 season when Tom was a freshman, coach Ken Loeffler was widely quoted as saying, "Tom's poise is perhaps his greatest asset. The boy can do every-

thing, and do it well." From high school days, Tom has developed all phases of his game so impartially that there is little agreement as to just what single ability of his has contributed most to LaSalle's 76-14 won-lost record during the past three years. M. C. A. B. statistics consistently show Gola to be near the top in every individual department but leading in none, while many feel that he deserves rating with the very best of all time in various intangibles of the game.

The system of basketball Ken Loeffler teaches at LaSalle is based on speed, size and the all-around, rather than specialized abilities of his players, and Tom Gola has fitted perfectly into this pattern of play. He is big and fast; he can play inside or outside; he is equally effective shooting over the defense or going around it, and, as Loeffler puts it, "is a man and a half on defense."

In the ninety games Tom Gola has played for LaSalle, he has developed, of course, but like everything else about Tom, his improvement has been quiet and gradual rather than sensational and meteoric. As a freshman, Tom collared 17.1 rebounds per game; as a junior, 21.7. During his freshman year he averaged 17.4 points, and had 23.0 during his junior season. Improvement is noted, too, in the fact that Tom was held under 10 points in five games as a freshman, in only three as a sophomore, and in none last year.

There is balance in Tom Gola as a student. His current 2.61 scholastic rating is almost exactly in between the average "C" and the Dean's Honor List standing. Since he entered LaSalle College, Tom has hovered in between the "brain" and the "average" classifications.

Tom's quiet determination goes along with a highly developed sense of dry humor; his fifty major basketball honors have left him completely unimpressed by his achievements, and his name next to almost every LaSalle College basketball record did not prevent his passing up a record-tying shot with only seconds to go in last year's Loyola game.

Heroics and Tom Gola are strangers, and, as far as a great will to win allows, Tom seems to be embarrassed by his court effectiveness. Only when the occasion rises up to demand it of Tom does he ever assume the epic role. His pass to Fran O'Malley that led to the tying score with four seconds left in last year's Fordham game in Buffalo, his 30-point output against Walter Dukes and Seton Hall in the 1952 N. I. T., his devastating all-around play during the final three minutes of the 1954 Eastern Regional N. C. A. A. finals against North Carolina State, and his tremendous individual effort in the 1952-53 season that turned Lafayette College's bid to upset LaSalle, all sent even veteran observers away shaking their heads.

The champion Explorers, and especially Gola, will be marked men during the coming season but, on past performance, that's about all Tom Gola needs to have his greatest year yet.

He was the first and only Pennsylvanian to be picked as an "All American Basketball Player" for three consecutive years; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania congratulate Tom Gola, student and outstanding basketball player of all time; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Tom Gola; c/o LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the third fourth fifth six seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 121, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" authorizing the use of leased athletic facilities when school are not open in certain cases.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 147, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for increasing the membership of county boards of school directors in certain counties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 148, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for full payment by the Commonwealth to school district of rentals due the State Public School Building Authority and municipality authorities under certain conditions and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 151, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating

and changing the laws relating thereto" increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance of directors and mileage rate of members of joint school boards and of joint school committees.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 160, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" extending the area in which school directors may attend out of State meetings and increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance therefor.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 162, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" increasing rental charge allowed for use of receiving district's school plant in calculating tuition charge per high school pupil to be paid by sending district.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 223, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" renumbering the second section 1372.1 and providing for transportation of mentally handicapped children to and from day care training centers provided by the Department of Public Instruction.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 234, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3 1937 (P. L. 1333) entitled "An act concerning elections including general municipal special and primary elections the nomination of candidates primary and election expenses and election contests creating and defining membership of county boards of elections imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth courts county boards of elections county commissioners imposing penalties for violation of the act and codifying revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections" changing the provisions relating to filing of candidates' expense accounts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 291, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for the annual election of treasurers of joint schools and departments.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 292, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for the office of vice-president for joint schools or departments fixing the term of office of the secretary and prescribing the duties of certain officers.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 296, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 16 1951 (P. L. 300) entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen and municipalities within the county" extending provisions of the act to certain counties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 301, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for the appointment of auditors for joint school systems.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 339, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing jointure by joint boards to establish and manage vocational or technical schools.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 429, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four of the act approved the second day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198) entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof defining labor disputes prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes and the scope thereof declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or asociations prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes and providing for the payment of costs and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith" by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the 7th day of March one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20) entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class" establishing a department of water in said cities providing for its officers and employees and defining the powers duties and jurisdiction of said department.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 16 1836 (P. L. 715) entitled "An act relating to Reference and Arbitration" further providing for membership of arbitration boards.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 99, entitled:

An Act making the act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134), entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State; and providing for their publication and distribution," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 100, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 101, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1937 (P. L. 1184), entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of ex-service men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day, Flag Day and Armistice Day," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations to which appropriations may be made.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 102, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made and authorizing said organization to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 103, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," authorizing the Italian-

American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 104, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of insignia of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated; including such organization among those whose members may wear military uniforms for certain purposes and making certain corrections.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that House Bill 280, Printer's No. 73, is a printer's error and should be on the calendar. This bill is not called up, House Bill 280, Printer's No. 73.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 96 Printer's No. 100

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 111, Printer's No. 101,
House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48,
House Bill No. 244, Printer's No. 67,
House Bill No. 245, Printer's No. 68,
House Bill No. 246, Printer's No. 69,
House Bill No. 247, Printer's No. 70,
House Bill No. 281, Printer's No. 102,
House Bill No. 317, Printer's No. 75,
House Bill No. 318, Printer's No. 76 and
House Bill No. 344, Printer's No. 77,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows, viz:

Serial No. 110

In the Senate, February 22, 1955.

On February 22, 1955, Pennsylvania State University celebrates its one hundredth anniversary as an educational institution.

As a land-grant university it possesses a unique position in the educational system of the Commonwealth, and has set a high standard of education and accomplishment which speaks well for the far-sighted of those instrumental in its establishment.

It presently has fourteen thousand students and over forty thousand alumni and sixteen hundred members on its faculty and research staff.

The growth of Pennsylvania State University from its small start as Farmer's High School, to its current preeminence as one of the nations leading universities which trains its students in a broad field of both theoretical and practical knowledge, is a tribute to its administrative officers, faculty, students and the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House concurring), That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania hereby congratulates the Pennsylvania State University on its one hundredth anniversary and on its growth and accomplishments during this period of time; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the Pennsylvania State University and that a copy of this resolution also be sent to Jesse Arnelle, president of the student body of that University.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HARVEY P. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, March 14, 1955 at 4:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:35 a. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1955. No. 23.

SENATE

MONDAY, March 14, 1955.

The Senate met at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN C. MOORE, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Coudersport, offered the following prayer:

Most Gracious God and Father, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of this Commonwealth in general, so especially for this Senate now in Session, that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all their works to the advancement of Thy glory, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their consultations and endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations that truth and justice may be established and sustained among us for all generations.

These and all other things needful for us, for our people and all men, we ask in the Name of the Master, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Howard T. Mordan, Millville, Columbia County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Millville, Columbia County, until the first Monday of January 1956

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Daniel W. Graham, 2333 Forest Drive, Pittsburgh 35, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Churchville, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Karl E. Feigles, 78 North Main Street, Hughesville, Lycoming County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hughesville, Lycoming County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Joseph H. Siegfried, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Claude W. Manney, Pottsville Street, Wiconisco, Dauphin County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Wiconisco, Dauphin County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Frank A. Spadoni, Box 128, Martins Creek, Northampton County,

for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Harry A. Bonser, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Allentown State Hospital, for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Rabbi Louis M. Youngerman, 3003 Turner Street, Allentown, Lehigh County, vice Dr. Ralph B. Hess, Bethlehem, resigned.

R. Jean Fleckenstine, M. D., 509 North Twenty-second Street, Allentown, Lehigh County, vice Oliver H. Peter, Allentown, resigned.

Wilbert N. J. Wieand, 1727-29 North Nineteenth Street, Allentown, Lehigh County, vice Dr. John C. Kistler, Allentown, resigned.

Ogden R. Davies, R. D. 1, Emmaus, Lehigh County, vice J. Edward Durham, Jr., Allentown, resigned.

Dr. Theodore Millon, Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychology, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Northampton County, vice Wm. A. Pearson, Narberth, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Hon. Ruth Grigg Horting, West Ridge Drive, R. D. 2, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Public Assistance, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1960, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Eleanor G. Evans, Havertown, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 11

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commisison for the payment of general expenses.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 68

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for the regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act emending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" making it unlawful to sell or dispose knives etc commonly called "switch-blades"

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolly omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

House Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5 1945 (P. L. 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgements in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their de-

pendents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 129, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school district of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" further providing for the assessment of taxes on personal property and penalties

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

House Bill No. 137, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liabilty for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" by further regulating the placing of traffic signals and signs on highways

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

House Bill No. 143, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 8 1893 (P. L. 345) entitled "An act relating to Mandamus" further regulating the issuance and prosecution of writs of Mandamus

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 358, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 28 1915 (P. L. 596) entitled "An act requiring cities of the second class to establish a pension fund for employes of said cities and regulating the administration and the payment of such pensions" further regulating eligibility for pension.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

COMMUNICATION

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY
of
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
BRIDGE PLAZA
CAMDEN 1, NEW JERSEY
JOHN M. McCULLOUGH, Secretary

March 8, 1955.

Honorable Charles Lathero
Senate Librarian
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Lathero:

The Delaware River Port Authority respectfully presents its report for the year 1954 to you as Senate Librarian.

Under separate cover ten copies of this report has been mailed in your care.

Sincerely yours,

(s) JOHN M. McCULLOUGH,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT. The Report of the Delaware River Port Authority of Pennsylvania and New Jersey will be noted in the Journal.

TEACHERS FROM BUCKS COUNTY PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you, and to the Senate, forty teachers from Bucks County who have come up to see how democracy works.

I give you the fairest of Bucks County.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of himself and the Members of the Senate, welcomes the fine citizens from Bucks County. We are glad to have you with us.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, re-reported as committed Senate Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act, providing for anthracite mine drainage contingent on Federal aid; and making an appropriation.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor:

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of County Boards of Assistance:

BUCKS COUNTY

Rev. Alvin J. Forry (Democrat), Kellers Church, Bucks County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Esther Foellner, Revere, whose term expired.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

A. Reed Hayes (Democrat), Belleville, Mifflin County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice D. Grant Arnold.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate M. Eugene Leffler, Mountain Road, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice J. T. Hauser, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Frances M. Consiglio, 1213 Sixth Avenue, Altoona, Blair County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fourth Ward of the City of Altoona, Blair County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice George D. Ullrich, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James M. Angell, Bloom Road, R. D. 4, Danville, Montour County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Mahoning, Montour County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Justices of the Peace, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956:

Charles A. Hemler, R. D. 3, Gettysburg, Adams County, in and for the Township of Cumberland, Adams County, to fill a vacancy.

Eugene S. Spadaccino, 921 Cedar Street, Bristol, Bucks County, in and for the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, vice Anthony R. Niccol, resigned.

Earl L. Lehr, R. D. 2, Dover, York County, in and for the Township of Dover, York County, vice Hon. George M. Leader, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WADE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 221, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by permitting certain contributors to change from the one one-hundred-sixtieth (1/160) to the one one-hundredth (1/100) class and defining the benefits to be obtained thereby.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. PECHAN and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 222, entitled:

An Act to amend sections one and two of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred fifty three (P. L. 641), entitled "An act prohibiting the erection and maintenance of obstructions to the operation of aircraft in certain areas and prescribing penalties," by further defining an airport approach area and providing penalties for violation thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I am about to introduce an appropriation bill of considerable size, and I introduce it with the hope that it will not be necessary to spend one dollar of the proposed sum.

Mr. President, some time ago, the administration, in order to free itself of financial problems, decided to defer appropriations to certain school districts and, later on, tuition payments to some districts as they become due. It has been stated by the Governor, I believe, and I understand it has also been stated by the Department of Public Instruction, that they will not handicap any school district. Those affected will have enough cash on hand to carry over and there will be no resultant distress. However, necessarily or otherwise, there are a great many school districts in the State who are fearful that if tuition payments are deferred, they will have to borrow money to carry on their program until appropriations catch up.

For that reason, Mr. President, I am presenting this bill, appropriating money to reimburse, if necessary, school districts for interest they might have to pay on money borrowed to take the place of deferred appropriations.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WAGNER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 223, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction to reimburse school districts for interest paid on loans necessitated by deferment of Commonwealth appropriations.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I do not like to interrupt the proceedings in the Senate. However, in order that there be no misunderstanding, the implication by the introduction of this bill is that we intend to take from school districts amounts of money under the act, that we are proposing to set aside or rather to use $25,000,000 of school appropriations for deficiency purposes that we may embarrass some school district. Now, Mr. President, I want all the Members of this Senate to be reassured as to that particular aspect of the deficiency appropriations and the moratorium on paying out any more than is required for the necessary operations of the schools until the end of the biennium.

Mr. President, there is approximately $33,000,000 in the unspent school appropriations. We intend to set aside, or declare a moratorium on payment to local districts of approximately $25,000,000. Out of this $25,000,000 that we are now setting aside, we will pay to those distressed districts, or districts that are in need at the moment, the amounts that will keep them current.

Therefore, in order that there be no misunderstandings on the part of the Membership of this Senate, this particular act just introduced, prefaced by the remarks of the Senator from Schuylkill that he hopes that we will not have to spend one cent under this act, I want it clearly understood that there will be no need for the passage of this legislation if the calculations of the Department of Public Instruction and the Budget Bureau are accurate.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. SCHMIDT, MILLER and HAYS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 224, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing for exemption of certain disabled veterans from certain taxes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

Messrs. CHAPMAN and STIEFEL read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 225, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Health for the use of the Institute for Cancer Research, Incorporated, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. WEINER, SILVERT, DONOLOW and MULLIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1212), entitled "An act providing for the study of the problems of alcoholism; the treatment, commitment, rehabilitation and protection of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts and the Department of Health; and making an appropriation," granting the Municipal Court of Philadelphia concurrent jurisdiction in Philadelphia with the courts of common pleas in the commitment of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. LANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 227, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931, (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways, authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligations of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding a new route in Washington County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. HALUSKA, MILLER and HAYS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 228, entitled:

An Act regulating and prescribing the working hours and vacation periods of police officers employed by any county, city, borough, town, or township having a regular police force consisting of five or more full time police officers.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. HALUSKA and MILLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 229, entitled:

An Act regulating the number of hours of duty in any calendar week for paid firemen employed by boroughs and townships without diminution of existing salaries or compensation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, the Philadelphia News, under date of March 10, 1955, carried an account of certain statements which were made by one of my colleagues in the Senate, Senator Donolow.

Mr. President, in that statement it appears that the following was said:

"It appears to me that undue influence has been exerted by the Republican members of this Senate committee in order to see to it that this resolution would not reach the floor of the Senate. This obviously was a move on the part of the Republican Party to cover up and withhold

from the citizens of Pennsylvania the proof of years of misrule under the tenure of the former State athletic commissioners. It appears to me that this is an attempt to withhold from the public the tieup between the gamblers and members of the old City Hall gang."

Mr. President, Senator Donolow was talking about the resolution which he introduced in the Senate a month or so ago, which called upon the Senate to investigate the practices of the Athletic Commission and the practices of the Boxing Commission in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, the Philadelphia Inquirer carried about the same story, except it contained a little bit of different language. It said that the Senator charged that "some politicians were high-pressured by the gambling element to use undue influence on Republican members of the Senate Committee on Law and Order to prevent the resolution reaching the floor of the Senate."

Now, Mr. President, it is not quite clear to me who the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Donolow, had in mind, certainly, that he is not accusing or indicating that any of his colleagues in this Senate are under the hand of some racketeers in Philadelphia or in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to keep this resolution from coming to the floor of the Senate for a vote.

Perhaps, Mr. President, I am as much responsible as any Member of the Senate in suggesting to the Chairman of the committee that he withhold action on this resolution, because last week I did happen to see Senator Watkins in his committee room and he told me that he thought they would consider that resolution that morning and, perhaps, would report it out. I told him at the time that I had had conversation with the Governor, and that the Governor had indicated to me and others that when we were going to consider his nominees for the new boxing commission, that would be as far as he cared to go. He was not interested in anything in the past in connection with boxing. The Governor thought perhaps there could be both good and bad brought out, and he was interested in the future of boxing. He asked us to go along with his nominees for the boxing commission, and we did here in the Senate take action and confirmed his new board.

Mr. President, I thought that with this new board in, if there was anything which they could uncover as to what had gone on previously which was bad or evil, certainly they would indicate that to us and if there were any grounds at all for any kind of investigation, we certainly would be glad to investigate them. We have had so many investigations here, and are now in the process of having one or two and we have some resolutions to investigate this and that and the other. If we took care of all the investigations, the Senators would have no time to do anything else. We certainly have other business that we have to take care of. If there are no grounds to these things, certainly we should not use up the time of the Senate to investigate things that do not need to be investigated.

Mr. President, I am not going into the merits of whether the investigation is good or whether it is bad; whether it is needed or not needed. That is surely within the hands of the committee and if they feel that an investigation is now in order, after Senator Donolow's statements, certainly I am ready to go along with it. However, I do think that something should be cleared here. Something should be clarified by the Senator who made these statements, if he made them and was correctly quoted. It should certainly be made clear that no Senator in this Senate, whether he be Republican or Democratic, is to be charged or to be made guilty of any misconduct of dealing with racketeers in order to kee any resolution which is sponsored by any Members of this Senate from coming to the floor.

Mr. President, if Senator Donolow can properly explain the statements which he has made, then I certainly will not pursue the subject any further.

Mr. DONOLOW. Mr. President. I did not think that at so early a date in this Session I would deliver my maiden speech. However, I am compelled at this time to answer the Majority Leader on a subject of defense of the investigation of boxing.

Mr. President, may I say at the offset that the statement which was quoted from one of the newspapers was out of context? At no time did I attempt to put the reputation, the integrity or the morale of this body on trial.

Mr. President, I feel that the action which was taken certainly calls for comment. I also spoke to the Governor of this State, and I also spoke to the Attorney General of this State. Prior to proceeding with the introduction of the resolution, I was told by both gentlemen, after giving the evidence that I have in my file, to go ahead with my resolution.

I may say at this time, Mr. President, that the indignation taken by the Majority Leader as to the accusations against his party are certainly not in line. In 1950, the past Chairman of the Athletic Commission, Chairman Wiener, who was appointed by a Republican Governor, went before the Kefauver Crime Committee, at which time he said—at that time he was not the Chairman. There was then another Republican Chairman. Mr. Wiener said that Pennsylvania, and this is his testimony, boxing was being run by racketeers and gamblers, and that racketeers and gamblers had infested the entire athletic field as far as boxing was concerned. He even went a step further, Mr. President. Before that body, he testified that he called the Secretary to Governor Duff and told the Secretary to Governor Duff that there were racketeers, and he mentioned one man individually who was a racketeer and should not be in boxing in Pennsylvania. That is a matter of public record. That is a matter which the Kefauver Committee testimony will disclose.

Mr. President, I do not want to prolong this discussion because this body has many thing to take up. However, if there is evidence, and I have showed it and I have files which will further display it, that during the past sixteen years the racketeers and gamblers have controlled boxing in Pennsylvania, then I say it is the duty and obligation on a nonpartisan basis—or bipartisan, if you please—to undertake this investigation. I do not think I, as a junior Senator, should be found in the position to stand up here and defend an investigation of boxing.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, do I understand that in any statement which Senator Donolow made for any newspaper or any place else, attacking the integrity of any of the Members of this Senate, that he was misquoted or something was put in that was not his intent?

Mr. DONOLOW. That is correct. It was taken out of context.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, strangely, that was the

answer that my colleague from Crawford County gave in the House when he was interrogated on something which appeared in the newspaper a week or so ago.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 14, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 21, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., E. S. T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 21, 1955, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., E. S. T.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. YOSKO read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 230, entitled:

A Joint Resolution making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the procedure for amending the Consitution.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

INTERROGATION

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Potter, Senator Berger.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Berger, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BERGER. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Senator Berger, as you know and every Member of the Senate knows, the time is running out for enactment of an unemployment compensation bill containing amendments which will eliminate the danger of the so-called peril point amendments taking effect.

At this time I request that you give, if you can, the Members of the Senate a date upon which you expect to call a meeting of the Committee on Labor and Industry to discuss this important matter.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, replying to the interrogation of the gentleman from Westmoreland County, I would preliminarily say that I would like to make the position of the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry crystal clear to the people of Pennsylvania as to the unemployment compensation bill, House of Representatives Bill No. 120, which is now in the committee.

Mr. President, we favor and have favored from the beginning of this Session, the increase in amount of payments from thirty dollars to thirty-five dollars a week, and an increase in the duration of payments from twenty-six to thirty weeks. These provisions of the bill will receive unanimous Republican support. It is with the fringe benefits that we take issue, and the bill has remained in committee due to the refusal of the Democratic spokesmen to consider any compromise for relaxation of these provisions thus far.

We firmly believe, Mr. President, that unemployment compensation is intended to tide over the worker who is out of employment through no fault of his own.

Mr. President, the embellishment of the law by providing for payments of a purely social nature, such as vacation payments, payments based on personal or marital considerations only, payments to people on pensions or Social Security, and payments based upon considerations other than those contemplated by the basic idea of unemployment compensation, will defeat the purpose of the law and deplete the fund.

We will consider the bill with these things in mind, Mr. President, and will offer amendments which are reasonable; but I repeat, we are entirely favorable to the increase in payments and increase in duration of payments.

Now, Mr. President, specifically answering the interrogation of the gentleman, I have on my desk a notation to the Secretary to announce a meeting of the Committee on Labor and Industry on Tuesday, March 15, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., in Committee Room No. 536, on E Floor.

Mr. DENT. I wish to thank the gentleman at this time for answering the question.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, first of all I am sure that all of us are happy to know that the Republican contingent is inclined to go along with the Democratic amendments of thirty-five dollars a week and thirty weeks duration. I am also happy to note that there will be a meeting tomorrow to discuss the so-called fringe benefits.

The bill which is in the committee to date, Mr. President, has been given a great deal of misinformation and adverse publicity by certain groups in the Commonwealth who have refused to take into consideration factual figures which deal with proposed amendments. Mr. President, I think it important, before that committee meets, that this information be given to the Members of the Senate in order that there will be no misunderstanding when they vote tomorrow on the considerations now contained in House Bill No. 120.

The revised benefit formula, which raises the benefits from thirty to thirty-five dollars a week and increases the duration period from twenty-six to thirty weeks, has been estimated to cost under an economy of $180,000,000 of benefit payments in any one year; the new and complete cost of the added benefits which includes also the full duration amendment which, in explanation, does this. We say in this bill that when a claimant qualifies for unemployment compensation under the requirements of the law, he shall be eligible for the full time duration or thirty weeks if he stays unemployed. Including that very worthwhile provision, the entire cost of the benefit formula will be 19.66 millions of dollars. The alternative privilege of having fifty per cent of the full time weekly wage used as a basis for establishing the weekly benefit amount, when the highest quarterly wage formula imposes less than an intended right due to the individuals under the employment clause, will bring the highest quarter benefits under this law to a figure of 1.97 millions of dollars. Inclusion of the controversial bulk-back provision, which

means that all claimants eligible under the present benefit formula would, if not able to qualify as per the revised formula, at least be entitled to a reduced benefit in terms of their eligibility rights under the present law, will cost 4.59 millions of dollars.

Vacation benefits, which appear to be the prime bone of contention on the part of the committee members which I have talked to and on the part of the opposition which has been so vocal in the newspapers, under stated conditions where no wages are paid by employers, which is the meat and the crux of the whole amendment, a plant-shut down vacation period, would cost 1.64 millions of dollars.

Mr. President, the fifth and last amendment is the allowance of benefits for unemployment during pregnancy if the worker is able and available, which, with present restrictions removed, would allow 6.01 millions of dollars. Therefore, it is estimated that the total cost of this legislation, based on a $180,000,000 benefit year, would be approximately 27.92 or slightly less than $28,000,000.

Now, let us take into consideration exactly what we are doing under this legislation. Under the rules of procedure which were dictated by the industry representatives in the amendments of 1949 and 1951, if we allowed the same provisions of the act to go into effect that they established themselves over our opposition, industry would be compelled to pay during this present year $230,000,000 in contributions.

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, the Leader Administration is not indulging in idle talk when it tells the entire industrial world that Pennsylvania is going to be a healthy place for industry to operate in. Having that as the first consideration, the Governor, with his advisors both legislatively and department-wise, has evolved a schedule which cuts the maximum cost to industry from the $230,000,000 contribution base to $140,000,000. In order to achieve this and still play fair to those who are the beneficiaries of this particular piece of legislation, namely, the unemployed persons in Pennsylvania, and keeping before us at all times that this is not only legislation dealing in economics but one based upon the social aspect of legislation, we have to consider the increased needs and requirements of unemployed labor in the Commonwealth. Taking into consideration the many decisions which have been rendered by the courts of the land, we come up with a new and revised benefit payment year and schedule. Included in this benefit payment year and schedule we find the so-called fringe benefits, which have been adjudicated in the courts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, we say to labor, who has a stake in the unemployment compensation reserve fund, that we are going to give increased benefits and rights to the unemployed persons of this Commonwealth to the tune of approximately $28,000,000, and then we say to industry in the Commonwealth, we are going to give you benefits to the tune of approximately $90,000,000. I believe that in fairness to those who have worked upon this piece of legislation that we have devised a piece of important economic and social legislation which will be far-reaching in its effects. I say to the Members of this Senate that this will probably be upheld as the greatest humane piece of legislation that has been presented to any State Legislature during the year of our Lord 1955. I believe that the committee ought to take all of these angles into consideration.

Mr. President, labor has willingly said, and all branches of labor have said, that they can see the justice of not imposing upon industry at this time the full weight of their own folly because it was industry's spokesmen who came before this General Assembly and asked that this formula, which we now must revise and we all admit we must revise, be imposed upon the industrial concerns of this Commonwealth. We told them at that time that when we would have a very bad benefit year in the Commonwealth, industry would rue the day they raided the fund.

Mr. President, there are those who question the stability of the fund under these amendments. They say that this will ruin the treasury, that this will demoralize the reserve fund, but they fail to say that in 1952, by an act of this General Assembly, we gave to industry in the Commonwealth $240,000,000 of credit which is directly chargeable to the reserve fund of the Commonwealth. Had we not done that, we would find Pennsylvania today in the position of having, at this time, $530,000,000 in the reserve fund of the Unemployment Compensation Fund. If we had that amount, Mr. President, we would not be faced with the necessity of passing immediate legislation to annul the so-called peril point amendments which were placed in the law by industry itself. At that time, I believe that industry was in good faith in so doing. They admitted that if they raided the fund at that time, and if the eventuality came up where by their actions they depleted the fund below the point of one and a half times any yearly benefit base, they, as industry, would be willing to be subjected to a tax of 2.7 per cent and that is the major peril point.

Mr. President, although industry now realizes that this would be the wrong time to assess all industry in the Commonwealth at a 2.7 per cent assessment, the Governor, too, realizes it and knowing full well that the prosperity and well-being of this Commonwealth depends entirely upon the actions of this General Assembly, he has publicly announced that he will support the General Assembly in their determination to see to it that industry is not overly taxed by any compensation law passed at this time.

Mr. President, I, therefore, beg of the committee not to tamper too much with the so-called fringe benefits because, in reality, they are not fringe benefits, but are the right and due benefits to those who are unemployed. Keeping in mind at all times that immediately when a person has been liquidated from the active payment benefits of the Unemployment Compensation Fund, they find themselves up against a proposal where either they must ask for public relief, which in the main is more costly to the taxpayers, including industry, than the unemployment compensation benefits are, or they must allow themselves to go into debt.

Now, Mr. President and Members of this Senate, keep in mind above all other considerations that this legislation was never conceived entirely from the angle or aspect of economics, but it was originally conceived with the idea in mind that it was social by nature, and being social by nature the question of economics must only rule when it comes to a position of soundness of the fund. We realize that these amendments which we have now inserted in the bill may cause us to stabilize the fund at somewhere near $350,000,000. There are a great number of students who believe that that is entirely too low for safety, and maybe it is, but we also must realize the conditions of our public

affairs today and our economic well-being must come first in our consideration. Therefore, the Governor is like a man who has a sick family and who has been paying the cost of his family's illnesses with the reserve they saved, when the family was in good health and reserving a certain amount for sickness, and finally finds himself in a position when he must delve into the reserve fund to take care of his family and make it healthy again. Although he cannot continue to add to that reserve fund during the period of sicknesses, he hopes that when the sicknesses are over he will again be able to add to the reserve fund for the welfare of his family. And so it is with us today, we must make a decision based upon sickness within our body politic and having that in mind, I beg of you not to destroy the work of a committee who has worked diligently for at least four months trying to devise a compensation law which would fall in line with what the President of the United States is asking for, with what the Governor of Pennsylvania is asking for and with what common decency has asked for.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. KESSLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, it is with some reluctance that I attempt to make some response to the Minority Floor Leader's comments on House Bill No. 120.

Mr. President, I have a great deal of respect for the Minority Floor Leader's judgment. He talks very smoothly; he has a remarkable memory. I invariably marvel at his fluency of speech. Words seem to come easy for him. He has a pleasant way about him. Unlike the Speaker of the House, he is not sarcastic nor caustic, but he kind of lets you down easy.

Mr. President, I rise here, taking courage from what I heard about the gentleman from Westmoreland and his early experience during his twenty-five or twenty-six years as a legislator. I understand that in those early days he did not speak too well, and on one occasion some gentleman from the House referred to him as the trailing end of an equine quadruped, whereupon the present Minority Floor Leader rose and said, "Well, I am at least six feet ahead of you."

Mr. President, it seems to me that this unemployment compensation bill is a good bit like the Chinese language, It is a little difficult to understand. The lawyers have this wording in very complicated language, so that it takes almost a lawyer to tell you what they are trying to say and sometimes they are not sure. It made me think of the girl who loved to knit sweaters. Somebody had invited her to a Chinese restaurant. She was always looking for new designs for these sweaters, and she saw on this Chinese restaurant menu some of the characteristics and figures which she thought would be ideal for a sweater pattern. She proceeded to work this design into her sweater. Everybody admired this until one day a chap came along who understood Chinese. He began to smile and wondered where she got the sweater. She told him that she had made it herself, and the design came from a Chinese restaurant. He said, "That is very amusing. Do you know what it says?" She said, "No, I do not." He said, "Well, I do understand Chinese and that means, 'This is a cheap dish, but delicious.' "

Mr. President, I think this House Bill No. 120 is a very delicious dish, but it is not cheap.

Mr. President, the purpose of unemployment compensation is to tide people over when they are out of work until they can find another job. It used to be called, I believe, eating money. It is not a dole and it is not a substitute for public assistance. Yet, I wonder whether some of us do not feel that it is.

Mr. President, in the Philadelphia Inquirer of March 6, I believe it was—this date is headlined March 5—the Secretary of Public Assistance, Mrs. Horting, said today, "Passage of the Leader Administration's Unemployment Compensation legislation now pending in the Senate would save $5,600,000 a biennium in relief costs." These figures were supported by the Secretary of Labor who sent copies of this letter, I believe, to some of the Senate leaders.

Mr. President, what does House Bill No. 120 do that might bring it over into what we might call public assistance or relief? I would like to quote some comparisons on these fringe benefits which the Minority Floor Leader mentioned.

The increase in the maximum payments to $35.00 a week is estimated by the Bureau, and that combined with the uniform extension of thirty weeks, to be 19.6 millions of dollars. We break that down into the cost of the $35.00 a week at 15.8 million, and the increase to the thirty weeks uniform duration to 3.8 million. However, by other figures which are available and by using 1954's experience, we arrive at a figure that the $35.00 maximum will cost us 29.7 million, that alone. How do we get that figure? Simply by going back over the records and showing that as the benefits increased each week, or per week, over the years, there was a consistent increase in the total amount of average unemployment checks. There were so many checks issued, ten million and some odd hundred thousand in 1954. If you multiply the estimated increase in weekly costs by that number of checks, you will arrive at a figure of around 29.7 million or $30,000,000.

The increase of duration to the uniform thirty weeks, which the Bureau estimates at about 3.8 million, we calculated at 19.2 million, and so on down the line. In each one of these estimates there are many of these things which the Bureau has not estimated because they have not got the facts. We cannot estimate those either, except by pure guess work.

Mr. President, let me just cite one case to you on the pregnancy issue. The Bureau estimates .06 million, $60,000, I think, as the estimated cost of benefits for pregnancy cases. That figure was based on the fact that there would be about 720 pregnancies, compensable pregnancies, during the year of 1955. If we assume—and I think this is fairly correct—that there are about a million and a half females employed in covered industry in the Commonwealth, it seems to us that 720 pregnancies is an awfully small number. We estimate that at 11.7 million as against $60,000. When you total up the two columns of the Bureau's estimate and what we arrive at, we get the Bureau estimate of about $28,000,000, as the Minority Leader has said, but the other figures show a total of $102,000,000.

That is the point, I think, of our disagreement on these things. I could give you some details of how we arrived at these figures, but it gets very complicated. As I said, this is a Chinese language.

The purpose of the administration, the stated purpose, is to attract business to Pennsylvania. We are in full accord with that. However, how can we do that if we are going to place a burden on industry, which we figure will amount to as much in a year as their present corporation taxes? I think in 1954 the corporations paid about $222,000,000. We expect contributions, according to the Minority Floor Leader, from industry of $140,000,000. However, according to other figures which are estimated, that is going to be nearer $180,000,000. Yet, we are adding somewhere between $30,000,000 and $102,000,000 additional fringe benefits to the cost which must come out of this fund.

The only thing we can see with House Bill No. 120 is that by the end of the year everybody is going to be paying the maximum rate of 2.7, and we doubt then whether there will be sufficient funds in the Unemployment Compensation Fund to meet the payments that are going out.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, first of all we must realize that when my worthy colleague is talking about the ten million odd checks, he is working on the basis of an economy of $267,000,000 of benefit payments.

Mr. President, our estimates, and from all sources from which we can work, show that the maximum benefit year this year would be approximately $180,000,000. Therefore, the difference between basing our estimates on $180,000,000 and $267,000,000 can very well answer the question that he proposes, as to the total maximum cost of the new benefits under this bill.

Secondly, Mr. President, it is assumed by the gentleman—and I think this is a delicate subject about which neither he nor I are too well versed, and that is the question of pregnancy and how many of the one million and some odd women are going to be in that particular predicament. However, Mr. President, according to our estimates here from past experience, the age group of women who are—might I say with apologies to all of you—susceptible to that particular condition is stated to be about 40,000 women, ranging between the ages of nineteen and thirty-seven. Estimating it entirely upon that, from past experience we find that the $60,000 that the Bureau has estimated as the additional cost, because of the removal of the restrictive covenants in the bill, will be about $60,000 in addition to the benefit payments that they would receive under the present act.

Mr. President, I did not say that the $60,000 would be the total amount paid for that benefit. It would be that in addtiion to, because of these amendments. I might go on to say, Mr. President, in order that we do not get too far afield from the Chinese sweater, that it might be interesting to all of us to note that sometimes a story does have a point that should be carried and remembered.

First of all, Mr. President, we can only take the estimates of the Bureau that is in charge of this particular phase of our government. It would be presumptuous on my part to come before the Senate with figures that I had worked out by my own calculations, when all of the figures needed to give an assumption or an assumed figure are contained within the Department's files. They have gone over the files carefully with their statisticians and I am inclined to say at this time that I, as a Member of the General Assembly, must of a necessity take the figures that the Department gives me, rather than the figures of any other particular group which, for its own reasons, would find an answer different from that of the Department.

Mr. President, might I state that past history has not found the figures submitted by these outside interests to be very accurate. At the time of the peril point amendments, I remembered the advice and counsel given by an older man than I in the field of unemployment compensation, and he was practically laughed out of court because they said that never in our lifetime would the condition come up when the peril point would be in effect. The adviser said that within a period of six years, the possibilities were very good that the peril point would become an acute problem. I find him right and the other interests wrong.

Mr. President, we cannot go before the people and say that we are giving them unemployment compensation when we deprive them of the so-called fringe benefits, which are very much a part of the entire picture. We must remember that when we deny the fringe benefits, we are taking out from in under the coverage of the unemployment compensation a certain group of citizens. We are saying to them, "We will give you $35.00 a week and we will give you thirty weeks." Then on the other hand, we close the door to a great number of claimants. It may be interesting to note at this time, Mr. President, from study, that already we find that something like twenty-eight per cent of all claimants are denied the rights now under the unemployment compensation act without further closing the door. Mr. President, we cannot go to them with an empty promise. We cannot say that we are doing this for them and then not do anything.

Mr. President, they tell a story about the man who bragged so much about the two colored flunkies that he had around his place, who were so fine in workmanship. They were always dutiful, and they did their work with perfection. It seems that one day he was coming into the room and he noticed these two gentlemen workers of his going up the steps, with their heads bowed and walking slowly. The one was walking with his head down and his hands like this, and the other one was walking behind with his eyes closed and his hands like this. He said to them, "Where are you two boys going and what do you think you are doing?" The one said, without turning around, "Well, Mr. Brown, we are carrying this trunk upstairs." Mr. Brown said, "Which trunk?" They both opened their eyes and looked around, and the one said to the other, "Good gosh, Jackson, we done forgot the trunk."

Mr. President, that is what is happening now. If you do not give them all the benefits, you are forgetting the trunk.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. KESSLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President may I just make one or two more statements?

Mr. President, one of our difficulties with these estimates is that the legislative research bulletin, put out by the Bureau, at times calculates from April 1, 1955 forward, and at other times it uses the entire year as the basis or 1954. Now it is very difficult to tell from this whether they are calculating on a nine months' basis, making their estimates on that, or whether they are making them on a yearly basis. As a check, we took House Bill No. 120 and applied the provisions of that bill to the estimate that we could get of 1954, and we still come out with a minimum of $102,000,000 additional cost.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. McMENAMIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, the basic problem of this unemployment compensation legislation is that we are up against a deadline, namely, the end of the first quarter or the end of this month, March 31.

Mr. President, it seems to be unanimous on the part of all parties that certain features of House Bill No. 120 are good and should be enacted immediately. I am referring to those provisions which take out the one and a half times peril point, and the increase in the weekly amount of benefits and the increase in the number of weeks of the benefit period.

We could talk from now until March 31 about various estimates and figures and costs, but that is not going to solve the problem of getting some action on it. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the one unknown factor in the entire formula, and the one which cannot possibly be estimated with any great degree of certainty, is how much will be drawn out this year. In other words, how bad will unemployment be in Pennsylvania during 1955?

Mr. President, from listening to the debate here on the floor, I am wondering if perhaps our Republican brethren are charging the Department of Labor in Pennsylvania with placing too much faith in the Eisenhower Administration's promises to wipe out unemployment. We have had a good many promises from Washington to the effect that the unemployment picture will be brighter during this year. Perhaps that has been taken into consideration by the Department of Labor in estimating the number of benefits which will be drawn. Here in the Senate in Harrisburg, our Republican Senators are stating that unemployment will be worse than the Department of Labor anticipates that it will be but, in any event, it seems to me that what can be done, and done this week here in Harrisburg, is to put this bill out of committee in as nearly as possible its final form.

Mr. President, I think that it is quite evident now from the hearings which have been held before the committee, and from what has been said on the floor, that there are sufficient votes to pass the bill with several of the provisions in it. I think that a great many of the Senators who are not on the committee would like an opportunity to vote on the bill this week, and, if necessary, the various fringe benefit provisions which are being discussed can be put in or taken out of the bill by a roll call vote on each and every one of them out on the floor.

It may be that such matters as the broad field of vacation pay periods, which has been described as highly technical and subject to legal interpretation by our various courts and other bodies that have to do with interpreting the act, might well be taken up in special legislation or in a separate act. It seems to me, however, that about ninety percent of this act has now been agreed upon by a sufficient number of people here in the Legislature to pass it, and give some answer to both the employers and the working people of Pennsylvania and some assurance that their benefits will not be cut and that the employers' taxes will not be raised automatically on April 1, if we do not take that basic action.

Certainly, also, Mr. President, another element which must be taken into consideration is that if the period is allowed to go by without the one and a half times formula being taken out of the bill, the Department itself has a tremendous administrative task of going over hundreds of thousands of accounts and calculating new rates for employers to pay. That is a needless expense, and it can be averted by action by this body within the next week.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I wish the Members of the Senate would bear with me for just a moment. I want to digress from the subject, insofar as the pertinent facts concerning the law are concerned, and make a few remarks which I think are important at this very moment.

Mr. President, it appears to me that the people of Pennsylvania ought to know the dilemma that the Legislature as a whole finds itself in on many occasions when important legislation is before us. Over the years, a few of us have tried upon occasion to place the position of a Member of the General Assembly of either branch into a category where that person might be more responsible, as it were, for the votes that he casts. It is not fair to the membership of the General Assembly to ask them, over the long periods of the General Assembly's Sessions, to come to Harrisburg time after time, week after week, and day after day, on a salary that works itself out to somewhere around nine dollars a day, and expect that Member of the General Assembly to be in full command of all of the fact pertaining to important legislation. I believe that we have outlived the day when a Member of the General Assembly could come to Harisburg, and work a period of about six weeks and go home and have his work accomplished for a period of two years.

Mr. President, we have before us, in one of the committees, a bill calling for a referendum on an Annual Session. Time and time again, some of us have noted that the importance of the work now performed by the General Assembly Members has gone far and beyond the small part time job that it once was and has become a full time activity. Therefore, if we make mistakes, it can honestly be said that they are mistakes of the head and not of the heart, because I do not believe that there is a Member in the General Assembly who wants to hurt either industry or the peoples of this Commonwealth by any vote that that individual casts in either branch. Many times, because of the inability to spend the time

necessary to get into the subject of the legislation before us, because of the recurring need to earn a living for our families, we can be accused of voting without knowing what we are voting for.

Mr. President, in the days when this particular job was part time and low salaries, as it presently is, there were no such bills as unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation or occupational disease compensation. There was no such legislation dealing with the ramifications of education, and the highway systems of the great Commonwealth. Words have now been introduced into the Legislative Journal which were strange words, indeed, in the early days of this great body.

Therefore, Mr. President, I say to the Members of this General Assembly that although some of us are reaching the end of our political and legislative careers, there are a great many who are just at the threshold or the beginning. In fairness to them, this General Assembly ought to sit down seriously and decide upon a salary and expense schedule that will allow the Members of the General Assembly to tend to their duties in the way that the people expect them to. There are not many citizens in the Commonwealth who know that the Members of the General Assembly receive the magnificent sum of approximately $1500 a year in salary and $1800 a year in expenses, and that they are not permitted under the Constitution to raise their salaries commensurate with the duties that they perform. Those of us who may not benefit from it ought to take into consideration those who come after us, and if we want to now the truth about this kind of legislation, give us time to work on it without making personal sacrifices. The people of this Commonwealth do not expect us to pay out of our own individual income, which we are earning in our businesses and in our professions back home, in order to be servants to them. I believe the people want the kind of legislators who are paid for the services they render, and render services for the pay that they get.

BILLS SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

Senate Bill No. 68, entitled:

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate" by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I call from the table the nomination of George Clifford Hamm for Commissioner of Deeds, for the purpose of consideration at this time.

The nomination was read as follows:

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George Clifford Hamm, 89-04 178th Street, Jamaica, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from March 13, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations reported at today's Session, together with the nomination of George Clifford Hamm for Commissioner of Deeds, which was just taken from the table.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. Watson and Mr. WADE,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nominations reported at today's session.

Which was agreed to.

The nominations were read as follows:

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of County Boards of Assistance:

BUCKS COUNTY

Rev. Alvin J. Forry (Democrat), Kellers Church, Bucks County to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Esther Foellner, Revere, whose term expired.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

A Reed Hayes (Democrat), Belleville, Mifflin County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice D. Grant Arnold.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate M. Eugene Leffler, Mountain Road, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace

in and for the Borough of Delaware Water Gap, Monroe County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, vice J. T. Hauser, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Frances M. Consiglio, 1213 Sixth Avenue, Altoona, Blair County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Fourth Ward of the City of Altoona, Blair County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice George D. Ullrich, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate James M. Angell, Bloom Road, R. D. 4, Danville, Montour County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Mahoning, Montour County, to serve until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Justices of the Peace, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1956.

Charles A. Hemler, R. D. 3, Gettysburg, Adams County, in and for the Township of Cumberland, Adams County, to fill a vacancy.

Eugene S. Spadaccino, 921 Cedar Street, Bristol, Bucks County, in and for the Borough of Bristol, Bucks County, vice Anthony R. Niccol, resigned.

Earl L. Lehr, R. D. 2, Dover, York County, in and for the Township of Dover, York County, vice Hon. George M. Leader, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George Clifford Hamm, 89-04 178th Street, Jamaica, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from March 13, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WADE,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48.

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 35, on second reading, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 27, 1953 (P. L. 641), entitled "An act prohibiting the erection and maintenance of obstructions to the operation of aircraft in certain areas and prescribing penalties," redefining an airport approach; changing the obstruction area.

be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was greed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. FLEMING offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec 15), page 3, line 6, by inserting after "her": "by registered mail with return receipt requested."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 92, Printer's No. 33, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. DiSilvestro, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, the question of personal privilege relates to an attack made upon me when the presentation of this bill was first made about two or three weeks ago. I waited until today, when the bill was on the floor, before I would make my remarks without taking up the time of the Senate uselessly. I do not object to the bill going over in order, but I wish to speak on personal privilege at the moment.

Mr. President, when I first affixed my signature to this bill, together with my colleagues, Senators Watkins, Watson and Dent, I was under the impression that there was nothing harmful in asking the people of Pennsylvania to say "yes" or "no" as to racing in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, on the morning of the 9th of February, at around eleven o'clock, on my telephone, Dewey 4-4707, I received a call from New York. I inquired of the operator as to who was calling, and she said, "Reverend Forney." I said, "Put him on." Then someone said, "This is Reverend Forney." I said, "Yes, Reverend, how are you?" He said, in a belligerent and loud threatening voice, "I am going after you.' Well, you can imagine what I told him.

Mr. President, I took that as a threat, but I did not know just what kind of threat it was meant to be, assault and battery or what, because there is so much that can happen when a person makes a statement like that, especially if he has an assemblage. Sometimes someone else who is present, and hears such remarks, will take it upon himself to do what is in the mind of the person who makes the threat.

Mr. President, our telephone conversation continued and I asked him, "What are you doing in New York? You are only ten blocks away from my home. Who is there?" And, Mr. President, I ask it now, who was there? Who was he speaking to? Who was in the same room with him at the moment that he was talking? Why was he putting up that big bluff? Did he threaten other Senators and other legislators in the past as he did then? Did he use that tone of voice in the past, when legislation was before our General Assembly for the betterment of our State?

Mr. President, I ask you at this moment, does Reverend Forney have the courage to tell me, and tell the people of Pennsylvania, who was in that room? If there were any racketeers in that room, I am fearful of my life. If there were men in that room who are men of integrity and honesty, I am not fearful. Who were the people in the room in New York when he was speaking to me?

So I said, "Reverend, I had a lot of respect for your father. He was a gentleman and when he spoke to you, he spoke to you in modulated tones. I transferred my friendship and my respect from your father to you when he left this earth." He said—he made a few remarks that I do not like to make and I said, "I am calling the newspapers and informing them that you threatened me."

Mr. President, at this moment, I would like to introduce the evidence, as contained in the newspapers as to his threat to me, where he admits the blast, but he denies any threat of violence to me. I would like to have this inserted in the Journal of the Senate. This is the only thing I wish to say, and all of the time I wish to take of the Senate.

Mr. President, I quote:

"I told him that I am in favor of this Democratic process and that nothing else is involved in this question.

"I told him that if he is against horse-race betting and that if this question gets on the ballot, he has the right to go out and work against it at the election."

Mr. President, why would he work against me? Why does he want to go against me? How does he intend to reach me? Does he intend to reach me by bullets? Does he intend to reach me by punches? Does he intend to reach me by wrestling with me? How does he intend to reach me? Mr. President, I say he is a disgrace to the fine people of Pennsylvania, and to the fine people of the ministry. I say to them, "get rid of him, because he makes more enemies than friends and he does not know how to conduct himself in the American way.

The PRESIDENT. The remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator DiSilvestro, together with the newspaper articles, will be spread upon the Legislative Journal.

The following is an excerpt from The Patriot, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1955:

RACE BILL FOE ADMITS VERBAL BLAST
MINISTER DENIES THREAT OF VIOLENCE TO SPONSOR

By RUSTY COWAN

The Rev. Melvin Forney today admitted that he had told Sen. Anthony J. DiSilvestro (D-Phila.) that he was "coming after you." But the general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance denied any threat of violence to the co-sponsor of a bill calling for a referendum on horse race betting.

DiSilvestro charged that the Rev. Mr. Forney had "threatened to go after me," and had "bothered my wife," with a telephone call. DiSilvestro backed down on the latter charge and said he was "misunderstood" when he referred to one call that Mrs. DiSilvestro received from the Rev. Mr. Forney.

When contacted by the Patriot to find out the nature of his telephone talk with DiSilvestro, the Rev. Mr. Forney said:

"I talked to him this morning. I had read his cracks about a lobby against horse racing. I wanted to ascertain whether he had been correctly quoted because I wanted to write an open letter to him and then publish the letter."

When asked if he had told DiSilvestro that he was "coming after you," Fortney told the Patriot:

"I said that 'I am coming after you' but I told him that I wasn't talking about anything physical."

Meanwhile the Monahan Report to the Governor of New York showed that the Empire State gained $24,870,000 from harness racing at Yonkers, the Roosevelt Raceway, Saratoga, Vernon, Hamburg and Batavia. In addition three times that amount was added to the coffers of the state of New York from flat racing at Belmont, Jamaica and Aqueduct.

That means that New York received a total of $100 million from pari-mutuel racing and directly contradicts past estimates of $30 or $40 million dollars.

The Rev. Mr. Forney also explained that by "coming after you" he meant that he would attack the stand of DiSilvestra favoring a referendum on horse racing. The general secretary added that he did not mean he would try to take the issue to the polls in an effort to defeat DiSilvestro.

He added:

"I was amazed at the language and ill temper he displayed and amused by it. But I didn't like it. It's a ricidulous thing."

DiSilvestro, who was contacted by telephone by the Patriot, repeated his charge that the Rev. Mr. Forney "threatened to go after me." He added:

"I'm inquisitive about what he meant by that. He created doubt as to intentions. Does he intend to fight against me or the bill?

"Does it mean that he is going to make a personal attack on me? The only issue to me is the bill.

"I may not be in favor of legalizing pari-mutuels but I am in favor of giving the people the right to vote on the question."

DiSilvestro added that the Rev. Mr. Forney had only called once on Tuesday night and he was "misunderstood" when he was quoted as saying that the Rev. Mr. Forney "bothered my wife" by the call. The Philadelphian added: "We'll talk to anyone."

The bill, co-sponsored by the minority leader of the Senate, Sen. John Dent (D-Westmoreland) and two Republicans, Sen. G. Robert Watkins of Delaware County and Sen. Edward B. Watson of Bucks. The bill calls for a referendum on the question of horse race betting, but even if passed would not be binding on the Legislature.

The Philadelphia senator said that no one knew whether he was in favor of pari-mutuels or not because he hasn't expressed his opinion publicly. However DiSilvestro is widely known to be a fan of horse racing and told the Patriot: "I think racing is fun. It's a great sport."

In introducing his bill, DiSilvestro charged that opponents "would go on a crusade." He added that he was "referring to invisible forces using subterfuge."

The churchman said:

"In my letter I was going to say that the only lobby I knew about working against pari-mutuels is the church lobby. I feel that he has insulted Protestant churches by his statement.

"I challenge him to name any other lobby. If not he is talking about the Protestant church."

To which DiSilvestro answered:

"I was far removed from insulting Protestant churches. Many of my best friends are Protestants. All I have to say to him is that if the shoe fits, put it on."

Although DiSilvestro refused to name the hidden force, he still said it existed.

The Rev. Mr. Forney, an ordained Baptist minister, is also chairman of the Federated Legislative Committee, which he identified as a "group fighting against these things (legalized betting)."

The Rev. Mr. Forney gave as the reason his organization opposed the referendum:

"We are against it on the basis that they will try to pressure the thing through. We wouldn't have a chance if they tried pressure."

The senator said that he told the churchman "not to resort to underhand threats but to come out in the American way and oppose horse race betting in the American way."

And DiSilvestro added:

"A lot of people want pari-mutuel betting and a lot of others don't. The way to decide is the American way, by putting it to a vote."

The following is an excerpt from The Evening News, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1955:

State Senator Names Minister

RACE BILL AUTHOR REPORTS "THREAT"

Sen. Anthony J. DiSilvestro (D-Philadelphia) said today the Rev. Melvin M. Forney, executive secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, "made threats against me" in connection with his co-sponsorship of a referendum horse-race bill in the Senate yesterday.

"He said he intended to go after me and made other detrimental statements against me and the people with whom I am associated and who are my friends," the senator said in a statement telephoned from Philadelphia to the Capitol newsroom. He did not attend today's Senate session.

"I told him that he is nothing but a paid lobbyist and that he better not try to 'go after me'," DiSilvestro said. The Rev. Mr. Forney is a well-known figure in the legislative halls.

DiSilvestro said the Rev. Mr. Forney made the "threats" in a telephone call to him today from New York.

"I asked him how he knows how I stand on the question of horse-race betting,' DiSilvestro continued.

He said he explained to the minister that the bill which he co-sponsored with Democrat John H. Dent and Republicans Robert Watkins and Edward Watson, provides only for a referendum to determine whether the people favor legalized betting in Pennsylvania.

DiSilvestro's Reply

"I told him that I am in favor of this Democratic process and that nothing else is involved in this question," DiSilvestro said.

"I told him that if he is against horse-race betting and that if this question gets on the ballot, he has the right to go out and work against it at the election.

"I am a Senator elected by the people of my district and I am not going to tolerate paid lobbyists making threats against me."

The following is an excerpt from The Daily News, February 12, 1955:

MISDIRECTED EFFORT

Charges by Senator Anthony J. DiSilvestro, Philadelphia Democrat, who says he was threatened for introducing a measure in the Pennsylvania Legislature providing for a pari-mutuel racing referendum, require investigation. Whether the threats were made by a representative of a religious group has no bearing on the major issue which, clearly, is whether a legislator is to be subjected to such attacks because he is doing his duty in representing his constituents.

It is the contention of church groups, opposed to pari-mutuel betting at race tracks, that such wagering is immoral and, therefore, they are within their rights in fighting it. On one point they are correct, namely that they have a right to protest if they feel sincerely that track betting is wrong. On another point, they are incorrect. Such betting today is no more of a moral issue than is another form of entertainment.

Gambling, per se, becomes a vice only through abuse. This is true of many other way in which people indulge themselves. Eating too much food can lead to the sin of gluttony, but it is not wrong morally to feed hunger. It is necessary for life. Too much play can lead to the sin of sloth, or laziness, but if a person does not have some play he shrinks and shrivels and no longer is the image and likeness of his Maker. The examples number in the thousands.

A religious group should devote itself to expanding the worship of God, to the improvement of democracy and to the advancement of human liberty and individual dignity. These things are inherent in the Gospels. Such a group has no authority, nor right, to attempt to prevent, through pressure, the exercise of the people's duties in using the ballot to make known their mandates. Such pressure, in itself, seeks to negate one of God's greatest gifts to man, the exercise of a free will. Furthermore, it is undemocratic, striking at the foundation of American principles based upon that God-given freedom.

Who can deny that Pennsylvania needs the money now being taken out of the Commonwealth to feed the hungry maws of other adjacent States through pari-mutuel betting at race tracks they have auhorized? Approval of such tracks and wagering here will go far to ease the fiscal burden upon Pennsylvania's people. It is, therefore, their right and duty to express their opinions on the issue at the polls.

Senator DiSilvestro's measure is proper and it should be enacted without further interference, threats or subterfuge.

The following is an excerpt from The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1955:

FORNEY IN CLASH ON RACING BILL

Inquirer Harrisburg Bureau

Harrisburg, Feb. 9.—State Sen. Anthony J. DiSilvestro (D., Philadelphia), clashed today with the Rev. Melvin M. Forney, general secretary of the Lord's Lay Alliance, over the legislator's sponsorship of a bill to legalize horse race betting in Pennsylvania.

The DiSilvestro bill, co-sponsored by three other Senators—a Democrat and two Republicans—provides for a State-wide referendum at the November election to determine whether wagering shall be allowed at tracks.

Replies To Protests

DiSilvestro replied to protests by Mr. Forney that the bill merely provided for a referendum to determine if the people "want to sanction legalized betting in Pennsylvania."

The horse-race bill has been referred to the Senate Law and Order Committee, chairman of which is Sen. G. Robert Watkins (R., Del.), one of the four sponsors. The two other members who sponsored the bill were Minority Leader John H. Dent (D., Westmoreland), and Sen. Edward B. Watson (R., Bucks).

Plan Action Next Week

Watkins said his committee would consider the race bill next week and possibly amend it to advance the referendum date to the May 17 primary election.

If the bill meets legislative and gubernatorial approval and the voters authorize legalized betting, the Legislature will then be required to adopt enabling laws supervising racing in the State.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 112, Printer's No. 34, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 115, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 302), entitled as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to and their education and maintenance in and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and prescribing penalties" extending its provisions to children of veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 138, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to build a replica of Ole Bull's Castle on its original site in the Susquehanna State Forest to commemorate the settlement of the colony fostered by the famous Norwegian musician.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RE-REFERRED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 138, the bill just read, be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, I second the motion

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY

SECRETARY WATKINS: The President of the Senate has asked me to read the following communication:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 11, 1955.

Secretary to the Governor
Hon. Roy E. Furman,
Lieutenant Governor
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Governor:

The Governor has requested me to advise you that, in accordance with the suggestion of yourself and Speaker Andrews, he and Mrs. Leader will hold their Legislative Reception on Tuesday evening, April 26, 1955, at seven thirty o'clock Eastern Standard Time.

Dress for the Reception will be optional, and the Governor will appreciate it if you will make an appropriate announcement to the Members of the Senate at the proper time.

Indvitations will be mailed one month in advance, or on March 26th.

With appreciation. and with kindest personal regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

(s) DAVID V. RANDALL.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 15, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:18 o'clock, p.m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, March 15, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, March 14, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God how wonderful are Thy ways and purposes. Thou art unchanging in Thy goodness. Our prayer this day is one of thanks for all the men and women whose names may be forgotten but who by their honesty, purity and sympathy have helped make our country great in goodness. To none who has sought freedom to worship Thee in his own way have we ever denied the privilege of citizenship; and equal rights and opportunities have been withheld from no one.

O God we pray that Thou wouldst give wisdom, faith, courage, and vision to these representatives so that they may be worthy trustees of the responsibilities to safeguard and improve the family, home, community, country and world. Direct their thoughts and efforts in such a constructive manner that they may be the builders of a better state, of a purer nation and of a neighborly world. Grant us all Heaven's benediction. We pray it in Jesus' name. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, March 7, Tuesday, March 8 and Wednesday, March 9, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. POLASKI and Mrs. HENZEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 583.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949, (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the payment of minimum salaries and increments of county and district superintendents, assistant county and district superintendents, principals, supervising principals, teachers and other employes.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. POLASKI and HEWITT.

HOUSE BILL No. 584.

An Act to amend the act, approved the 10th day of March, 1949, (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," by further providing for reimbursement by the Commonwealth to school districts and vocational school districts, and harmonizing the language of existing amendments.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. WORLEY and GARLOCK

HOUSE BILL No. 585.

An Act directing the Superindendent of Public Instruction to approve of certain additional State Public School Building Authority projects.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ and McCANN

HOUSE BILL No. 586.

An Act providing for the observance of May first of each year as Loyalty Day.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. READINGER. HOUSE Bill No. 587.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; regisration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitues, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring applicants for renewal of operator's license on and after reaching age sixty-five to take a reexamination every fifth year for the renewal thereof and requiring age to be stated on operator's license card.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5—SOUTH DAKOTA

The SPEAKER laid before the House Senate Joint Resolution No. 5 of the State of South Dakota applying to the Congress of the United States for a convention call to consider an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Bar Association suggesting the creation of a Commission to study, report and make recommendations regarding increases in the salaries of judges of the state courts and the members of the state legislature.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

REPORT OF DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Delaware River Port Authority of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for 1954.

The SPEAKER. The report will be noted in the Legislative Journal.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act, amending the act of March ten, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 121:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing the use of leased athletic facilities when schools are not open in certain cases.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof, requiring the receivers and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district, and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," making an editorial correction.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof; requiring the receivers, and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 147, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for increasing the membership of county boards of school directors in certain counties.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 148, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for full payment by the Commonwealth to school district of rentals due the State Public School Building Authority and municipality authorities under certain conditions; and making an appropriation.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 151, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance of directors, and mileage rate of members of joint school boards and of joint school committees.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 160, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the area in which school directors may attend out of State meetings and increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance therefor.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 223, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," renumbering the second section 1372.1; and providing for transportation of mentally handicapped children to and from day care training centers provided by the Department of Public Instruction.

The first section was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.
The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 234, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary election, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising, and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," changing the provisions relating to filing of candidates' expense accounts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 264, entitled:

An Act authorizing justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates to perform official duties of other justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates in the same county during certain periods of illness and vacation and providing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 280, entitled:

An Act granting an easement or right of way over land in Clear Creek State Park.

The first section was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER .Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on State Government for the purpose of further study.
The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 291, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the annual election of treasurers of joint schools and departments.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 292, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the office of vice-president for joint schools or departments; fixing the term of office of the secretary and prescribing the duties of certain officers.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 296, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1951 (P. L. 300), entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county," extending provisions of the act to certain counties.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 301, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the appointment of auditors for joint school systems.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 339, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing jointure by joint boards to establish and manage vocational or technical schools.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 429, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four of the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof; defining labor disputes; prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes, and the scope thereof; declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void; prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions; prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions; limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes; and providing for the payment of costs; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith," by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered. To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 96, Printer's No. 100,

was passed over at the request of Mr. READINGER.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 15, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 16 1836 (P. L. 715) entitled "An act relating to Reference and Arbitration" further providing for membership of arbitration boards

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 8.1 act of June 16 1836 (P. L. 715) entitled "An act relating to Reference and Arbitration" added January 14 1952 (P. L. 2087) is amended to read

Section 8.1 The several courts of common pleas may by rules of court provide that all cases which are at issue where the amount in controversy shall be one thousand dollars ($1000) or less except those involving title to real estate shall first be submitted to and heard by a board of three (3) members of the bar [of the county for consideration and award] within the judicial district Cases which are not at issue and whether or not suit has been filed may be referred to the board of arbitration by agreement of reference signed by counsel for both sides in the case Said agreement of reference shall define the issues involved for determination by the board and when agreeable shall also contain stipulations with respect to facts submitted or agreed or defenses waived In such cases the agreement of reference shall take the place of the pleadings in the case and be filed of record

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—196

Adam,	Gaffney,	Mahan,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Markley,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Maxwell,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	McCann,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCormack,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McInroy,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McKeever,	Sherman,
Banker,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Snider,
Boles,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stank,
Bonner,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Heavey,	Miller,	Steckel,
Bower,	Helm,	Mills,	Stephens,
Branca,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Taylor,
		Murphy,	Thomas,

Capano,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Toomey,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Keller,	Needham,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Kline,	Olsen,	Verona,
Davis,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Kooker,	Parry,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kromer,	Pashley,	Wargo,
Ehrgood,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Waterhouse,
Eilberg,	Lafore,	Pettigrew,	Weidner,
Erb,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Leiby,	Polen,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Leonard,	Price,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Leven,	Pursley,	Willaredt,
Fineman,	Light,	Readinger,	Williams,
Flint,	Limper,	Reibman,	Wood,
Floyd,	Lippincott,	Reidenbach,	Worley,
Flynn,	Lopresti,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Foster,	Lovett,	Rigby,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lutty,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Magee,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—14

Blair,	Gramlich,	Kornick,	Spencer,
Breth,	Greenwood,	Kratz,	Wilt,
Bullen,	Jones, G. E.,	McGee,	Young,
Down,	Kehler,	Paulhamus,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence

REMARKS BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair was about to call the Minority Leader to the desk. The Chair wishes to call his attention to the fact that the head of this mallet is slowly coming off. The Minority Leader is requested to fix this instrument or come to the desk and preside with it.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I will be very brief in my remarks, Mr. Speaker, and say that we would be only too glad to repair the head of the gavel, but unfortunately I am afraid more heads are coming off around here than just the head of the gavel. There are a lot of people losing their heads, believe me.

The SPEAKER. The thing is fixed. Simple operation, but the Chair is no mechanic.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 99, Printer's No. 55,
House Bill No. 100, Printer's No. 56,
House Bill No. 101, Printer's No. 57,
House Bill No. 102, Printer's No. 58,
House Bill No. 103, Printer's No. 59, and
House Bill No. 104, Printer's No. 60,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 111, as follows:

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 349) entitled "An act requiring political subdivisions to refund taxes and license fees erroneously and inadvertently paid thereto and giving a right of action against such political subdivision for the recovery of such taxes and fees upon their failure to make such refunds making the provisions of the act retroactive and repealing existing laws" by further prescribing what taxes or license fees may be refunded or sued for

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Sections 1 and 2 of the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 349) entitled "An act requiring political subdivisions to refunds taxes and license fees erroneously and inadvertently paid thereto and giving a right of action against such political subdivision for the recovery of such taxes and fees upon their failure to make such refunds making the provisions of the act retroactive and repealing existing laws" are hereby amended to read as follows

Section 1 Whenever any person or corporation of this Commonwealth has erroneously or inadvertently paid or caused to be paid into the treasury of any political subdivision directly or indirectly any tax or taxes on real or personal property or any license fee or fees under an assumption that such taxes or license fees were due and owing when in fact such taxes or license fees or a part thereof were not due and owing to the political subdivision then in such cases the authorities of the political subdivision upon due proof of any such erroneous or inadvertent tax or license fee payments are hereby directed to draw their warrant on the treasurer of such political subdivision in favor of such person or corporation to make refund out of the public funds of such tax or taxes or license fee or fees to which the political subdivision has no valid claim Provided however That no such refund shall be made sooner than the first day of September one thouand nine hundred forty-four and in no case shall any refund be made of taxes or license fees paid to the political subdivision more than six years prior to the discovery of such erroneous or inadvertent payment

The provisions of this act shall be construed to include taxes paid upon real estate assessments which erroneously contained buildings which had been previously destroyed or torn down but whose destruction was not noted by the assessors and was included in the assessments

Section 2 In the event of refusal or failure on the part of authorities of the political subdivision involved to make any such refund of taxes or fees so erroneously paid into the treasury thereof then the aggrieved person or corporation shall have the right to recover the sum involved subject to the limitation herein provided by instituting an action in assumpsit in any court of competent jurisdiction within the county wherein such political subdivision is located

Section 2 Section 3 of the act is hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,

Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Elberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48,
House Bill No. 244, Printer's No. 67,
House Bill No. 245, Printer's No. 68,
House Bill No. 246, Printer's No. 69,
House Bill No. 247, Printer's No. 70,
House Bill No. 281, Printer's No. 102,
House Bill No. 317, Printer's No. 75, and
House Bill No. 318, Printer's No. 76,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 344, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 10 1897 (P. L. 139 No. 115) entitled "An act to limit the period of time within which suits may be brought against sureties of constables" providing that suits on constables' bonds shall be brought within six years from time at which cause of action arose

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of June 10 1897 (P L 139 No 115) entitled "An act to limit the period of time within which suits may be brought against sureties of constables" is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That suits against sureties [in constables bond] on constables' bond shall not be sustained unless the same shall be instituted within [five] six years [after the date of such bond or obligation] to be computed from the time at which the cause of action shall have accrued

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Elberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NOT VOTING—0

NAYS—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Sections 2 4 8 10 and 12 act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1335) known as the "Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act" are amended to read

Section 2 Definitions The following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise

(a) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Welfare

(b) "The Federal [Act" means] Acts" mean Public Law seven hundred twenty-five of the 79th Congress approved the thirteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred forty-six entitled the "Hospital Survey and Construction Act" and Public Law four hundred eighty-two of the 83rd Congress approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred fifty-four entitled the "Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954"

(c) "The Surgeon General" means the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the United States

(d) "Hospital" includs public health centers diagnostic or treatment centers hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired nursing homes rehabilitation facilities and general tuberculosis mentally chronic disease and other types of hospitals and related facilities such as laboratories outpatient departments nurses' homes and training facilities and central service facilities operated in connection with hospitals but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care

"Hospital" shall include all hospitals as above defined including those owned operated or supervised by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and any of its political subdivisions but shall not include those hospitals as above defined which are sectarian institutions and which do not exercise the choice provided in section 1.1

(e) "Public Health Center" means a publicly owned facility for the provision of public health services including related facilities such as laboratories clinics and administrative offices operated in connection with public health centers

(f) "Nonprofit hospital" means any hospital owned and operated by a corporation or association no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual

Section 4 General Powers and Duties In carrying out the purposes of the act the Secretary is authorized and directed

(a) To require such reports make such inspections and investigations and prescribe such regulations as he deems necessary

(b) To provide such methods of administration appoint a director and other personnel of the division and take such other action as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of the Federal [act] Acts and the regulations thereunder

(c) To procure in his discretion the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof by contract when such services are to be performed on a part-time or fee-for-service basis and do not involve the performance of administrative duties

(d) To the extent that he considers desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act to enter into agreements for the utilization of the facilities and services of other departments agencies and institutions public or private

(e) To accept on behalf of the State and to deposit with the State Treasurer any grant gift or contribution made to assist in meeting the cost of carrying out the purposes of this act and to expend the same for such purpose

(f) To make an annual report to the Governor on activities and expenditures pursuant to this act including recommendations for such additional legislation as the Secretary considers appropriate to furnish adequate hospital clinic and similar facilities to the people of this State

Section 8 Construction Program The construction program shall provide in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Federal [act] Acts for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in this State and insofar as possible shall provide for their distribution throughout the State in such manner as to make all types of hospital service reasonably accessible to all persons in the State

Section 10 State Plan The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Surgeon General a State plan which shall include the hospital construction program developed under Article II of this act and which shall provide for the establishment administration and operation of hospital construction activities in accordance with the requirements of the Federal [Act] Acts and regulations thereunder The Secretary shall prior to the submission of such plan to the Surgeon General give adequate publicity to a general description of all the provisions proposed to be included therein and hold a public hearing at which all persons or organizations with a legitimate interest in such plan may be given an opportunity to express their views After approval of the plan by the Surgeon General the Secretary shall make the plan or a copy thereof available upon request to all interested persons or organizations The Secretary shall from time to time review the hospital construction program and submit to the Surgeon General any modifications thereof which he may find necessary and may submit to the Surgeon General such modifications of the State plan not inconsistent with the requirements of the Federal [act] Acts as he may deem advisable

Section 12 Priority of Projects The State plan shall set forth the relative need for the several projects included in the construction program determined in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to the Federal [act] Acts and provide for the construction insofar as financial resources available therefor and for maintenance and operations make possible in the order of such relative need

Section 2 The sum of one hundred fifteen thousand dollars ($115,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Department of Welfare for the purpose of surveying the need for the construction of diagnostic or treatment centers hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired rehabilitation facilities and nursing homes subject to the reimbursement of part thereof to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as provided by the federal "Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954"

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,

Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I request that the Chair returns to House Bill No. 99 on page 8 of today's calendar.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 99, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 3 1923 (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. KOLANKIEFICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, next to last line of Title, by inserting after the part word "corporated": "the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 2, line 15, by inserting after the part word "porated"; "the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America"

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 100, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, line 5 of Title, by inserting after "Incorporated": "the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 2403), page 2, line 15, by inserting after "Incorporated": "and to each post of the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and to each post of the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America"

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I have just been told that the other side did not receive copies of these amendments, and I would like to add that these amendments incorporate two national organizations here in the United States, namely, the American Veterans of the United States of America and each Post of the Polish Army Veterans Association of America. Now, that incorporates those organizations the same as the Jewish War Veterans, the Irish War Veterans, the Catholic War Veterans, and so forth.

The SPEAKER. Does the Minority Leader object to these amendments?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, we do not object to them, but we did not see the amendments and I am trying to get them cleared with some of the Members who can give me some advice on them. There were no amendments submitted to me or the Minority Whip.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will pass these bills over. In all instances when bills are to be amended, copies of the amendments should be furnished to the respective Floor Leaders.

Does the Majority Leader desire to be recognized at this time?

Mr. READINGER. Just very briefly, Mr. Speaker. I wish to apologize to the minority for failure on my part to ascertain whether they had received copies of these amendments before they were offered.

The fault is entirely my own and I apologize for it. If the minority would like all of these bills passed over temporarily for any length of time, we shall be glad to do so, so they will have ample time to study the amendments to determine whether they are in agreement with them or against them.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. If the gentleman has no objection to holding these bills until tomorrow and give us the amendments so that we can look them over, it will be perfectly all right with us.

Mr. READINGER. I have no objection to their being passed over until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. The bills will be passed over.

Mr. READINGER. Will the Minority Leader consent to be interrogated?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. I would like to know whether the minority desires action taken in reverse on the two bills which have been amended.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, if it meets with the gentleman's approval, if tomorrow we have to bring these bills back, if the amendments on the rest of these bills do not meet with our approval, we could ask at that time to bring them back.

Mr. READINGER. That will be agreeable, Mr. Speaker.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE (H B 83)

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which House Bill No. 83, Printer's No. 50, entitled:

"A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, permitting the Governor to succeed himself."

was defeated on final passage Tuesday, March 8, 1955, be reconsidered.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Moran, vote on the final passage of this bill?

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I voted with the prevailing side.

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Wheeler, vote on the final passage of this bill?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I voted with the prevailing side.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The House resumed consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 83, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 3 Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania permitting the Governor to succeed himself

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows

Section 1 The following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is proposed in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof

That section 3 Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be amended to read

Section 3 The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election and shall be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. READINGER. Mr Speaker, I simply wish to call to the attention of the House, in case somebody has been conferring and has not been paying attention, that this is the bill which would allow the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to succeed himself if the next Session of the Legislature passes the same bill and the public should vote in favor of it in 1957.

I thought perhaps some of the Members had forgotten what House Bill 83 was. I simply give you this for your information.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—109

Adam,	Frascella,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	Mihm,	Schuster,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Mills,	Sherman,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Monroe,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	Moran,	Snider,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Muldowney,	Stank,
Boles,	Hass,	Mullen,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Heavey,	Munley,	Stephens,
Boory,	Holt,	Murray, J. J.,	Stone,
Branca,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Swartz,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Needham,	Taylor,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kamyk,	Olsen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	Toll,
Capano,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Varner,
Cioffi,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Verona,
Cochran,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Wallace,
Comer,	Leven,	Polaski,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Limper,	Polen,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Maxwell,	Renwick,	Williams,
Fineman,	McCann,	Rosen,	Yetter,
Flint,	McCormack,	Rovansek,	Yetzer,
Floyd,	McKeever,	Rudisill,	Andrews,
Flynn,	McLaughlin,	Sarraf,	Speaker
Frank,	McWherter,		

NAYS—83

Agnew,	Gibson,	Leisey,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Light,	Sigman,
Auker,	Guthrie,	Lippincott,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Magee,	Spencer,
Bell,	Haudenshield,	Markley,	Steckel,
Bower,	Helm,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Metz,	Stoner,

Brenninger,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Strausser,
Brown,	Hocker,	Miller,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Horst,	Moody,	Tompkins,
Connelly,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Toomey,
Cooper,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Wall,
Davis,	Jump,	Murray, H. P.,	Waterhouse,
Donahue,	Kehler,	Murray, P. G.,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Keller,	Naugle,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kent,	Oglivie,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Kline,	Parry,	Wilt,
Foster,	Knecht,	Price,	Wood,
Frost,	Kooker,	Pursley,	Worley,
George,	Kromer,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Gibb,	Lafore,	Royer,	

NOT VOTING—18

Blair,	Gramlich,	Kratz,	Pomeroy,
Breth,	Greenwood,	Mahan,	Stroup,
Donaldson,	Johnson,	McGee,	Vaughan,
Down,	Jones, G. E.,	Paulhamus,	Young,
Erb,	Kornick.		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON THIRD READING POSTPONED

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar by Mr. FILO.

The House resumed the consideration on third reading of House Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act to repeal Section 518 of and to add a new section 518.1 to the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" by eliminating all the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of the taxes pending appeals from assessments

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 518 of the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853) entitled: An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" as amended by the acts approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 674) and the fifteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 1007) is hereby repealed absolutely

Section 2 The act is hereby further amended by adding thereto immediately after Section 517 a new section to read as follows

Section 518.1 Appeal to Court from Assessments Collection Pending Appeal Refunds Any owner of real estate or taxable property in this Commonwealth who may feel aggrieved by the last or any future assessment or valuation of his real estate or taxable property may appeal from the decision of the county commissioners acting as a board of revision or the board of revision of taxes or the board for the assessment and revision of taxes or the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review in counties of the second class as the class may be to the court of common pleas of the county within which such property is situated or the County Court of Allegheny County as the case may be and for that purpose may present to said court or file in the prothonotary's office or in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Allegheny County within sixty days after the county commissioners acting as a board of revision or the board of revision of taxes or the board for the assessment and revision of taxes or the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review in counties of the second class as the case may be have held the appeals provided for by this or any other act of Assembly and acted on the said assessments and valuations a petition signed by him his agent or attorney setting forth the facts of the case and thereupon the court shall proceed at the earliest convenient time to be by them appointed of which notice shall be given to the county commissioners acting as a board of revision or the board of revision of taxes or the board for the assessment and revision of taxes or the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review in counties of the second class as the case may be to hear the said appeal and the proofs in the case and to make such orders and decrees touching the matter complained of as to the judges of said court may seem just and equitable the costs of the appeal and hearing to be apportioned or paid as the court may direct Provided however That the appeal shall not prevent the collection of the taxes complained of but in case the same shall be reduced then the excess shall be returned to the person or persons who shall have paid the same Upon final disposition of the appeal the amount found to be due the appellant as a refund may at the election of the taxing district be set off or credited against any future taxes assessed against appellant in the same taxing district Provided That where such taxing district is unable to thus credit all of such refund or any balance thereof in any one year the court may upon application of either party ascertain and determine how much of said refund shall be credited in that year The aforesaid proviso shall be construed to apply to all refunds that are now due or may hereafter become due as the result of appeals from assessments that have not been finally determined or adjusted at the time this act takes effect

Section 3 The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment and shall apply to all appeals now pending in the court of common pleas or in the County Court of Allegheny County as the case may be and to all appeals hereafter instituted

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It wa sagreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate one of the sponsors of the bill and make a brief statement.

The SPEAKER. Which sponsor?

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. Whichever sponsor prefers to be interrogated.

The SPEAKER. Will either one of the sponsors of this measure consent to be interrogated? The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Agnew?

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. I understand that Mr. Agnew is merely co-sponsoring it and it is primarily a majority measure. I would prefer interrogating a member of the majority party.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Filo, consent to be interrogated?

Mr. FILO. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. Mr. Speaker, is this bill an outgrowth of the decision of the Supreme Court of Penn-

sylvania in the case of United States Steel against Allegheny County?

Mr. FILO. To some extent that is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. Mr. Speaker, does not this bill as it states on page 3, line 2, apply however to all tax appeals in the Commonwealth?

Mr. FILO. It does, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. Mr. Speaker, in what respect does this bill change the present law concerning appeals from tax assessments?

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, I might say that this bill clarifies the rights of taxpayers when taking an appeal from an assessment of property. At the present time there are two laws on the books and they are conflicting.

I might add this, that this legislation is recommended by the Legislative Reference Bureau as a clarification.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this bill and ask the Members on both sides of the House to vote against it.

The general county assessment law of 1933, which is applicable to all tax assessments in the Commonwealth, originally provided that when a property owner's tax assessment was raised he could appeal from the increase, but nevertheless he had to pay the full amount of the tax into court. The court would then decide how much was reasonably free from dispute and pay that amount to the taxing body. In every case, of course, that was generally the amount of the old assessment and could be considerably more.

The balance was then held in escrow pending the outcome of the appeal, and if the taxpayer was successful the money was immediately repaid to him. The reason for holding the funds, of course, was for the protection of the taxpayer so that he could get his money back immediately if he proved successful in his appeal. Otherwise he would have to sue the municipality to get it back.

I might say parenthetically that a great many tax appeals are successful because they are an expensive type of case, involving experts, and a taxpayer does not usually appeal unless he feels reasonably convinced he will win.

In 1935, as the gentleman stated, two amendments were made to this law. Both amendments however, retained the safeguard that I mentioned. The first amendment of July 12, 1935, abolished payment into court, but it provided for payment under protest to the tax collector who was then required to deposit twenty-five per cent of it in a separate account for the benefit of the taxpayer pending the outcome of the appeal. Part of this twenty-five per cent could even be spent if the court permitted it.

The second amendment of 1935 reenacted the original law permitting payment into court with the safeguard of having so much of the fund as was reasonably free from dispute again paid to the taxing body.

In 1951 Allegheny County in a case concerning the United States Steel Company tried to contend that neither amendment provided that and also that the original act did not apply to the case. They contended in that appeal they were entitled to all of this money and they did not have to set up any special account for the benefit of the taxpayer.

In connection with this argument the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in ruling against Allegheny County said, "We disagree with this ingenious but specious interpretation." The Supreme Court held that the funds had to be escrowed.

House Bill 114 presently before the House is now an attempt to do exactly what the Supreme Court said you could not do. This is an attempt to abolish both safeguards in the two forms of appeal and provide that the taxing body gets the entire amount of the money.

I agree that there may be a few cases involving Allegheny County, and perhaps others, where substantial amounts may be held in escrow, but I say that is no reason to remove a very real safeguard for the rest of the Commonwealth.

As I said before, at least the amount of last year's taxes is paid immediately to the taxing body so that you cannot argue there is a great loss to them.

I say that the resolution is to speedily determine tax appeals rather than to remove the safeguard to the taxpayers.

Furthermore, there is no time limit set in this bill within which these funds are to be returned if the taxpayer succeeds in his appeal. Today and for at least twenty-two years since 1933 the funds have been returned at once because they are available. Under this bill if the municipality spends the funds there is no way to compel the municipality to increase the millage next year to refund it.

This bill would also result in additional litigation at great expense to the taxpayer to get this money back. He would have to sue the municipality.

I say in conclusion that we should take one of the two amendments which are on the books, I do not care which one, and protect the taxpayer from this unfair bill.

I urge all the Members to vote against it and request a slow roll call.

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, I can say this, that the Supreme Court did not clarify the situation as to these two prior acts. I can tell you that this bill does safeguard the taxpayer and the taxes can be returned. I can also say that under the present act the County of Allegheny at one time had $1.5 million tied up in escrow.

I think this is a fair bill. No one loses by it. It is a clarification and I think we will all benefit by it. I hope that everyone can support it.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the statement just made, the Supreme Court did clarify the situation by saying that the second amendment applied, and that is the amendment that is in effect in this Commonwealth now, namely, that the fund is paid into court, the court determines how much is reasonably free from dispute and that amount is paid to the taxing body immediately.

Mr. AGNEW. Mr. Speaker, in further clarification of the bill and as a co-sponsor of it, I would like to urge the Members on both sides of the House to support it for this reason: the bill does no substantial injustice or even an injustice that is substantial to any taxpayer. The taxpayer is completely protected.

The bill, as I understand it, is designed primarily to guard against this situation that has arisen primarily in Allegheny County where there have been tax assessment appeals mostly by large industries and involving primarily the tax on machinery. In a good many instances the county of Allegheny has had a lot of money tied up, but I am not too much concerned about that. The sites of

these industries are in small boroughs and townships, and the borough or township and school district tax has also been tied up in court.

You must remember, Mr. Speaker, that some of these small boroughs and townships get well over half of their real estate tax money from the large industrial sites that are within their corporate limits. There have been several instances in Allegheny County where money tied up on a tax assessment appeal by the largest taxpayer within the borough or township has caused the governing body of that borough or township and its school district to borrow money in anticipation of that revenue. The present custom under the act has caused substantial injustice in respect to these small municipalities.

In respect to a refund ordered by the court, the municipality, I admit, does have the option of either paying the refund or crediting the amount of the refund against the next year's tax. The only fault I can see with the bill is that it does not provide interest on the refund to the taxpayer.

Once again I say this bill cannot cause any improper or substantial injustice to any residential taxpayer. The main purpose of this bill is to prevent the tying up of large sums of money in court while tax assessment appeals are being heard in the courts.

The taxpayer under the present system has to pay the money anyway. He pays it into court. He still has to pay the money under this procedure; he pays it to the municipality under protest. Since it has absolutely no effect on the amount of money being extracted from the taxpayer, I think the bill does rectify a fault in the present Act. Therefore, I believe it is a good bill and I urge the Members on both sides of the House to vote for the bill.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to hear it. I understood that this bill was to be passed over and I was surprised that it was called up.

I am glad that the last gentleman admits there is some injustices in the bill. This bill gives the municipality an alternative, namely, of either applying the taxes to next year's bill or refunding them. The municipality does not even have to refund the taxes under this bill.

The injustice comes up in this respect, if the taxpayer sells his property while the appeal is pending, then he cannot get it back at all. And I say that it is unfair to the great majority of taxpayers in this Commonwealth.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—112

Adam,	Flynn,	McCann,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Frank,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Frascella,	McKeever,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gaffney,	McLaughlin,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Garlock,	McWherter,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Gelfand,	Meholchick,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Gibb,	Mihm,	Snider,
Boles,	Guss,	Mikula,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mills,	Stephens,
Boory,	Hass,	Monroe,	Stone,
Bower,	Heavey,	Moran,	Swartz,
Branca,	Helm,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Toll,
Bucchin,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Capano,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Verona,
Cianfrani,	Kolankiewicz,	Needham,	Wallace,
Cioffi,	Kornick,	Olsen,	Walsh,
Cochran,	Kubacki,	O'Neill,	Wargo,
Comer,	Lawyer,	Pacchioli,	Welsh,
Curwood,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Dougherty,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Eilberg,	Leven,	Polaski,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Limper,	Polen,	Worley,
Filo,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Andrews, Speaker
Floyd,	Maxwell,	Renwick,	
		Rosen,	

NAYS—73

Ashton,	Goldstein,	Kromer,	Royer,
Auker,	Guthrie,	Lafore,	Rubin,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Leisey,	Sigman,
Bell,	Haudenshield,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Brenninger,	Henzel,	Lippincott,	Spencer,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Magee,	Steckel,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Markley,	Stevenson,
Connelly,	Horst,	Metz,	Stoner,
Cooper,	Houk,	Miller,	Strausser,
Davis,	Isaacs,	Moody,	Thompson,
Donahue,	Johnson,	Moscrip,	Tompkins,
Ehrgood,	Jump,	Murphy,	Toomey,
Erb,	Kehler,	Murray, H. P.,	Varner,
Eshleman,	Keller,	Murray, P. G.,	Wall,
Ewing,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Foster,	Kline,	Parry,	Willaredt,
George,	Knecht,	Pashley,	Wilt,
Gibson,	Kooker,	Rigby,	Wood,
			Ziegler,

NOT VOTING—25

Blair,	Greenwood,	Naugle,	Stebbins,
Breisch,	Jones, G. E.,	Paulhamus,	Stroup,
Breth,	Kratz,	Pomeroy,	Vaughan,
Donaldson,	Mahan,	Price,	Waterhouse,
Down,	McGee,	Pursley,	Weidner,
Frost,	McInroy,	Smith, Wm. B.,	Young,
Gramlich,			

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Hill No. 96, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" making it unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person a firearm slung shot handy-billy dirk-knife razor or any other deadly weapon or any knife razor or cutting instrument the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way by switch push-button spring mechanism or otherwise

The General Asembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 416 act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (Phamphlet Laws 872) known as "The Penal Code" is amended to read

Section 416 Carrying Deadly Weapons [Whoever carries any firearm slungshot handy-billy dirk-knife razor or any other deadly weapon concealed upon his person] Whoever caries any firearm slungshot handy-billy dirk-knife razor or any other deadly weapon concealed upon his person or any knife razor or cutting instrument the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way by switch push-button spring mechanism or otherwise with the intent therewith unlawfully and maliciously to do injury to any other person is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) or undergo [an] imprisonment [by separate or solitary confinement] not exceeding one (1) year or both

The jury trying the case may infer such intent from the fact the defendant carried such weapon

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—198

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bell,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Bower,	Haudenshield.	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brown,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Capano,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Murray, P. G.,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Musto,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Naugle,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kent,	Needham,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	Olsen,	Wargo,
Down,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Pacchioli,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Parry,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kratz,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Williams,
Filo,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wood,
Flint,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—8

Auker,	Light,	Stevenson,	Varner,
Davis,	Price,	Tompkins,	Willaredt,

NOT VOTING—4

Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	McGee,	Paulhamus,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE POSTPONED

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar by Mr. READINGER.

The House resumed the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 340, as follows:

An Act amending the act of April 17 1947 (P L 63 No 29) entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases" extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enact as follows

Section 1 The title and section 1 act of April 17 1947 (P. L. 63 No. 29) entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases" are amended to read

An Act

Authorizing and empowering cities of the first and second class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases

Section 1 That the cities of the first and second class of this Commonwealth shall have the power and they are hereby authorized to acquire procure or obtain by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings or structures erected thereon if any and to construct buildings and facilities thereon for the purpose of using such lands as and for parking lots or public garages whenever in the judgment of the city council acquisition of such lands may be necessary desirable or useful for the relief or abatement of congestion in its streets or highways The title acquired by the city exercising the power of condemnation shall be a title in fee simple

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—120

Adam,	Frascella,	Meholchick,	Rudisill,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	Mihm,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Mills,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Monroe,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Guss,	Moody,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Muldowney,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Hass,	Mullen,	Snider,
Bonner,	Heavey,	Munley,	Stank,
Boory,	Holt,	Murphy,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jump,	Musto,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Taylor,
Capano,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Lawyer,	Parry,	Toll,
Cochran,	Leiby,	Pashley,	Varallo,
Comer,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Verona,
Curwood,	Leven,	Pettigrew,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Limper,	Polaski,	Walsh,
Ehrgood,	Lopresti,	Polen,	Wargo,
Eilberg,	Lovett,	Readinger,	Welsh,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Reibman,	Wheeler,
Filo,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,	Whitenight,
Fineman,	McCann,	Renwick,	Williams,
Flint,	McCormack,	Rigby,	Wilt,

Floyd,	McKeever,	Rosen,	Yetter,
Flynn,	McLaughlin,	Rovansek,	Yetzer,
Frank,	McWherter,	Rubin,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS 55

Ashton,	Foster,	Keller,	Ogilvie,
Auker,	George,	Kline,	Pursley,
Banker,	Gibb,	Knecht,	Spencer,
Bell,	Gibson,	Kooker,	Steckel,
Bower,	Goldstein,	Kromer,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Haudenshield,	Lafore,	Strausser,
Brown,	Helm,	Leisey,	Tompkins,
Bullen,	Henzel,	Light,	Weidner,
Connelly,	Hewitt,	Lippincott,	Wescott,
Davis,	Hocker,	Markley,	Willaredt,
Donahue,	Houk,	Mikula,	Wood,
Erb,	Isaacs,	Miller,	Worley,
Eshleman,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Ziegler,
Ewing,	Kehler,	Murray, P. G.,	

NOT VOTING—35

Blair,	Guthrie,	McInroy,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Horst,	Metz,	Stroup,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Moscrip,	Toomey,
Cooper,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Naugle,	Varner,
Donaldson,	Kent,	Paulhamus,	Vaughan,
Down,	Kratz,	Pomeroy,	Wall,
Frost,	Magee,	Price,	Waterhouse,
Gramlich,	Mahan,	Royer,	Young,
Greenwood,	McGee,	Smith, C. C.,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. MIHM offered a resolution which was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, March 14, 1955.

March 14 marks the fifty-fourth birthday of the Honorable George J. Sarraf.

Representative Sarraf, known to all of us as "Doc," was born in Pittsburgh on March 14, 1901, the son of John and Helena Sarraf. While in school, surprising as it may seem from his present appearance, "Doc" Sarraf was an outstanding athlete, excelling in football, basketball, baseball and track, and he later played semi-professional football and basketball.

"Doc" is a veteran of both world wars and a leader in many civic and political organizations. A medical practitioner by profession, Dr. George J. Sarraf has indeed been an angel of mercy. His able, conscientious and efficient treatment of all persons in need of his service has made him loved by everyone, and particularly by the poor.

This short, chunky, spectacled gentleman is known and respected by all of us for his fair treatment of one and all, his benevolence, his forceful speaking and his nimble wit. The lack of gray matter on the exterior of his cranium is certainly compensated for by the abundance of gray matter within.

It has indeed been an honor to have "Doc" Sarraf as a member of the House of Representatives for the past 21 years, and we are looking forward to many more years of friendly association with him. His ability and qualifications as an assemblyman and as a leader, combined with his fine sense of humor, make him a person never to be forgotten; therefore be it

Resolved, That in honor of Dr. George J. Sarraf's fifty-fourth birthday, and in appreciation of his services, the House of Representatives extends to "Doc" its most sincere birthday greetings, and its warmest wishes for continued success and honor; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution, certified under the seal of the House, to one of its most capable leaders, the Honorable George J. Sarraf.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Allegheny, Dr. Sarraf, on this, his twenty-sixth birthday.

Mr. SARRAF. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, and my good friend, Marty Mihm, I notice that the Speaker has got me down to twenty-six; Marty in the presentation says I'm fifty-four.

I want to thank both of you. I am fifty-five. Believe me, I don't want to take up the time of the House, but I really appreciate this immensely. I didn't expect it, I didn't know whom you were talking about in some of the praises you were giving me there, but I want to thank every one of you much.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. WEIDNER. HOUSE BILL No. 588.

An Act prohibiting the holding of more than one elective office of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision by the same person.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. GOLDSTEIN. HOUSE BILL No. 589.

An Act to regulate nominations and elections for offices of councilmen in cities of the second class; providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for said offices; abolishing certain existing methods of nomination in such cases and the use of party or political names or appellations at elections with respect to such offices; imposing certain duties upon county boards of elections, and election officers and clerks; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. MUSTO. HOUSE BILL No. 590.

An Act amending the act of July 29, 1953 (Appropriation Acts 19, No. 24-A) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines for the sealing and dewatering of and extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines," authorizing the use of the funds for flushing mine voids in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS ON RECORD

Mr. WORLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, because of the lateness of the hour I will submit my remarks to be placed upon the Legislative Journal of today.

> Mr. Speaker, I desire to read one of the many letters which I have received throughout this Commonwealth in support of my House Bill Number 239. This letter comes from the Hummelstown Field and Stream Association, and states as follows:
>
> "In regard to your House Bill No. 239 concerning the fishing in unstocked streams between March 14 and April 15, I would like to say that the some 500 members of the Hummelstown Field and Stream are backing you 100 per cent.

As one of our members put it 'the original Bill caused more trouble and confusion then it was actually worth.'

We feel that the sport of too many fisherman in Pennsylvania is being ruined unnecessarily at this time of the year and that your amendment can correct this present situation.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence E. Peters, Secretary"

Mr. Speaker, I am still asking this 1955 Legislature to correct that law by passing my House Bill No. 239 now in the committee on Fisheries of this House. Remember all fishermen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania cannot fish after 12 o'clock tonight in any stream, whether it is or is not stocked with trout, until April 15 even though these persons have bought and paid for a license to fish in this Commonwealth, excepting rivers, pools, and lakes. Is it just to have the people pay for the privilege to fish and then another law that states that these people cannot fish without reason? It has been stated that the law was to prohibit the possible taking of trout before trout seasons. That reason cannot exist where the stream is a warm water stream or a non-trout stocked stream. There is no expense of posting which streams are stocked with trout under House Bill No. 239 since I provided for lists of the streams to be furnished with the license. I say that many fishermen of Pennsylvania are looking with gloom on this House tonight for not having taken action on House Bill No. 239. We Should do something immediately to restore the sucker fishing season to the people of Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. CURWOOD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. EHRGOOD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. GIBSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. FLINT asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO USE HALL OF HOUSE

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the use of the Hall of the House be granted for the purpose of holding induction ceremonies for the Secretary of Internal Affairs elect, Genevieve Blatt, on Tuesday, May 3, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock, E.S.T.—12:00 o'clock D.S.T.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 14, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 21, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 21, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Agriculture and Dairy Industries, Mr. Snider, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, March 15, at 10:00 a. m.

Child Care, Mr. Maxwell, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, March 15, at 10:00 a. m.

Counties, Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, March 15, at 11:00 a. m.

Elections and Apportionment, Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, March 15, at 10:00 a. m.

Highways, Mr. Petrosky, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, March 15, at 9:30 a. m.

Law and Order, Mr. Yetzer, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday, March 15, at 1:45 p. m.

State Government, Mr. Polaski, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, March 15, at 1:30 p. m.

Townships, Mr. Musto, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, March 15, at 10:30 a. m.

Welfare, Mrs. Varallo, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, March 15, at 1:30 p. m.

The Legislative Service Club will meet at breakfast Tuesday, March 15, at 8:30 a. m. in the private dining room of the cafeteria.

Republican Caucus in the Old House Caucus Room, Tuesday, March 15, at 1:00 p. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILLIAM B. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 15, 1955, at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:48 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1955. No. 24.

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 15, 1955.

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN C. MOORE, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Coudersport, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Whose power is infinite and wisdom all-knowing, so guard, guide and govern the hearts and minds of these Thy servants that they may prove themselves a body desirous to seek Thy favor and glad to do Thy will.

Enlighten their minds more and more with Thy truth and understanding, and may Thy guiding hand go before and follow them and lead them into pathways of justice and truth. Empower these Thy chosen servants that they may manifest to those who have entrusted them with authority of government, that they serve Thy people in Thy faith and fear.

May the decisions before Thy servants be weighted with Thy divine wisdom, so that the people whom they govern may know that they follow Thee, the true and only God Who has created us to know and do Thy will, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr PROPERT, due to illness.

SENIOR CLASS FROM NEW OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. McPHERSON, JR. Mr. President, I have the great pleasure on my part to introduce to the Senate, the New Oxford Senior Class, under the direction of Doctor Herbert Bryan. They are now in the gallery.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of the Members of the Senate, welcomes the Senior Class from the New Oxford High School, who are the constituents of the Senator from Adams County. We are glad to have you with us.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, March 14, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 21, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p.m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 21, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p.m.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 15

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

with the information that the House has passed the same withous amendments.

BILL SIGNED

The President Lientenant-Governor Roy E Furman announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335),

entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditures of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

Whereupon,

The President, (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman), in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 16 1836 (P. L. 715) entitled "An act relating to Reference and Arbitration" further providing for membership of arbitration boards.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 83, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to section 3 Article IV of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania permitting the Governor to succeed himself

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

House Bill No. 96, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful for any person to carry on or about his person a firearm, slingshot, handy-billy, dirk-knife, razor or any other deadly weapon, or any knife, razor or cutting instrument, the blade of which can be exposed in an automatic way, by switch, push-button, spring mechanism or otherwise.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 111, entitled:

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 349) entitled "An act requiring political subdivisions to refund taxes and license fees erroneously and inadvertently paid thereto and giving a right of action against such political subdivision for the recovery of such taxes and fees upon their failure to make such refunds making the provisions of the act retroactive and repealing existing laws" by further prescribing what taxes or license fees may be refunded or sued for

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act to repeal Section 518 of and to add a new section 518.1 to the act approved the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" by eliminating all the provisions of the act which regulate the payment of the taxes pending appeals from assessments

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 340, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 17, 1947 (P. L. 29) entitled "An act authorizing and empowering cities of the first class of this Commonwealth to acquire by purchase lease or condemnation any land within said cities with the buildings thereon if any to construct buildings and facilities thereon to operate the same as parking lots or public garages subject to certain conditions or to lease such parking lots or garages for private operation and to fix the terms and conditions of such leases" extending the provisions of the act to cities of the second class

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 344, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 10 1897 (P. L. 139, No. 115) entitled "An act to limit the period of time within which suits may be brought against sureties of constables" providing that suits on constables' bonds shall be brought within six years from time at which cause of action arose.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Local Government reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes; the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government reported as committed Senate Bill No. 199, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953, (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government reported as committed Senate Bill No. 200, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1937 (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," extending retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government reported as committed Senate Bill No. 203, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government reported as committed Senate Bill No. 211, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the board of county commissioners to make an appropriation for controlling and eradicating elm beetles.

Mr. KESSLER, from the Committee on Labor and Industry reported as amended House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 113, REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, to which was referred resolution offered by Messrs. Lane and Holland on March 1, 1955, reported the same with amendment as follows:

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL AT MORGANZA

In the Senate, March 1, 1955.

The Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza is purportedly reminiscent of ancient and generally outmoded practices in its treatment of female prisoners.

Recent reports from reputable sources state that the girls at Morganza are confined in cells with inadequate heating, clothing, food and no toilet facilities. Conditions such as these are certainly not in furtherance of the new and enlightened concepts of training school techniques which our Commonwealth has adopted; and therefore it appears an investigation is necessary to ascertain the truth of these reports and to determine how these conditions can be best remedied.

These charges cast reflections upon the integrity of all public officials and must create serious doubts and grave apprehensions among the people concerning the good conduct of our government. An immediate, impartial investigation of these charges is necessary in order to remedy these conditions, if true, or to protect the good name of public officials and institutions, if false.

In order to aid in the development of the program of this administration in cooperation with and approved by the Department of Welfare for the enlightened treatment, cure and rehabilitation of these unfortunate patients; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That in the interest of fair play the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint four members of the Senate, two of whom shall be Republicans and two Democrats, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint four Members of the House, two of whom shall be Republicans and two Democrats, who together shall constitute a joint commission and be authorized and directed to make an immediate investigation of all the charges made and to hear all suggestions of an enlightened and progressive program for the proper operation of this institution.

The committee shall have the power to issue subpoenas under its hand and seal requiring and commanding any person or persons to appear before them and answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into and to produce such books, papers, records and documents as the committee may deem necessary. Such subpoenas shall have the force and effect of subpoenas issued out of the courts of this Commonwealth. The committee shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before them. Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to testify before the committee or to produce books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation at the earliest possible date before the adjournment of this Session of the General Assembly.

Laid over for one day under the Rules.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 115, REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, to which was referred resolution offered by Mr. Kopriver, Jr., on March 7, 1955, reported the same without amendment as follows:

URGING THE SANITARY WATER BOARD, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, TO POSTPONE THE TIME REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

The problem of pure streams and waters is one of the major problems confronting political subdivisions in Pennsylvania.

The cost of purification has spiralled to the extent where taxes so burdensome as to be confiscatory, must be levied by political subdivisions in order to meet presently prescribed time limits upon the discontinuance of sewage discharge and the time in which erection or construction of sewage disposal faeilities must be effected.

It is therefore, of great importance, in order to stabilize the fiscal positions of political subdivisions faced with the problem of sewage disposal, to grant additional time for the completion or starting of construction of sewage disposal plants, in order that new processes recently developed which will lessen the burdensome expense thereof can be used, and the political subdivisions be relieved of the prospects of disobeying the law or defaulting on debts; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the time presently required for the construction of sewage disposal systems by the Sanitary Water Board in the Department of Health be postponed from the present times fixed, for a period of two years; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sanitary Water Board report to the next regular session of the Legislature suggestions, facts and recommendations as are then available in regard to changes which should be made in present legal requirements as to the time allowed for the completion or start-of sewage disposal plants; and be it further

Resolved, That such facts as shall be available in regard to the necessity for State aid and the possibility of Federal aid in construction of sewage disposal plants by political subdivisions be embodied in the report of the Sanitary Water Board.

Laid over for one day under the Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. CHAPMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I am about to introduce a Pound Bill for the protection of homeless dogs and for the humane, sympathetic treatment in their disposal.

Mr. President, the Dog Law of 1921 calls for the destruction of dogs, which is usually accomplished by shooting, after ten days retention in the pound, and prohibits vivisection for scientific purposes. It is beyond my comprehension how the Humane Society of Pennsylvania has allowed this Dog Law to continue since 1921.

Mr. President, this bill is also for scientific research in laboratories and hospitals in this Commonwealth, which has been supervised and certified by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. President, through animal experimentation, a great many discoveries have been made in anti-biotics. One is the treatment of advanced infections and poisoning Insulin has been discovered which has prolonged the lives of persons suffering with diabetes. Globulin has been discovered for the prevention of poliomeylitis with paralysis, anti-toxin for diptheria, tetanus, rabies and the bubonic plague. Discoveries have been made for the advancement of a cure and for treatment of patients with leukemia, which is cancer of the blood, and the lives of many patients have been prolonged for years through this treatment.

The cure of stenosis of the aorta, or mitral valve, and the transplantation of ducts and blood vessels and diseased conditions have prolonged the lives of thousands of patients in the past few years. Since the dog's heart is more like the human heart than any other animal, through experiments on the dog's heart by dissection, many malformations and collateral circulatory disturbances have been studied and through the use of the knowledge obtained many blue babies, which previously could not have survived, were saved.

Mr. President, medical science has accomplished more in the last fifty years than in all previous history.

Mr. President, I wish to present to the Chair a bill which is sponsored by myself and Senator Derk.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. CHAPMAN and DERK read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 231, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1921 (P. L. 522) entitled as amended "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock, poultry, and game birds raised in captivity from damage by dogs, providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture, providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show, and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock, poultry, and game birds by dogs and for live stock killed, by or dying from, rabies and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth, imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town, and township officers and employes, directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury; and providing penalties," regulating and prohibiting the impounding and killing of unclaimed dogs until first offered for sale to medical schools; hospitals, laboratories or other scientific or educational institutions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Messrs. McCREESH and McGINNIS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 232, entitled:

An Act to select and adopt the Great Dane as the official State dog of Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

Mr. WHALLEY read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 233, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses. bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing, certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," provid-

ing for the use and administrative control of uniform summons and information forms prescribed by the Secretary of Revenue for use in cases involving traffic violations.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

SENIOR CLASS OF SHADE HIGH SCHOOL, SOMERSET COUNTY, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I am happy to present to the Senate the Senior Class from the Shade High School, in Somerset County. These students are here under the direction of Miss Maurer, Mr. Swartzwelder and Mr. Brubaker.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to state that the Senate is happy to have the constituents of Senator Whalley here with us today. We hope you will enjoy your visit.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WATSON (By request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 234, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1237), entitled "An act affecting marital relations; prescribing grounds and regulating proceedings for divorce and the annulment of bigamous marriages; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," making hopeless or incurable mental illness a ground for divorce and providing for service of complaints and alimony and for support and maintenance and for costs and certain fees in such instance.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. SCOTT and BANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 235, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 566), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," by including tuberculosis within the meaning of the term occupational disease in the occupation of nursing.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Messrs. DENT, MAHANY, FLEMING and RUTH read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

Which was committed to the Committee on Insurance.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, the last few days we have been talking about millions and multimillion dollars, and I hope the Senate will bear with me today. I want to talk about a mere fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars.

Mr. President, on March 7, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent to the Senate three nominations for the Board of Censors. I believe, in his campaign and in his desire to effect economy, he could start right now and save some sixteen thousands of dollars in the running of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania because, if I read the newspapers correctly and hear what has gone on in the Supreme Court of the United States correctly, the Board of Censors at the present time has no duties in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania statute provides, and I quote:

"The Board shall examine or supervise the examination of all films, reels or views to be exhibited or used in Pennsylvania, and shall approve such films, reels or views which are moral and proper; and shall disapprove such as sacrilegious, obscene, indecent or immoral, or such as tend in the judgment of the Board to debase or corrupt morals."

In 1952, Mr. President, the United States Supreme Court, by a decision, determined that the State Board of Censors had no right to rule on that which was sacrilegious; that it was in contradiction to certain articles of the Federal Constitution. On January 18, 1954, they further ruled that they had no right to take action on anything in regard to that which would be obscene or indecent.

So I would submit to you, Mr. President, and to the Governor of Pennsylvania, if this will get to him, that at the present time there are no duties for his Board of Censors to perform and it might be well if he, in his wisdom, would recall the three names that he has sent over to the Senate of Pennsylvania for confirmation, that we will have made a start on the economy move of his and that we can save at least $16,000. I recognize that that is a small amount but, nevertheless, it is definitely a start in the right direction.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Fleming.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Fleming, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. FLEMING. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Will you tell the Senate the date of the court decision which eliminated the duties, as it were, of the present Board of Censors?

Mr. FLEMING. The United States Law Week, National Survey of Current Law, says that it was on January 18, 1954, in the case of Superior Films, Incorporated vs. Ohio and Commercial Pictures Corporation vs. New York.

Mr. DENT. Thank you very kindly.

Mr. President, it appears to me that if the savings which the gentleman is talking about are serious enough to be considered in the face of the lack of so-called duties of this Board, it would have been proper for the preceding administration to have eliminated the Censor Board back in January 1954, when the decision which he talks about now was rendered.

Therefore, Mr. President, I believe that all of us recognize the fact that if this present Board has been sitting for a whole year doing some kind of duties, the necessity for naming a new Board has been predicated upon the fact that you have an existing Board of Censors who have received pay from the Commonwealth. Are we to understand that the present Board of Censors are not performing any duties, and that the State of Pennsylvania has been paying them without doing any work? If that is the case, is it not proper then to surcharge somebody for these wages or salaries which have been paid out?

Mr. President, if they had been working, then it is perfectly plausible that the present Board of Censors who have been named ought to continue and do the same work which is being performed now.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I certainly agree with the Minority Leader of the Senate that the last administration was derelict in its duties when it did not abolish the Board, or at least dismiss the Board of Censors, when this decision was made in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. President, I would also submit to the gentleman from Westmoreland that Governor Leader has surrounded himself with so-called brain trust, and certainly they should have seen that he should not have kept on with the mistakes of the last administration. The fact remains that on March 7, he did submit three names to continue that Board, whose powers are absolutely nonexistent. I am only suggesting to him that he recall these three names, and make a start in this economy move and we can save at least $16,000.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I am happy about one thing. I think that all the rest of us, in that last year in the heat of the campaign, called attention to the fact, in Pennsylvania, that the then present administration was bungling along and was making great serious mistakes; that it was inept and that it had failed to perform the duties and functions of a properly constituted administration. I am happy to hear this morning that the gentleman on the other side, at this late date, agrees that is was not just campaign oratory, but that it was based on fact and that our opposition to the preceding administration was sound and well-founded. I think that that admission alone is worth the discussion and the time of the Senate which we have taken this morning.

Mr. President, in regard to the so-called Board of Censors, I believe that all of the Members of the Senate are aware of the public statements that we are presenting legislation which will add to the duties of the Board of Censors. There has been a drive by the ministry all over the State of Pennsylvania, from all denominations and faiths, in order to help curb the so-called juvenile delinquency. There has been a drive on to eliminate obscene literature and comic books, which have nothing in point except to arouse within a youngster certain irrational emotions. We have taken a long look at the problem and we believe that this Board of Censors, made up of three dignified, intelligent and able women, would be the proper Board in which to rest this responsibility.

Mr. President, we not only have legislation re-enacting the duties which are now being performed, regardless of the Federal decision, but the Censor Board has been looking over those pictures which have been presented to the people of Pennsylvania for public viewing with the idea in mind, and the duty in mind, if you please, of eliminating obscenity and pictures which may be harmful not only to the youngsters but as well to adults. They have been performing that duty. They are not being discharged because they failed to perform their duty, contrary to the innuendoes which might be taken from the remarks of the preceding gentleman. They have been performing that duty and they have been properly paid.

Many times a court decision is not the last word. In fact, this morning, in your Committee on Labor and Industry, they refused absolutely to take into consideration the court decisions relative to unemployment compensation, and said that court decisions means nothing and that it is the action of the Legislature which counts. Therefore, referring right to the arguments presented by the Republican Members of that committee, we find ourselves at the same point here.

Mr. President, it would be a serious mistake to take the brakes off at this time by abolishing the Censor Board and allowing the industry, which is responsible for the public viewing of certain motion pictures in this Commonwealth, an open road to present to any theatre any type of a picture which they so desire. Many of us know that, over the years, they have made pictures in some of the independent theartre production studios which never were intended for public viewing. We also know that after that court decision, Pennsylvania was subjected to a release of certain pictures which would have better been left unreleased and retained in the dark dungeons where they came from in the first place. I believe that we ought to continue the Censor Board, even though it is operating under the laws of this Commonwealth without, as the gentleman has so properly stated, the blessing and rights which were taken from them by the Supreme Court decision.

However, Mr. President, they are performing the duties which this Legislature outlined for them to perform. They are sitting on theatre censor meetings, and they are condemning pictures which are not fit to be seen just as if the decision were never rendered because, in the eyes of the industry itself, they welcome the Censor Boards' comments upon their pictures and the Censor Board's approval or disapproval because they, too, have a valuable industry and they, too, want to keep it, to the best of their ability, clean and healthful. The industry does not want these itinerant picture makers, who work and operate out of a back barn on some back acreage somewhere, and come out with a nasty, deplorable, despicable kind of a picture and call it entertainment; one that befouls the very atmosphere that it is shown in.

I do not want to be part nor party to any move on the part of this Senate which will eliminate the restraint which we now hold by having in action a Censor Board which costs, yes, approximately $16,000 a year. Why, the take for one night's showing of a vulgar picture will more than double that amount, and the take in the next few months until we correct the situation by the proper legislation will be tremendous. Millions of dollars will be taken from innocent people who are drawn like a magnet to something which is foul, and exactly that will happen unless you continue in operation the present Censor Board, with or without benefit of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. President, this is an entity of its own. This is the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and we are practicing and enjoying certain rights inherent in our State Government under the Federal Constitution. We say that the Censor Board is in operation properly and that it has the right to review, and is reviewing, and has been reviewing the pictures that are offered to the public in this great Commonwealth, under the Health and Sanitation Laws if nothing else in this Commonwealth.

Mr. President, we intend to increase the duties of the Censor Board, not to decrease them. We intend, under the legislation now being prepared, to give them the absolute censorship over the literature which is presented to our children in the public newsstands, and in the public stores and magazine racks. We are going to stop, if we can, the influx into Pennsylvania of the literature which has been condemned in many States and has found itself a dumping ground in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We worry about the morals of elders when we talk about giving the people of this Commonwealth the right to vote on a subject which is controversial, such as horse racing, Mr. President, and yet we allow, to run rampant among our midst, degenerates who know nothing or care nothing about the rights and the privileges and the decency of children and allow them to turn loose upon the Commonwealth obscene literature that should never be allowed to be printed, let alone to be sold or displayed.

Therefore, Mr. President, I object to the elimination of the present Censor Board. I do not object to the elimination of its membership because they, too, knew that they would be eliminated on November 2, and no one but a narrow person would try to use this type of an underhanded attack to keep these particular appointments of the Governor from being confirmed in this Senate. I think that the proper thing for the Senate to do is to bring out the names advocated by the Governor, and to bring them up for a vote in this membership.

Mr. President, I want to warn the Members on the other side of one thing. Many, many years ago, not too many in the lifetime of some of us who are in the membership, but many years as measured against the total time, we had another group of Senators who found at every turn a way to put a roadblock in the way of the administration, and what they did was to practically eliminate themselves as a powerful force in the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, we do not want the Republican Majority eliminated; we want the Republican Members of this Senate to be strong and vigorous and to fight everytime for the things which deserve and compel a fight. However, Mr. President, this is a cheap, tawdry trick. It is not one that measures up to the ability and the mental prowess of the gentleman who presented the case.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I recognize the futility of trying to get the last word in with Senator Dent. However, I would like to say to him that I know of nothing which is more final than a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Until such a time that the Supreme Court of the United States, itself, reverses itself, I know of no other court of appeal to which you might go.

Mr. President, my suggestion merely was that here was the vehicle by which we could save $16,000. Certainly, as the gentleman suggests, if greater powers are to be granted to the Board of Censors, I think possibly the Governor has put the cart before the horse. Let us have that legislation first, and then let us determine whether or not a Board of Censors is necessary.

Mr. President, I still say, and I believe, that most of the people of Pennsylvania will agree with me, sir—that when there are no duties to perform and that the Supreme Court of the United States has said that they are powerless to perform the duties which we have set up for them to do, I think the people of Pennsylvania will agree that we are wasting our money when we pay salaries to a Board of Censors. If that is cheap and tawdry, then I would suggest to the gentleman from Westmoreland that he make the most of it, because I would say to this body that I have not stooped to any cheapness on my part any further than he has in accusing me of it. I still stand by my original premise, that the Board has nothing to do and that the names, at the present time, should be recalled by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, it seems to be a favorite expression with the other side anymore that when, in the course of my duties, I take the floor in answer to something, the first remark that comes up is, "I do not expect to get the last word in with the gentleman from the other side, Senator Dent." I might advise you that I have been married to a young lady for the past twenty-five years and if you want to learn the formula of how to get the last word in, talk to her.

Mr. President, would the gentleman from the other side say that if they do not present the names to the Senate for confirmation or non-confirmation, is it not true that the present members of the Board of Censors continue in office and that, therefore, there is not a cent saved by anybody? Is it not true that this action is only a delaying action and that the present members are being paid on the first and fifteenth, or whatever the pay days are in the Commonwealth? If you allow these names, which have been sent over by the Governor, to rest in the Committee on Executive Nominations from now until Christmas, will the present Board of Censors still draw their pay? Is it not a question of who might be drawing the pay and not of the elimination of the Board itself? What action must be taken to eliminate the Board?

Is the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Fleming, prepared to say that the Board is resigning today; that they are no longer porforming any of the functions of their office? If they resign today, would it not have been more proper, if his arguments are right, that they resign January 4, 1954? Was he not a Member of this Senate during this year, and some three months of time, when they were drawing their pays for what he says was nonperformance of duties? If that is true, then the remark that I made was not accusing him of perpetrating the trick, but plainly stating that it is a delaying trick which might be termed by some to be cheap and tawdry.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I would certainly say that at the present time it would be up to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania to rule on whether or not they have any duties. However, I have made one suggestion to the Governor of Pennsylvania and if, as the gentleman from Westmoreland says, the present Board stays on,

I would suggest to the Governor that he dismiss them forthwith because they are performing no duties.

Mr. President, I have no desire to hold three Republican members of that Board on. If they are on today, I would say that the Governor would be well thought of in Pennsylvania if he immediately dismissed them.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for fifteen minutes, for the purpose of holding a Republican Caucus.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, previous to the recess, there was a discussion in regard to the Board of Censors. I have here the Administration bill and for the benefit of the Senate, the Supreme Court decision, which Senator Fleming was referring to, was handed down on May 26, 1952, almost three years ago. It was known as the "Miracle Case."

Mr. President, I want to further advise the Members of the Senate that the Board of Censors is one of the few boards which is a paying board for the State Government. Mrs. Carroll, the present President of the Board, has informed the people whose names have been submitted to the Senate for that Board that in her time of handling the Board of Censors she has handled over $3,000,000.

Mr. President, I have with me — if anyone cares to read it but I will not take up the time of the Senate— the duties of each and every person who is employed by the Board of Censors. As you know, the act which established the Board of Censors provides that for the examination of each film, reel or set of views of 1,200 lineal feet or less, the Board shall receive in advance a fee of $2.00, and $2.00 for each duplicate or print thereof, which must be applied at the same time and by the same person.

Mr. President, I think the gentleman from Allegheny County, Senator Fleming, meant what he said today, that he thought we could save the Commonwealth money. I must tell him now that if we abolish the Board of Censors, I think it will cost the State hundreds of thousands of dollars for each year.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. BARR and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 237, entitled:

An Act to amend the title and further amend the act, approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred fifteen (Pamphlet Laws 534), entitled "An act relating to motion-picture films, reels, or stereopticon views or slides; providing a system of examination, approval, and regulation thereof, and of the banners, posters, and other like advertising matter used in connection therewith; creating the Board of Censors; and providing penalties for the violation of this act," by authorizing the disapproval of any reel film or view which is obscene or incites to crimes of violence and by repealing certain sections of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. FLEMING asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I certainly accept as fact that which Senator Barr said, that the Board of Censors does collect certain moneys. However, I would still suggest to the Governor that if they are collecting money in the form of some kind of a fee — I just forget the expression that Senator Barr used, but it evidently is a fee that is charged to the showing of films in Pennsylvania — Then, definitely in my opinion, that should be a function of the Department of Revenue and it could be collected by the Department of Revenue. I would still suggest that that function be given over to the proper department in Pennsylvania, the Department of Revenue or, if that would not be the correct department, if they wanted to put it in the Department of the State Treasurer, it would be all right. Either one of them would be all right. However, the Board of Censors, from the standpoint of censoring at this moment, has nothing that they can censor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do not know how familiar the gentleman is with the Supreme Court decision. I am not too much of a movie-attender myself. However, each one I go to, I still see the stamp of approval by the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors. They are still collecting the money.

Mr. President, I will sustain from talking any more about, it because I know that there are some other things we are going to talk about before the Session is over. I would suggest that my good friend, Senator Fleming, come over and examine all the information I have available about this Board of Censors on my desk.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. FLEMING asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. FLEMING. I will be glad to, if Senator Barr will come over and examine the information which I have.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. KESSLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I am about to offer a resolution, and I would just like to explain it briefly.

Mr. President, House Bill No. 120 has now been reported from committee, as amended, and it will probably involve considerable debate in the next week or so.

Mr. President, this resolution which I am about to present removes the peril point from the present unem-

ployment compensation law and pledges the General Assembly to enact appropriate legislation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

PLEDGING THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL ENACT CERTAIN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LEGISLATION AT ITS PRESENT SESSION

Mr. KESSLER offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Labor and Industry:

In the Senate, March 15, 1955

While the danger is imminent that at the end of the current quarter all unemployment compensation contribution rates may be increased automatically to 2.7% and compensation payments reduced automatically to $20 a week and a total of twenty weeks or $400, whichever is the lesser, there is an extremely wide difference of opinion between the Department of Labor and Industry and employers as to the actual necessity for an icrease in the schedule of contribution rates.

In order to resolve this difference accurately and intelligently a careful and time consuming study is necessary before a law removing the danger can be adopted; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, limiting the amount of compensation payable to an employe for a week of unemployment, and the total amount of compensation payable during a calendar quarter, if on March 31, 1955, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in the full amount provided for in the "Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits" set forth in section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law as amended September 29, 1951 (P. L. 1580), even though at the end of the calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any consecutive twelve months.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of section 301 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, fixing the rate of contributions for all employers at two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of a calendar quarter is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that contributions be received from employers entitled to an adjustment according to the schedule of rates provided in subsection (c) of section 301, without regard to whether or not the foregoing contingency has taken place.

Resolved, That the General Assembly pledges that it will enact at its present session appropriate legislation (1) removing the limitation on weekly compensation and total amount payable during a calendar quarter when the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, (2) removing, as of January 1, 1955, the provision for increase of the rate of contributions of all employers to two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation, less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months, (3) validating all payments made to employes and all contributions received from employers as authorized by these resolutions, prior to the enactment of legislation providing therefor.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BARR asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do not like to legislate in reverse. We know that House Bill No. 120 has been reported to the floor with amendments. Tomorrow, we will have our amendments attempting to restore the bill to somewhat the form in which it came over from the House.

Mr. President, speaking for the Democratic Party, we are here and ready to work. The House of Representatives, as you know, has been working three days a week. The Senate has been working about a day and a half. This, in my opinion, is one of the most important pieces of legislation and time is of the essence.

I would suggest to the Majority side that when the Senate adjourns today, we agree to meet tomorrow and make, if you want, House Bill No. 120 a Special Order of Business. Then we can argue and debate the amendments on both sides of the aisle. We are here to do our job and, as you know, this must be done by April 1. I do not know what the other side has been doing, but we have been studying this unemployment compensation act since the polls closed last November. We are of the opinion that that was one of the major things that caused the defeat of the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. McMENAMIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, I am shocked at the effort to dispose of the most important problem facing the people of Pennsylvania with a simple resolution. We might just as well, by this action, take the Constitution and tear it into shreds and throw it out the window.

Mr. President, I think that this body should get down to work, and get this unemployment compensation bill through just as quickly as possible by an act of the Legislature and not by a resolution.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 14, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 89, as follows:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all

subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" as amended by the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 65) is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 15 At least thirty (30) days' written notice shall be given to any taxable person whose assessment shall be changed at any triennial assessment or between triennial assessments in a manner which would mean an increase in the taxes on such real estate if the same tax rate should prevail setting forth any change which has been made and the time and place set for hearing objections thereto

Such notice shall be served by the board or any member thereof or by an assessor or by any other person authorized so to do by the board upon said taxable person [if he or she can be found in the county] or may be mailed to him or her by registered mail with return receipt requested or served upon an adult person residing upon the property in question [in case the taxable person cannot be found in th county]

When no service is made upon the taxable person or upon an adult person residing upon the property assessed said notice shall be deemed to have been properly served if tacked or conspicuously posted upon the property assessed and a copy thereof mailed to the last known address of the taxable person

No defect in service of any such notice shall be sufficient ground for setting aside any assessment so made upon proof thereof being made the taxable person shall have the right to a rehearing before the board relative to said assessment and to appeal therefrom to the court of common pleas as hereinafter provided

And said bill having ben read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Haluska,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Fleming,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 114, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1925 (P L 448) entitled "An act relating to fish and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth" authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (b) of Section 220 act of May 2 1925 (P L 448) known as "The Fish Law of one thousand nine hundred twenty-five" amended July 28 1953 (P L 666) is amended to read

Section 220 Resident Fishing License Fees

* * *

(b) Any disabled veteran of any war or armed conflict whose disability consists of the loss of one or more limbs or the loss of the use of one or more limbs or a veteran who is totally blind and who meets the above qualifications shall be issued such license upon application to any county treasurer without the payment of the above license fee provided for the use of the Commonwealth The application for the issuance of a license in such case shall in addition to the other information required contain a statement that the applicant is a war or armed conflict veteran and that his disability was service incurred The county treasurer may likewise require of such applicant the production of such applicant's discharge papers

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 115, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 21 1943 (P L 302) entitled as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to and their education and maintenance in and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and

prescribing penalties" extending its provisions to children of veterans of armed conflicts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May 21 1943 (P L 302) entitled as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to and their education and maintenance in and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and prescribing penalties" amended May 24 1951 (P L 351) is amended to read

Section 1 The Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children shall admit to the Scotland School for Veterans' Children under such rules and forms of application as it may adopt children over six (6) and under fourteen (14) years of age of parents who have resided in this Commonwealth for a continuous period of not less than five years immediately prior to application for admission of such children or prior to the death of the last survivor of such parents and one or both of whose parents has served in any branch of the armed forces of the United States during any war or armed conflict in which the United States has been is now or may hereafter be engaged or in any movement or campaign in connection therewith or resulting therefrom and has died in such service or has been honorably discharged therefrom

Preference in admission shall be as follows (1) Children both of whose parents are dead (2) Children whose fathers are dead and whose mother are living (3) Destitute children not being in either of the two foregoing classes

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 92, entitled:

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate in regard to horse racing with legal wagering within the State.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

RECONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL No. 92

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 92 just passed second reading.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. MAHANEY. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAHANY. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. Can you tell the Senate why this motion is being made and why the reconsideration is being asked for?

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, inadvertently, I was thinking about a meeting that we were going to call, and the last thing that I recall was that we were on the Third Reading Calendar. I was thinking about some things we were going to do after we completed this calendar. Inadvertently, when Senate Bill No. 92 was called up, I neglected requesting that it go over in order. The chief sponsor of the bill, Senator Watkins, is not here, and I think he certainly should be here when this bill is considered on Second Reading.

It was by inadvertence that I did not request that the bill go over in order, and I surely hope that you, after so many years of very nice consideration to all the other Members of the Senate, will not throw any objection to us reconsidering this bill.

Mr. DENT. Thank you very kindly. Of course, as usual, we Democrats are always gentlemen.

Mr. President, I just want to say that one of the sponsors of the bill, I am sure, would not object to it passing because I understand he put it in for that purpose. He certainly would not object if the Senate graciously passed the bill on Second Reading.

However, speaking on the mechanics, Mr. President, I do not think that anything will be gained by putting it back on the Second Reading Calendar, because a decisive vote must be made sooner or later on this piece of legislation. Nevertheless, if the gentleman feels that this action was taken without his being aware of it, there is only one thing we can do and that is to allow him to have his day in court so that he may consider the bill a little longer on the merits, I hope.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Crawford, Senator Mahany.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAHANY. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, do I understand that my good friend, the Majority Floor Leader, was busy doing

other things at the time or was he trying to give us a break?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, can I say "yes" to both?

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Say the latter and then I will remove my objection.

Mr. MAHANY. I cannot very well say that, Senator, because it was through inadvertence. I was looking out over the faces of my colleagues here instead of paying attention to business. Frankly, I am going to admit that. I though we were still on the Third Reading of Senate Bill No. 115, and the Presiding Officer has a way of going through this thing so fast that by the time I woke up over here, we had passed Senate Bill No. 92 on Second Reading. Can I confess anything further than that?

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, the Majority Leader has been so charitable at different times, I think I will remove my objection.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I think it should be said, in fairness to the understanding which is sought here, that the intention was to make a motion yesterday to recommit this bill to the Committee on Law and Order for the purpose of a public hearing. One of the Republican sponsors of the bill asked that that motion not be made. He asked that the bill be left in its present position. As a matter of courtesy, that was agreed to. However, it was understood by all on this side of the Senate that when an effort would be made to move this bill up, the motion would be made and debated to recommit it. So, there is certainly an understanding, not only implied but I think expressed, that it should stay in its present position until Senator Watkins, who is absent, returns to the Senate before the next move is made, whatever it may be.

Mr. President, I think that is why the Majority Leader was so concerned about the bill staying in the position in which we found it when we went in Session today. It almost has to stay that way under the circumstances, in fairness to all concerned.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I would suggest to the other side that they count the Members of the Senate when they have these agreements, and take this half of the Senate into consideration.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I have just learned, also, that Senator Watkins, one of the sponsors of this bill, did make a telephone call here today and requested that his good friend, Senator Watson, have the Majority Leader request that this bill go over in order.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, if the horses don't run any faster than we do, there never would be a race anyway.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I am a little suspicious that there is a movement on here to hold this bill in front of us. I have received a number of protests to this bill from church groups and I received many letters in favor of it. I was amazed at the propaganda that has been submitted here, I guess, to all of us by church groups. I was amazed that they accuse any person who attends a horse race as being a sinner.

Mr. President, I have attended many a horse race. I have driven horses, owned them and driven them at all the fairs in Pennsylvania. I want to say that I have seen many a church member at those races. I have seen ministers and priests at these horse races.

Mr. President, in this propaganda it is also charged that betting is a sin. I have searched the Bible, and I cannot find where attending a horse race is a sin or that betting is a sin. Every person who takes out an insurance policy makes a bet. Every person who buys a share of stock makes a bet. To be accused in this Senate of being a sinner, just for submitting a bill that allows the people back home to decide whether they want horse racing or not in this State, does not seem very fair.

Mr. President, there are thousands of people who go to see the horses. Most of them do not bet. I have always heard that a child who loves a horse will be a good citizen. If we do not have horse racing in Pennsylvania, a lot of our children will never see a horse.

So, Mr. President, I hope that this bill will not be kept around here to allow propagandists to stir up and make accusations against we Senators on this floor.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I regretted momentarily that I was inadvertent in letting this bill slip by. However, after hearing Senator McGinnis' talk, I am glad we had the opportunity of listening to him. We would not have had that opportunity otherwise.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

(A voice vote having been taken, the question was determined in the affirmative.)

And the question recurring, Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 92, Printer's No. 33, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 112, Printer's No. 34, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 242, Printer's No. 43, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for fifteen minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 116, REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Labor and Industry, to which was referred resolution offered by Mr.

Kessler on March 15, 1955, reported the same without amendment as follows:

PLEDGING THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL ENACT CERTAIN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LEGISLATION AT ITS PRESENT SESSION

In the Senate, March 15, 1955.

While the danger is imminent that at the end of the current quarter all unemployment compensation contribution rates may be increased automatically to 2.7% and compensation payments reduced automatically to $20 a week and a total of twenty weeks or $400, whichever is the lesser, there is an extremely wide difference of opinion between the Department of Labor and Industry and employers as to the actual necessity for an increase in the schedule of contribution rates.

In order to resolve this difference accurately and intelligently a careful and time consuming study is necessary before a law removing the danger can be adopted; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, limiting the amount of compensation payable to an employe for a week of unemployment, and the total amount of compensation payable during a calendar quarter, if on March 31, 1955, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in the full amount provided for in the "Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits" set forth in section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law as amended September 29, 1951 (P. L. 1580), even though at the end of the calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any consecutive twelve months.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of section 301 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, fixing the rate of contributions for all employers at two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of a calendar quarter is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that contributions be received from employers entitled to an adjustment according to the schedule of rates provided in subsection (c) of section 301, without regard to whether or not the foregoing contingency has taken place.

Resolved, That the General Assembly pledges that it will enact at its present session appropriate legislation (1) removing the limitation on weekly compensation and total amount payable during a calendar quarter when the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, (2) removing, as of January 1, 1955, the provision for increase of the rate of contributions of all employers to two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation, less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months, (3) validating all payments made to employes and all contributions received from employers as authorized by these resolutions, prior to the enactment of legislation providing therefor.

Laid over for one day under the Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the firts class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its power and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 199, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, and consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 200, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1937 (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," extending retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 203, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eight classes; and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 211, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the board of county commissioners to make an appropriation for controlling and eradicating elm beetles.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, with reference to the resolution which was just reported out of the Committee on Labor and Industry, and after the remarks made upon its introduction today, it was noted that this was a very serious resolution dealing with a serious subject, and one that may cost the employers of Pennsylvania something like $230,000,000 and one that may cost the unemployed beneficiaries of the unemployment compensation act one-third of their weekly benefits.

Mr. President, facing up to this situation, I believe it is important that the Members of the Senate act immediately upon this resolution.

Knowing the rules of the Senate which require that a resolution be held for one day before coming up for a vote, I believe that the only action which this Senate can take, if we are to attempt to do something about this very serious matter, is to vote for the motion which I am about to make. If the resolution lays over and is printed and will be available tomorrow for action, I believe it incumbent upon us as Members of the Senate to stay here and take action upon that resolution.

Therefore, with that in mind, I move, Mr. President, that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 16, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, do you agree then that if we stay over until tomorrow that you will agree to this resolution?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I agree with the gentleman that we vote upon the resolution.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, although I know that a motion to adjourn—

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his point of order.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do not think that a motion to adjourn is debatable at all.

The PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken. A motion to adjourn is a preferred motion.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

MOTION TO AMEND ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move to amend the motion to adjourn to the effect that we adjourn until Monday, March 21, 1955.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his point of order.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do not believe that you can amend a motion to adjourn.

It is my understanding that under Roberts' Rules of Order we must act on the motion.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease for a moment.

(The Senate was at ease.)

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, after long deliberation, is ready to rule on the point of order raised by the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, and the point of order is well taken. A motion to adjourn simply cannot be amended.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:08 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Wednesday, March 16, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, March 15, 1955

The House met at 2:00 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the Father of all ages, who art the same yesterday, today and forever, and to whom we owe the gift of this day's life, give to us, we beseech Thee, the spirit to use it as we ought. Let Thy truth inform our minds. Let Thy justice and righteousness make a throne within us and rule our wills. Let us learn of Thee, gentleness of bearing, modesty of speech, helpfulness of action and promptness in doing our Father's will.

We thank Thee, O Lord, that this land is still governed by the people's representatives. As these chosen men discharge their duties, guide them, O God, in the decisions they must make today. Shed Thy guiding light into every mind. Let them be swayed, not by emotion or ambition, but by calm conviction. Help them to be good men so that they may be good leaders. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Monday, March 14, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

STUDENTS OF NEW OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of Senior students from the New Oxford High School of Adams County under the supervision of their teacher, Dr. Herbert Bryan. They are the guests of the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. MIHM asked and obtained permisison for the Committee on Cities and Counties, Second and Second Class A to meet during the session of the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. ZIEGLER and OGILVIE.

HOUSE BILL No. 591.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payment by the Commonwealth of interest on money borrowed by school districts because of failure to pay prescribed reimbursements when due.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. PETROSKEY and GARLOCK.

HOUSE BILL No. 592.

An Act amending the act of April 28, 1937 (P. L. 417), entitled "An act relating to milk and the products thereof; creating a Milk Control Commission; establishing its jurisdiction, powers and duties; regulating the production, transportation, manufacturing, processing, storage, distribution, delivery and sale of milk and certain products thereof; providing for the licensing of milk dealers and the payment of fees therefor; requiring milk dealers to file bonds to secure payment for milk to producers and certain milk dealers; authorizing the holding of hearings and the issuance of subpoenas by the commission; conferring jurisdiction upon courts to punish contempts and to prohibit violations of this act and of rules, regulations and orders of the commission; authorizing the commission to adopt rules, regulations and orders, and to enter into interstate and Federal compacts; requiring persons who weigh, measure sample or test milk to procure permits or certificates, to take examinations, to pay fees therefor, to furnish certain notices, record and statements, and to use certain methods of weighing, measuring, sampling and testing; authorizing the commission to examine the business, papers and premises of milk dealers and producers, requiring the keeping of records and the filing of reports by milk dealers, and permitting, with limitations, the use of information obtained thereby; authorizing the commisison to fix prices for milk and certain milk products subject to the approval of the Governor, and conferring certain powers upon the Governor with respect thereto providing for appeals to the courts from decisions of the commission and for the burden of proof upon such appeals; prescribing penalties fines and imprisonment for violations of this act and rules, regulations and orders of the commission; defining perjury; defining remedies; repealing legislation supplied and superseded by this act, and saving rights, duties and proceedings thereunder; and making appropriations," changing the provisions relating to licenses and license fees.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. SARRAF and LOVETT.

HOUSE BILL No. 593.

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1646), entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of the State government during any fiscal biennium evidenced by tax anticipation notes, secured by and payable from current revenues of any current biennium levied, assessed, collectible and accruing during such fiscal biennium; defining the powers and duties of the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in relation thereto; providing for the payment of interest on and the repayment of such loans; and making an appropriation," by further providing a limit on the borrowing of money in any current biennium.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 594.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," extending the types permitted to include group life insurance for veterans' organizations and fixing requirements thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. MOODY and OGILVIE.

HOUSE BILL No. 595.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the

administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation, and judicial process; and providing penalties," permitting certain contributors to obtain credit for military service.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. BOIES and FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 596.

An Act providing for authorization for autopsies or postmortem examination of human bodies claimed for burial within thirty-six hours after death.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. MULDOWNEY, KOLANKIEWICZ, LEVEN, TOLL, and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 597.

An Act making an appropriation to The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. COCHRAN. HOUSE BILL No. 598.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," prohibiting licensees from holding, being a candidate for or accepting the appointment for a public office.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. COCHRAN. HOUSE BILL No. 599.

An Act making an appropriation out of the Motor License Fund to the Borough of South Connellsville, Fayette County, to repair streets.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. PAUL G. MURRAY and POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 600.

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521) entitled as amended "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such rights exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," exempting from tax transfers of property from a decedent to the public schools or to certain corporations or associations, owning places of religious worship or hospital, religious, educational, charitable or other benevolent institutions or branches posts, or camps of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEWITT. HOUSE BILL No. 601.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled, as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in township of the firt class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," abolishing the permanent records system for the assessment and revision of taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. HEWITT. HOUSE BILL No. 602.

An Act amending the act of May 15, 1874 (P. L. 186), entitled "An act declaring what offices are incompatible," prohibiting members of the legislature from holding an elective county office.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. YETTER. HOUSE BILL No. 603.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933, (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," prohibiting construction of obstructions or encroachments in or upon township roads by public utilities without permits issued by the board of township supervisors, and requiring the payment of fees for the permits into the township treasury.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 604.

An Act amending the act of August 22, 1953 P. L. 1344), entitled "An act relating to marriage; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," eliminating the waiting period after application for license.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 605.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses.

bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumberances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring certain passenger motor vehicles to comply with certain safety requirements.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 606.

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 566, No. 284), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties upon the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," redefining silicosis and providing for compensation for partial disability caused by certain diseases.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. WEIDNER and DAVIS.
HOUSE BILL No. 607.

An Act prohibiting attorneys-at-law who are employed by the Commonwealth from representing a client in any matter in which the Commonwealth has an adverse interest.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 608.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," providing for the issuance of licenses to residents sixty-five years of age and over without the payment of the license fee.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 609.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the granting of free licenses to residents sixty-five years of age and over.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mrs. VARALLO and Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 610.

An Act making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, East Falls, Philadelphia, Pennyslvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs MILLS and MAXWELL.
HOUSE BILL No. 611.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the coloring or dyeing of chickens, ducks or rabbits; and prohibiting the sale of colored or dyed chickens, ducks and rabbits.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. MILLS and MAXWELL.
HOUSE BILL No. 612.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," and requiring that liquor be sold in containers of not less than one quart.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL.
HOUSE BILL No. 613.

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1951 (P. L. 335), entitled "An act to facilitate vehicular traffic across the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Eastern Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System, at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, to a point on or near the Delaware River between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey; and authorizing the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission to construct, operate and maintain, either alone or in conjunction with the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, or to contract with the New Jersey Turnpike Authority for the construction, operation and maintenance of a bridge across the Delaware River, or to acquire the use of a bridge heretofore or hereafter constructed, for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System, and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth, payable solely from revenues of the commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the commission for that purpose, to pay the cost of such turnpike and bridge; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations, and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits

against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restorations and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivision and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds," requiring plans for reconstruction and restoration or vacation of public roads, in certain cases, to be submitted to the court of common pleas.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 614.

An Act amending the act of January 14, 1952 (P. L. 1947), entitled "An act to facilitate vehicular traffic across the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System, at such point west of the Susquehanna River as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, to a point on or near the boundary line between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of Maryland, in the generaly vicinity of Gettysburg, and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth, payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose, to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations, and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restorations and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds," requiring plans for reconstruction and restoration or vacation of public roads, in certain cases, to be submitted to the court of common pleas.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 615.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1941 (P. L. 101), entitled "An act to facilitate vehicular traffic between the eastern and western sections of the Commonwealth by providing for the Construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point at or near Irwin in Westmoreland County, the western terminus of the turnpike heretofore constructed by said commission, to a point on the western boundary line of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania touching on the State of Ohio or the State of West Virginia, and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions upon which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocation and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds," requiring plans for reconstruction and restoration or vacation of public roads, in certain cases, to be submitted to the court of common pleas.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 616.

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 706), entitled "An act to facilitate vehicular traffic across the Commonwealth by providing for construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point at or near the City of Erie in Erie County, thence in a general southerly direction to connect with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System, at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, including a lateral extension eastward from such point as the Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable to the boundary line between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New York, and a lateral extension westward from such point as the Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable to a point on the boundary line between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of Ohio, and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose, to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations, and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restorations and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds," requiring plans for reconstruction and restoration or vacation of public roads, in certain cases, to be submitted to the court of common pleas.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 617.

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1940 (1941, P. L. 949), entitled "An act to facilitate vehicular traffic between the eastern and western sections of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation

and maintenance of a turnpike from a point at or near Middlesex in Cumberland County to a point at the City of Philadelphia and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth, payable solely from tolls, to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions upon which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocation and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds," requiring plans for reconstruction and restoration or vacation of public roads, in certain cases, to be submitted to the court of common pleas.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. STECKEL.

HOUSE BILL No. 618.

An Act amending the act of September 27, 1951 (P. L. 1430), entitled as amended "An act to facilitate vehicular traffic across the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System, at such point east of the Susquehanna River as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, to a point on or near the boundary line between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New York, between the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, including a central connection extension from a point on the Northeastern Extension westwardly to a point at or near the Susquehanna River and a central connection extension from a point on the Northeastern Extension eastwardly to a point at or near the Delaware River, and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth, payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose, to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations, and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restorations and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds," requiring plans for reconstruction and restoration or vacation of public roads, in certain cases, to be submitted to the court of common pleas.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. ROBERT K. HAMILTON and MILLS.

HOUSE BILL No. 619.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," decreasing minimum number of employes who may be covered by policies issued to any employer or to trustees of a fund established by an employer.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Mr. LAFORE. HOUSE BILL No. 620.

An Act amending the Act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating speed; designating a traffic court; further prescribing enforcement and penal provisions; and imposing duties on certain pedestrians.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. McCANN and HELM.

HOUSE BILL No. 621.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing the compensation of auditors in union districts and in districts of the third and fourth class.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. McCann and HELM.

HOUSE BILL No. 622.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing agreements between children's institutions and school districts for the education of non-resident children of such institutions.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. McCANN and HELM.

HOUSE BILL No. 623.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949, (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating

and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payment by the Commonwealth to school districts for the acceptance of nonresident inmates of children's institutions into its schools.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. DAVIS and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 624.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights of taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," providing credit for retirement purposes for private school and institution service in certain instances.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. HELM and A. PATRICK BRENNAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 625.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing additional reimbursements to school districts on account of pupil transportation.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. ROBERT K. HAMILTON and KLINE.

HOUSE BILL No. 626.

An Act relatingto group accident and sickness insurance, blanket accident and sickness insurance, and franchise accident and sickness insurance, defining the same, providing for policy provisions thereof, regulating who may issue such insurance, and repealing inconsistent acts.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. THOMAS and OLSEN

HOUSE BILL No. 627.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens encumberances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees, prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating arrests upon view.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

ByMessrs. AMARANDO and BELL.

HOUSE BILL No. 628.

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1937 (P. L. 955), entitled, as amended, "An act to promote health, safety, morals, and welfare by declaring the necessity of creating public bodies, corporate and politic, to be known as housing authorities to engage in slum clearance, and to undertake projects, to provide dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; providing for the organization of such housing authorities; defining their powers and duties; providing for the exercise of such powers, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain, the renting and selling of property, and including borrowing money, issuing bonds, and other obligations, and giving security therefor; prescribing the remedies of obligees of housing authorities; authorizing housing authorities to enter into agreements, including agreements with the United States, the Commonwealth, and political subdivisions and municipalities thereof; defining the application of zoning, sanitary, and building laws and regulations to projects built or maintained by such housing authorities; exempting the property and securities of such housing authorities from taxation; and imposing duties and conferring powers upon the State Planning Board, and certain other State officers and departments," increasing the contract amount which housing authorities are permitted to enter into without advertising for bids.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and HELM.

HOUSE BILL No. 629.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens encumberances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees, prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," prescribing the maximum width of motor buses and motor omnibuses.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. STONE and WILLIAM B. SMITH.

HOUSE BILL No. 630.

An Act authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, school districts, poor districts and county institution districts to file tax and municipal claims not filed within the time specified by law; and to amend such claims when the property affected is not sufficciently described; and to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive judgments where the lien of such claims or the judgments thereon have been lost; and providing for the reinstatement of the liens of such claims and judgments.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. BONNER and PARRY.

HOUSE BILL No. 631.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the payment of salaries of employes of school districts by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. ROSEN and LIPPINCOTT.

HOUSE BILL No. 632.

An Act relating to business opportunity brokers and salesmen; providing for the licensure, regulation and supervision of persons engaged therein; creating the State Business Opportunity Brokers Commission and conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Public Instruction and the commission with respect thereto, and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professionad Licensure.

By Mr. KUBACKI. HOUSE BILL No. 633.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for compensation for school directors.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KUBACKI. HOUSE BILL No. 634.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," changing length of credited service and age for superannuation retirement; exempting certain employes from the provisions of the act upon certain conditions.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. BRENNINGER and WILLAREDT.

HOUSE BILL No. 635.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1242), entitled "An act relating to roads, streets, highways and bridges; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws administered by the Secretary of Highways and by the Department of Highways relating thereto," providing for the payment of cost of removal or change of public utility facilities of political subdivisions or municipality authorities in State highways.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. CURWOOD, MUSTO, ROVANSEK Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. HAUDENSHIELD

HOUSE BILL No. 636

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051) entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for an regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance, and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," increasing monthly pension allowance; abolishing maximum income allowance; crediting encumbrances in realty valuation; and abolishing the sum of income and pension as a ceiling for pension receivable.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. TOLL, LEVEN and WELSH

HOUSE BILL No. 637

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the Legislature to enact legislation providing for verdicts in civil cases to be found by vote of not less than five-sixths of number of jurors.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. EHRGOOD, HORST, HARVEY P. MURRAY and PURSLEY HOUSE BILL No. 638

An Act amending the act of June 29, 1953 (P. L. 304), entitled "An act providing for the administration of a statewide system of vital statistics; prescribing the functions of the State Department of Health, the State Advisory Health Board and local registrars; imposing duties upon coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of orphans' court, physicians, midwives and other persons; requiring reports and certificates for the registration of vital statistics; regulating the disposition of dead bodies; limiting the disclosure of records; prescribing the sufficiency of vital statistics records as evidence; prescribing fees and penalties; and revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the birth registration of children born in foreign countries to certain Pennsylvania residents; and imposing duties on the Department of Health.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. FLINT, OLSEN and JOHNSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 639.

An Act authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to build a replica of Ole Bull's Castle on its original site in the Susquehanna State Forest to commemorate the settlement of the colony fostered by the famous Norwegian musician.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. GIBSON, FLINT, TOMPKINS and DAVIS. HOUSE BILL No. 640.

An Act amending the act of July 11, 1923 (P. L. 1044), entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or any other institution for adult prisoners, under sentence of law, to some other prison, penitentiary, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners," providing for the transfer and retransfer of certain persons confined in county jails, or institutions, in counties of the seventh and eighth classes, and providing for the payment of expenses of transfers, retransfers, and the maintenance of certain prisoners.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. STONE, WILLIAM B. SMITH and ROBERT K. HAMILTON.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 41.

In the House of Representatives, March 14, 1955.

The New Cumberland Dam authorized by Congress to replace existing locks and dams, numbers 7, 8 and 9 on the Ohio River, is an emergency project.

The existing locks and dams, especially lock and dam number 7, are in such deplorable condition that failure is imminent. Due to extreme pressure from a hillside, the land lock wall at lock number 7 is gradually moving riverward. The situation is so very critical that it is feared the wall will collapse before the new dam can be built, even if the building program proceeds on schedule. If this happens, it will be a real catastrophe. Traffic will be stopped on the river for a period of a few months to a year or more, depending upon the seriousness of the failure.

When it is realized that more than 60 million tons of traffic moved over the Ohio River last year and that over a million freight cars would be required to handle this traffic, it becomes apparent that this is one of the world's most vital traffic arteries. If one of the locks were to fail, the result would be immediate shut-down of many mills and factories along the Ohio River. There are not sufficient existing rail or track facilities to handle the tonnage now moving over the Ohio River. Many of the plants are entirely dependent upon the river for the transportation of raw materials such as coal, petroleum and other bulk material, to the plants, as well as for the movement of their finished products to market. A failure in this system of river transportation would cause immediate unemployment of 30,000 persons in addition to the loss of production.

The estimated cost of the entire project is 46 million dollars spread over five-year construction period. The present appropriation of one million dollars will be sufficient to relocate a highway and purchase property in the project area. The amount required to carry on the actual construction program for the next fiscal year is about 13 million dollars. This money must be appropriated by the Congress of the United States before July 1, 1955 to continue construction.

It is estimated that the huge tonnage moved on the Ohio River last year saved shippers some 80 million dollars. This is nearly twice the amount required to build New Cumberland Dam. The ratio of benefit over cost is nearly 6 to 1 in benefit to the public, since the savings on this traffic is passed on directly to the consumer.

The project is vital to the economy of the United States and to the National defense. One of the heaviest concentrations of traffic in the world moves through the project area. Materials such as coal, coke, iron, steel, fluorspar, sulphur, oil, gasoline, sand, gravel, glass, stone, acids, solvents, benzol, scrap, slag, ore, and general freight comprise the tonnage through the project area. During World War II, actually billions of gallons of gasoline and oil which could not be moved by sea because of the submarine menace, came up the Ohio River to the North and East for both military and domestic use. Right in the Pittsburgh district there were literally hundreds of war vessels built and moved down the Ohio River for our armed forces. If we were to experience a failure of one of the locks or dams during such a war emergency, it would be a terrible disaster. The unsettled international situation today makes it imperative that construction of New Cumberland Dam be started at once and brought to completion with all possible haste.

When canalization of the Ohio River was begun, it was estimated that when the tonnage moved over it reached the figure of 15 million tons per year it would then be a self-liquidating proposition. This figure was passed before canalization was complete and today that much tonnage moves through just one of locks 7, 8 and 9. This traffic comes from many points. In the Pittsburgh District, which includes the three rivers as far South as mile 109 on the Ohio River, there are 47 terminals on the Allegheny River, 136 terminals on the Monongahela River, and 123 terminals on the Ohio River, including 9 river-rail terminals. It can be seen from these statistics that industry makes intensive use of the rivers. It is also noteworthy that, in spite of the fact that all of the locks and dams on the Ohio River were designed for downstream tonnage only, the upstream tonnage now equals that which moves downstream. There is a fine reciprocity of trade between Pittsburgh and lower river points.

It was not happenstance that industry located along the river banks. There are many advantages to industry and the public from a canalized river in addition to low-cost transportation. Water is a vital necessity to many industries. It requires about 30 tons of water to make a ton of steel. The City of Pittsburgh is a tremendous user of water for drinking purposes and sanitation, yet one plant such as Kobuta on the Ohio River uses more water each day than this great metropolis. The assurance of a stable and insured harbor for transportation and landings is a real advantage, but equally important is an assured supply of water for municipal and industrial purposes. All of these uses of water will be considerably enhanced by the construction of New Cumberland Dam.

The existing structures (Locks 7, 8 and 9) are completely worn out; they have paid for themselves in savings to the public many times over; they are incapable of handling modern transportation and unsuited to modern methods and traffic; their replacement is vital to the economy of the United States and to the National defense; their failure will put undue hardship on industry and the public and cause unemployment; whereas construction of a new dam will increase employment and further the prosperity of the entire valley. Congress was infinitely wise in canalizing the Ohio River. The investment has paid off in savings to the public and in the development of the entire river valley as a great industrial empire. The welfare of the Nation demands that Congress now invest once more in a replacement program on the Ohio River beginning with New Cumberland locks and dam.

The so-called New Cumberland Dam will consist of one entirely new structure consisting of a roller-gate dam and two sets of locks impounding a pool some 22.7 miles in length. The larger lock will measure 1200 feet in length and 110 feet in width and the smaller lock will be 600 feet long and 110 feet wide. They will accommodate a towboat and 22 barges carrying a cargo of some 22,000 tons at a draft of 8.5 feet; therefore be it

Resolved (The Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact into legislation the necessary appropriation measure or measures for the next fiscal year to carry on the actual construction of the so-called New Cumberland Dam; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY. RESOLUTION No. 42.

In the House of Representatives, March 14, 1955.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is planning to construct an expressway between Front and Second Streets extending from Girard Avenue to Packer Avenue in the City of Philadelphia.

The construction of the expressway according to this plan will necessitate the demolition of old family homes which are the pride of the City of Philadelphia.

Thousands of Philadelphians will be rendered homeless by the destruction of these dwellings and in moving from this area may leave the City of Philadelphia, which would result in an economic loss to the community.

The proposed plan will cost thousands of dollars in property damages which will have to be borne by the taxpayers of this Commonwealth.

The construction and erection of the expressway will result in a "Chinese Wall" which is objectionable. The City of Philadelphia has exerted pressure for the removal of the "Chinese Wall" on Market Street between Fifteenth and Nineteenth Streets for many years and it was finally removed in the past year.

The erection of the expressway will also result in the isolation of thousands of persons living and working between Front Street and the Delaware River.

Delaware Avenue in the City of Philadelphia is a very wide street, being a minimum of one hundred fifty feet wide and in some areas, two hundred fifteen feet wide.

Delaware Avenue because of its width can easily be used as a "Skyway."

The erection of a skyway on Delaware Avenue could be accomplished at a tremendous saving to the taxpayers and all the objections resulting from the erection and construction of the expressway between Front and Second Streets would be eliminated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Highway Department in conjunction with the City of Philadelphia erect a skyway along Delaware Avenue from Girard to Packer Avenue in lieu of an expressway between Front and Second Streets; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of this Commonwealth, the Secretary of Highways, Joseph S Clark, Mayor of Philadelphia, the City Planning Commission, James Tate, President of City Council and Victor Moore, Councilman.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

STUDENTS OF SHADE HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of Senior students from the Shade High School of Somerset County, under the supervision of their teachers, Miss Maurer and Mr. Brubaker, and their Principal, Mr. Swartswelder. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Somerset, Messrs. Stephens and Naugle.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 11.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses.

SENATE BILL No. 15.

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

SENATE BILL No. 68.

An Act to amend Section 1 of the act, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled "An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate, or interest in real estate, unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein; and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes, or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate," by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGES

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented extracts from the Journal of the Senate:

Senate Bills for concurrence 114 and 115.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Worley for Mr. MIKULA for the remainder of the week because of illness.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. SNIDER from the Committee on Counties reported as committed, House Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs.

Mr. THOMAS from the Committee on State Government reported as committed, House Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make return or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes.

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON from the Committee on

State Government reported as committed, House Bill No. 126, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 15, 1897 (P. L. 292) entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation," extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes.

Mrs. VARALLO from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 251, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn, in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to provide a school building and other facilities for wards of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. VARALLO from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 252, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to provide for a deficiency in the maintenance of wards of the Commonwealth at said institution.

Mrs. VARALLO from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 253, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 22, 1953 (Appropriation Acts 101), entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school," increasing the per capita annual maintenance rate of wards of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. VARALLO from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 254, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school.

Mrs. VARALLO from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 255, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn, in the County of Delaware, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, toward the cost of replacing a large dormitory destroyed by fire; and providing for a lien against the property improved thereby.

Mr. PURSLEY from the Committee on Counties, reported as committed, House Bill No. 295, entitled:

An Act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth class.

Mr. WEIDNER from the Committee on Townships, reported as committed, House Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the reassessment of after built property in first class townships, and imposing liability for school taxes upon the owners thereof.

Mrs. HENZEL from the Committee on Child Care, reported as amended, House Bill No. 321, entitled:

An Act creating the Comic Publications Standards Commission, and prescribing its powers and duties; prohibiting the publication, distribution or sale of certain comic books and publications; imposing duties on law enforcement officers; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY from the Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, House Bill No. 354, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 14, 1923 (P. L. 710), entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing, sparring, and wrestling matches and exhibitions; establishing a State Athletic Commission; making an appropriation therefor; and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes; and prescribing penalties," clarifying its provisions relative to women wrestlers.

Mr. STEBBINS from the Committee on Townships, reported as committed, House Bill No. 404, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties, the cost for storm sewers or drains.

Mr. THOMAS from the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A, reported as amended, House Bill No. 455, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further providing for and changing the provisions of the act relating to employes' retirement system, and the powers, duties and liabilities of the county, the county institution district, and the retirement board relative thereto, and the rights, privileges and limitations of employes and beneficiaries under the retirement system.

Mr. WALSH from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed, House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations, and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof.

Mrs. REIBMAN from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

Mr. MAGEE from the Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not not been removed.

Mr. PURSLEY from the Committee on Counties, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 155, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townhips of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county.

Mr. BAKER from the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries, reported as committed, House Bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the coloration or adding of any ingredients to potatoes or yams.

Mr. NEEDHAM from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed, House Bill No. 590, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 29, 1953 (Appropriation Acts 19, No. 24-A) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines for the sealing and dewatering of and extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines," authorizing the use of the funds for flushing mine void sin certain cases.

BILLS RE-REFERRED

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control, House Bill No. 256, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships. for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," authorizing licensees at certain times to sell bottled liquor for consumption off the premises.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control, House Bill No. 257, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages, amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto, regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in, and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages, and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships for the abatement of certain nuisances and in certain cases for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option and repealing existing laws," authorizing licensed establishments to sell until two o'clock antemeridian on Sundays.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control, House Bill No. 521, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," removing club licenses from the provisions relating to local option, providing for the granting of club licenses in municipalities where such granting has heretofore been prohibited by reason of local option contests, and restricting local option contests as to State liquor stores and malt and brewed beverage licenses.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control, House Bill No. 454, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto, regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local

option, and repealing existing laws," exempting certain clubs from the limitation and quota.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mrs. VARALLO asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

Miss LEIBY asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

Mr. MULLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. EILBERG asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. KAMYK asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. MIHM asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mrs. HENZEL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

Mr. FLOYD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

BILLS ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 99, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May three one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section one act of May three one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" amended May twenty one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine (P. L. 1487) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted et cetera That whenever the department commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic the United Spanish War Veterans the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the American Legion the Disabled American Veterans of the World War the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) Military Order of the Purple Heart Jewish War Veterans Catholic War Veterans Inc the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America and the Marine Corps League shall report to the Department of Property and Supplies the proceedings of the annual encampment or conventions of their respective departments with such general and special orders and circulars and other data which may form a part of said proceedings then the said proceedings so reported shall be considered State records and under the direction of the Department of Property and Supplies shall be printed and bound and a printed and bound copy thereof shall be sent to each post or detachment in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the organization of whose proceedings the same is a report

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Garlock,	Magee,	**Rubin,**
Agnew,	**Gelfand,**	Mahan,	**Rudisill,**
Amarando,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	**Gibb,**	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	**Gibson,**	**McCann,**	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	**Greenwood,**	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	**Guss,**	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	**Guthrie,**	**McKeever,**	**Smith, Wm. B.,**
Bell,	**Hamilton, R. K.,**	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	**Hamilton, W. H.,**	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	**Hass,**	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	**Haudenshield,**	Metz,	**Stebbins,**
Boory,	**Heavey,**	**Mihm,**	Steckel,
Bower,	**Helm,**	Miller,	**Stephens,**
Branca,	**Henzel,**	**Mills,**	**Stevenson,**
Breisch,	**Hewitt,**	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	**Hocker,**	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moran,	**Strausser,**
Brenninger,	**Horst,**	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	**Houk,**	Muldowney,	**Swartz,**
Bucchin,	**Isaacs,**	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bullen,	**Jenkins,**	Munley,	Thomas,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	**Thompson,**
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	**Murray, H. P.,**	**Toll,**
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	**Tompkins,**
Cochran,	**Jump,**	Murray, P. G.,	**Toomey,**
Comer,	**Kamyk,**	**Musto,**	**Varallo,**
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Varner,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	**Kent,**	**Ogilvie,**	Verona,
Davis,	**Kline,**	**Olsen,**	**Wall,**
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	**Walsh,**
Dougherty,	**Kooker,**	Parry,	**Wargo,**
Down,	**Kornick,**	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	**Welsh,**
Erb,	**Kubacki,**	Pettigrew,	**Wescott,**
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	**Wheeler,**
Ewing,	Lawyer,	**Polen,**	**Whitenight,**
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	**Willaredt,**
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	**Williams,**
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	**Wilt,**
Flint,	Leven,	**Readinger,**	**Wood,**
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	**Worley,**
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Foster,	**Lippincott,**	**Renwick,**	**Yetzer,**
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	**Young,**
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	**Ziegler,**
Frost,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Gaffney,		Royer,	Speaker

NAYS—3

Ashton,	Brown,	Gramlich,

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 100, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-three one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause 34 of section 2403 act of June twenty-three one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 932) known as "The Third Class City Code" reenacted and amended June twenty-eight one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 662) is amended to read

Section 2403 Specific Powers In addition to other powers granted by this act the council of each city shall have power by ordinance

* * *

34 Appropriations to Posts of Veterans To appropriate annually to each camp of the United States War Veterans in the city and to each post of the American Legion and to each post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and to each post of the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) to each post of the Catholic War Veterans Inc and to each post of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated and to each post of the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and to each post of the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America and to each detachment of the Marine Corps League and to each Naval Association and to each post of the Grand Army of the Republic and to each post of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and to each chapter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart and to each post of the Jewish War Veterans and to any other such organization of ex-service men in the city incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day and Armistice Day Where the Grand Army of the Republic has ceased to exist or to function such appropriation may be made to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War or in the absence of such order to a duly constituted organization which conducts the decorating of the graves of Union veterans of the Civil War Such payments shall be made to defray actual expenses only Before any payment is made the organization receiving the same shall submit verified accounts of their expenditures

* * *

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Haudenshield,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thomas,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Varner,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wall,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Wargo,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Lajore,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Wood,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Young,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Gaffney,		Royer,	Speaker

NAYS—3

Ashton,	Brown,	Gramlich,

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 14, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacts as follows

Section 1 Article V act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) known as "The General County Law" is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subdivision to read

(n) Surplus Foods

Section 498 Appropriations for Handling Storage and Distribution of Surplus Foods The board of commissioners may appropriate from county funds or from county institution district funds moneys for the handling storage and distribution of surplus foods obtained either through a local state or federal agency

Section 2 All appropriations of moneys heretofore made by the board of commissioners of any county out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of surplus foods obtained either through a local state or federal agency are hereby validated

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Clanfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 64 as follows:

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Section 701 act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended to read

Section 701 Duty to Provide Conditions The board of school directors of each district shall provide the necessary grounds and suitable school buildings to accommodate all the children between the ages of six and twenty-one years in said district who attend school Such building shall be constructed furnished equipped and maintained in a proper manner as herein provided Suitable provisions shall be made for the heating (including the purchase of fuel) ventilating adequate lighting and sanitary conditions thereof and for a safe supply of water therein so that every pupil in any such building may have proper and healthful accommodations In all school districts under the direction of a county superintendent all grounds and the plans for all buildings shall be approved only with the advice and consent of the county board of school directors

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Clanfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 101, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2 1937 (P. L. 1184) entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of ex-service men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day Flag Day and Armistice Day" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the Veterans' organizations to which appropriations may be made

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, KAMYK, POLASKI, PETROSKY and WILBUR H. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, we ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, next to last line of title, by inserting after "Incorporated" the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 2, by inserting after "Incorporated" and to each post of the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and to each post of the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 102, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made and authorizing said organization to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, KAMYK, POLASKI, PETROSKY and WILBUR H. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, we ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, 4th line from bottom of title, by inserting after "Incorporated" the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 431), page 2, line 11 by inserting after "Incorporated" and to each post of the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A. and to each post of the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 439), page 3, line 19, by striking out "and".

Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 439), page 4, line 1, by inserting after "Incorporated" the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 103, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11 1935 (P. L. 326) entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers headstones and flags and for the compilation of war records" authorizing the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, KAMYK, POLASKI, PETROSKY and WILBUR H. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, we ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, next to last line of title, by inserting after "Incorporated" the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 10), page 2, line 14, by striking out "and".

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 10), page 2, line 15, by inserting after "Incorporated" the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 104, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of insignia of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incororated including such organization among those whose members may wear military uniform for certain purposes and making certain corrections

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, KAMYK, POLASKI, PETROSKY and WILBUR H. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, we ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, line 6 of title, by inserting after the part word "porated" the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

Amend Title, page 1, line 6 of title, by striking out "organization" and inserting in lieu thereof: organizations.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 889), page 2, line 14, by inserting after "Incorporated" or the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., or the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 891), page 3, line 17, by inserting after "Incorporated" the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U. S. A., the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question.

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 121, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions appliacble as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" authorizing the use of leased athletic facilities when schools are not open in certain cases

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 775 act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of one thousand nine hundred forty-nine" amended April fourteen one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 460) April twenty-four one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 702) and May twelve one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 1278) is amended to read

Section 775 Use of School Buildings for Other Purposes Arrangements with City Borough or Township The board of school directors of any district may permit the use of its school grounds and buildings for social recreation and other proper purposes under such rules and regulations as the board may adopt The board shall make such arrangements with any city borough or township authorities for the improvement care protection and maintenance of school buildings and grounds for school park play or other recreation purposes as it may see proper Any board of school directors may make such arrangements as it may see proper with any officials or individuals for the temporary use of school property for schools playgrounds social recreation or other proper educational purposes primaries and elections

Funds raised by individuals groups associations or corporations through the permissive use of school grounds or buildings now or hereafter authorized by law shall be the property of the individuals groups associations or corporations and not the property of the school district subject however to such arrangements as the board may at its discretion lawfully make

The board of school directors of any school district shall have power and authority to lease any part of their respective school building equipment and premises or any vacant building for any educational purpose Such leases shall be subject to the terms and regulations which may be adopted by the board of school directors and except in districts of the first class shall be further subject to the approval of the State Council of Education

The board of public education or the board of school directors of any school district shall have power and authority to lease any of their respective school buildings or athletic fields to any reputable organization or group of persons for charitable purposes subject to such charges as the board shall consider proper to reimburse it for any costs resulting from the leasing of such school buildings or athletic fields Leased athletic fields and buildings used for athletic purposes may be used at any time when the school is not open and is not otherwise using these facilities At the time of such leasing any such board may require a bond in an amount that it may deem proper with responsible sureties or securities and a statement of the charitable purposes for which such lease is requested

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brown,		Mullen,	Thomas,

Bucchin,	Houk,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Jump,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kooker,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kromer,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leonard,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Light,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Limper,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lovett,	Royer,	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 132, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county Commissioners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" making an editorial correction

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 15 of the act of May twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" amended July twelve one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 661) and July nineteen one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 1321) is amended to read

Section 15 If any owner his heirs or legal representatives or any lien creditor his heirs assigns or legal representatives or other person interested shall within [five years after the day such sale was made if such real estate has been purchased by the county otherwise within] two years after the day such sale was made redeem such real estate for the benefit of the owner by payment of the taxes and interest for which the lands were sold and the costs with an additional sum of fifteen per centum and any taxes which may have been levied against any such property since the treasurer's sale and which remain unpaid by the owner or redeemer to the county treasurer he shall receive and receipt for the same and pay said taxes interest costs and additional percentage over to the purchaser upon demand and the accrued taxes to the district entitled thereto and the county treasurer shall forthwith acknowledge the receipt of the redemption moneys upon the margin of the acknowledgment of the treasurer's deed as the same is entered and recorded in the prothonotary's office as aforesaid and if said deed has been recorded in the office for recording of deeds cause an entry to be made on the margin of the record of the deed in the office of the recorder of deeds by marking thereon the word "redeemed" which shall be signed by the county treasurer and attested by the recorder of deeds and thereafter said deed shall be void and of no effect If such deed be not recorded then such owner or person interested as aforesaid shall be entitled to have the treasurer's deed delivered to such owner creditor heir assign legal representative or persons interested for cancellation The county treasurer shall certify all such redemptions to the boards of county commissioners who shall enter the same on the Tax Return Docket and who shall certify such redemptions to the county assessors so that the property may thereafter be assessed in the name of the owner

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip	Stroup
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,		Polaski,	Wheeler,

Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senat for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 136, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on non-payment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurer to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 7 act of May twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on non-payment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" amended August nineteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1079) is amended to read

Section 7 The county treasurer shall advertise the fact of holding such sale once a week for the three successive weeks prior to the holding of such sale in at least two newspapers of general circulation in the county in which such seated land is located if there be two newspapers so published if there be only one then in such newspaper so published in the county

Such advertisemet shall set forth

(a) The purpose of such sale

(b) The time of such sale

(c) The place of such sale

(d) The terms of such sale

(e) A list of the seated lands affected and their location and the owner or reputed owner of each

(f) Amount of taxes and interest

In addition to such advertisement at least ten days before any such sale written notice thereof shall be served by the county treasurer by registered mail upon the owner of such land and if the whereabouts of the owner is unknown such notice shall be served by registered mail upon the terre tenant if any If such notice cannot be served in said manner on the owner or terre tenant then such notice shall be served by the county treasurer by posting the same in the courthouse and at a conspicuous place on the premises No such sale shall be prejudiced or defeated and no title to property sold at such sale shall be invalidated by proof that such written notice was not [served by the treasurer or that such notice was not] received by the owner or terre tenant as herein provided

The cost of such advertisements notices and the service thereof shall be taxed as part of the cost of such proceedings and shall be paid the same as the other costs

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 147, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public shool system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for increasing the membership of county boards of school directors in certain counties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 921 act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended July twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 629) August nineteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1136) and August twenty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1223) is amended to read

Section 921 Election Vacancies Qualifications Removals (a) In every county having a county superintendent of public schools there shall be a county board of school directors consisting of five (5) members except in counties of the second class where the board shall consist of seven (7) members The annual convention of the school directors of any county having a population over one hundred thousand (100,000) may by resolution provide for seven (7) members All members shall be elected at the annual convention of the school directors of the county next preceding the expiration of their respective terms of office by majority vote of the following school directors attending such annual convention (1) directors of districts under the supervision of the county superintendent (2) directors of union and merged districts of the third class employing district superintendents and (3) districts of the third and fourth class employing district superintendents to operate joint school systems Immediately after their election they shall meet and qualify by taking an oath of office They shall serve for terms of six years from the first day of July following their election or until their sucessors are chosen The terms of the members shall be staggered so that two members shall be elected in the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-two two in the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-four and one in the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and thereafter two members or one member as is required to fill the expiring terms In counties of the second class the two additional members shall be elected in the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and each six years thereafter In counties over one hundred thousand (100,000) population electing to have seven (7) members the two additional members shall be elected for terms coterminous with that of the one member elected in the year one thousand nine hundred fifty-six and every six years thereafter Prior thereto the vacancies shall be filled as herein provided in the case of other vacancies All vacancies occurring by reason of death resignation removal from the county or otherwise shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members of the county board of school directors The person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold his office until the next annual convention at which time a successor shall be elected for the remainder of the unexpired term

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—203

Adam,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	George,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Miller,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Monroe,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Stroup,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Mullen,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Taylor,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toll,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Tompkins,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Needham,	Varner,
Curwood,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Kent,	Olsen,	Verona,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neill,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Walsh,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Wargo,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Waterhouse,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Willaredt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Williams,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Wilt,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Wood,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Worley,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Yetter,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Lutty,	Rosen,	Young,
Frost,	Magee,	Rovansek,	Ziegler,
Gaffney,		Royer,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—6

Ashton,	Brown,	Lafore,	Lovett,
Auker,	Henzel,		

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 151, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance of directors and mileage rate of members of joint school boards and of joint school committees

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 903 act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of one thousand nine hundred forty-nine" amended August ten one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1155) is amended to read

Section 903 Expenses at Annual Conventions and Special Meetings It shall be the duty of school directors in each county to attend such annual convention of school directors called by the county superintendent Each school director attending the annual convention or any special meeting duly called shall receive for his necessary expenses the sum of [eight dollars ($8)] twelve dollars ($12) per day for each day's attendance and mileage at the rate of [six cents (6c)] seven cents (7c) per mile for the distance necessary to be traveled in going to and from such convention or special meeting Said amount shall be paid by an order drawn on the treasurer of the school district in which he acts as school director No school director shall be paid for more than two (2) days at any annual convention nor more than two (2) days at special meetings

Section 2 Section 1709 of the act added May twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 448) is amended to read

Section 1709 Traveling Expenses at Meetings of Joint Boards or Joint School Committees Each school director of a school district having established a joint school or department with another school district or in case the affairs of such joint school or department are being managed by a joint school committee then each member of such committee shall receive for his necessary traveling expenses mileage at the rate of [six cents (6c)] seven cents (7c) per mile for the distance necessary to be traveled in going to and from the meetings of such joint board or joint school committee not in excess however of twelve (12) meetings a year Said amount shall be paid by warrant drawn on the joint board treasurer by the president and secretary of the joint board or joint school committee

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—201

Adam,	Gaffney,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McGee,	Sherman,
Auker,	Gibson,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McWherter,	Snider,
Bell,	Guss,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Blair,	Guthrie,	Metz,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Steckel,
Boory,	Hass,	Mills,	Stephens,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Monroe,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Heavey,	Moody,	Stone,
Breisch,	Helm,	Moran,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Muldowney,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Mullen,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Murray, H. P.,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Murray, J. J.,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murray, P. G.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Musto,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Naugle,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Needham,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Ogilvie,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Olsen,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kent,	O'Neill,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Wall,
Davis,	Knecht,	Parry,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kolankiewicz,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Wescott,
Erb,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Leisey,	Price,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leven,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Light,	Reibman,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Wood,
Flint,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Worley,
Floyd,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Young,
Frank,	Magee,	Royer,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Mahan,	Rubin,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—8

Ashton,	Henzel,	Keller,	Lafore,
Brown,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Kooker,	Moscrip,

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 160, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" extending the area in which school directors may attend out of State meetings and increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance therefor

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Section 516.1 act of March ten one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine (P. L. 30) known as "Public School Code of one thousand nine hundred forty-nine" amended July twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 612) is amended to read.

Section 516.1 Expenses for Attendance at Meetings of Educational or Financial Advantage to District When in the opinion of the board of school directors attendance of one or more of its members on any meeting held within the Commonwealth or with [three hundred (300)] six hundred (600) miles of the boundary thereof (other than annual State and county conventions of school directors and meetings called by the county superintendent) will be of educational or financial advantage to the district it may authorize the attendance of one or more of its members at such meetings not exceeding two meetings in any one school year Each person so authorized to attend and attending shall be reimbursed for all expenses actually and necessarily incurred in going to attending and returning from the place of such meeting but not exceeding [eight dollars ($8)] twelve dollars ($12) per day together with mileage at the rate of [six cents ($.06)] seven cents ($.07) for each mile in going to and returning from each meeting Such expenses shall be paid by the treasurer of the school district in the usual manner out of the funds of the district upon presentation of an itemized verified statement of such expenses.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—197

Adam,	Gaffney,	Maxwell,	Rudisill,
Agnew,	Garlock,	McCann,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	McCormack,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	McGee,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McInroy,	Sherman,
Auker,	Gibson,	McKeever,	Sigman,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McLaughlin,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McWherter,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	Meholchick,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	Metz,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mihm,	Stank,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mills,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Monroe,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Moody,	Stone,
Branca,	Helm,	Moran,	Stoner,
Breisch,	Hewitt,	Muldowney,	Strausser,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Mullen,	Stroup,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Breth,	Isaacs,	Murray, H. P.,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Johnson,	Murray, P. G.,	Toll,
Capano,	Jones, G. E.,	Musto,	Tompkins,
Clanfrani,	Jump,	Naugle,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Varner,
Comer,	Kent,	Olsen,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cooper,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Leiby,	Polen,	Wescott,
Erb,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Leonard,	Price,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Leven,	Pursley,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Light,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Limper,	Reibman,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Lippincott,	Reidenbach,	Wood,
Flint,	Loprestl,	Renwick,	Worley,
Floyd,	Lovett,	Rigby,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Lutty,	Rosen,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Magee,	Rovansek,	Young,
Frank,	Mahan,	Royer,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Markley,	Rubin,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—12

Ashton,	Gramlich,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Lafore,
Brown,	Henzel,	Keller,	Moscrip,
Donahue,	Houk,	Kooker,	Stevenson,

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48,

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 234, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June three one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections including general municipal special and primary elections the nomination of candidates primary and election expenses and election contests creating and defining membership of county boards of elections imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth courts county boards of elections county commissioners imposing penalties for violation of the act and codifying revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections" changing the provisions relating to filing of candidates' accounts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Section 1607 act of June three one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1333) known as the "Pennsylvania Election Code" amended April twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 693) is amended to read

Section 1607 Expense Accounts to Be Filed

(a) Every candidate for nomination or election and every treasurer of a political committee or person acting as such treasurer shall within thirty days after every primary and election at which such candidate was voted for or with which such political committee was concerned if the amount received or expended or liabilities incurred shall exceed the sum of [one hundred fifty] three hundred dollars file a full true and detailed account subscribed and sworn to by him setting forth each and every sum of money received contributed or disbursed by him for primary or election expenses the date of each receipt contribution and disbursement the name of the person from whom received or to whom paid and the specific object or purpose for which the same was disbursed Such account shall also set forth the unpaid debts and liabilities of any such condidate or committee for primary or election expenses with the nature and amount of each and to whom owing In the case of the treasurer of a political committee the account shall include any unexpended balance of contributions or other receipts appearing from the last previous account filed by him In the case of candidates for election who have previously filed accounts of their primary expenses as candidates for nomination the accounts shall only include receipts contributions and disbursements subsequent to the date of such prior accounts

(b) If the aggregate receipts or disbursements and liabilities of a candidate or a political committee in connection with any primary or election shall not exceed [one hundred fifty] three hundred dollars the candidate or treasurer of the committee as the case may be shall within thirty days after the primary or election certify that fact under oath to the officer or board with whom expense accounts are required to be filed as hereinbefore provided Provided however That if a candidate or political committee does not receive any contributions or make any disbursements or incur any liabilities he or it shall not be required to file any account or to make any affidavit but such candidate or political committee shall be deemed for all purposes of this act to have filed an expense account showing no receipts disbursements or liabilities for primary or election expenses

(c) Every expense account filed under the provisions of this section shall be accompanied by vouchers for all sums expended amounting to more than ten ($10) dollars It shall be unlawful for any candidate agent or treasurer to disburse any money received from any anonymous source

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—208

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,

Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—1

Davis,

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 244, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 28 1951 (P. L. 638) entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction powers and duties of registers of wills and regulating proceedings before them and the costs thereof the effects of their acts and appeals therefrom" providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Section 209 act of June 28 1951 (P. L. 638) known as the "Register of Wills Act of 1951" is amended to read

Section 208 Bill of Costs (a) The court may establish a bill of costs to be charged for the services of the register not otherwise provided by law

(b) In counties wherein separate orphans' courts are now or may be established the said courts shall establish a bill of costs to be chargeable to parties and to estates for the probate of wills and testaments and granting letters testamentary and of administration and for all services of the register of wills of such county in the transaction of the business of his office

Section 2 This act shall take effect January 1, 1956.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 245, as follows:

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1309) entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" eliminating counties of the fourth class

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 The title and the first paragraph of section 1 act of August 21 1953 (P. L. 1309) entitled "An act pre-

scribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" are amended to read

An Act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the [fourth] fifth sixth seventh and eighth class

Section 1 The following fees shall be received by registers of wills in counties of the [fourth] fifth sixth seventh and eighth class

* * *

Section 2 This act shall take effect January 1, 1956.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Elberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 246, as follows:

An Act amending the act of August 21 1953 (P. L. 1306) entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" eliminating counties of the fourth class

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title and the first paragraph of section 1 act of August 21 1953 (P. L. 1306) entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" are amended to read

An Act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the [fourth] fifth sixth seventh and eighth class

Section 1 The following fees shall be received by the clerks of orphans' courts in counties of the [fourth] fifth sixth seventh and eighth class

* * *

Section 2 This act shall take effect January 1 1956

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Elberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,		Rosen,	Ziegler,

Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in th affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 247, as follows:

An Act amending the act of August 10 1951 (P. L. 1163) entitled as amended "An Act relating to the orphans' court conferring exclusive jurisdiction on such courts over the administration and distribution of decedents' estates trust estates minors' estates and absentees' estates conferring concurrent jurisdiction over the administration and distribution of incompetents' estates and the determination of title to real estate in certain cases providing for the organization of orphans' courts the procedure therein the powers and duties of the judges thereof and appeals therefrom" providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 503 act of August 10 1951 (P. L. 1163) known as the "Orphans' Court Act of 1951" is amended to read

Section 503 Bill of Costs (a) Each orphans' court may establish a bill of costs to be charged for the services of the clerk not otherwise provided for by law

(b) Each separate orphans' court may establish a bill of costs to be charged to the parties and the estates before them for settlement for the services of the clerk in the transaction of the business of such court

Section 2 This act shall take effect January 1 1956

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 264, as follows:

An Act authorizing justices of the peace aldermen and magistrates to perform official duties of other justices of the peace aldermen and magistrates in the same county during certain periods of illness and vacation and providing penalties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 In any period of thirty consecutive days within any calendar year during which a justice of the peace alderman or magistrate is incapable of performing any of his official duties due to illness and in only one period of thirty consecutive days within any calendar year during which a justice of the peace alderman or magistrate is unable to perform any of his official duties due to a vacation any other justice of the peace alderman or magistrates residing within the same county may perform in his stead any duties of the justice of the peace alderman or magistrate when requested to do so by the person in lieu of whom he acts

Section 2 All official papers and records concerning which one justice of the peace alderman or magistrate acts for another pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of this act shall contain a statement together with the signature and seal of the justice of the peace alderman or magistrate acting for another showing the date on which the act was performed the name of the official in whose stead he is acting the date on which he commenced acting for the other and the date when his commission expires

Section 3 All actions or duties performed pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be valid to all intents and purposes to the same extent as if performed by the ill or vacationing justice of the peace alderman or magistrate in whose stead another acted

Section 4 The provisions of this act shall not be deemed to enlarge the jurisdiction granted to justices of the peace aldermen or magistrates by other acts of Assembly

Section 5 Any justice of the peace alderman or magistrate who performs the duties of another for any period of time longer than prescribed by section 1 of this act

or who fails to enter on official papers and records statements over his signature and seal as prescribed by section 2 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars ($100) or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—207

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Miller,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Monroe,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Naugle,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Parry,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Down,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flint,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Foster,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frascella,		Royer,	Speaker
Frost,			

NAYS—2

Kornick,	Lovett,

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in th affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 281, Printer's No. 102

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 291, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for the annual election of treasurers of joint schools and departments

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1705 act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended August 19, 1953 (P. L. 1136) is amended to read

Section 1705 Superintendent Treasurer Budget If one of the districts operating a joint school system including grades 1 to 12 has a district superintendent he shall have administrative and supervisory jurisdiction over the joint school system Otherwise it shall be under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent The several boards of school directors of the school districts establishing such joint school or department shall meet in joint session at least once a year for the purpose of adopting the annual school budget At such joint session they shall elect from the treasurers of their respective districts one who shall act as the treasurer of such joint school or department for a one year term beginning on the first Monday of July following his election to whom shall be paid by the several districts establishing such joint school or department the amount agreed upon to be contributed by each district for the support of such joint school or department They shall fix the salary of the treasurer of such joint school or department annually at an amount not exceeding two per centum of the funds passing through his hands

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,		Ogilvie,	Verona,

Curwood,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 292, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for the office of vice-president for joint schools or departments fixing the term of office of the secretary and prescribing the duties of certain officers

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1707 act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended July 27, 1953 (P. L. 629) is amended to read

Section 1707 Joint School Committee The boards of school directors establishing any joint school or department may supervise and direct its affairs jointly in the same manner as the affairs of individual school districts are managed or they may agree that the affairs of such joint school or department may be managed by a joint school committee within the limits of the budget adopted by the joint board Where such management is delegated to a joint school committee every school board establishing joint schools or departments shall at the annual meeting during the month of December select one or more of its members who with the members chosen in like manner in the other districts shall constitute the joint school committee This committee shall have all the powers and duties and be subject to all the liabilities with reference to the supervision maintenance and regulation of such joint schools or departments as are now conferred or imposed by law upon school boards generally The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of this committee duly recorded showing how each member voted shall be required in order to take action upon those subjects enumerated in section five hundred eight of this act Failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall render void and unenforceable the acts of the joint school committee with reference thereto The joint board and the joint school committee if authorized shall organize annually during the month of December by electing a president vice-president and secretary [and the] who shall perform the duties imposed by this act on the president vice-president and secretary of regular school boards The secretary so elected shall serve for a term of four years The expenses of maintaining the joint school or department shall be paid by warrant drawn on the joint board treasurer by the president and secretary of the joint board or the joint school committee

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 296 as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 16 1951 (P. L. 300) entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county"extending provisions of the act to certain counties

The General Assembly of the Commnwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title and section 1 act of May 16 1951 (P. L. 300) entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county" are amended to read

An Act

Authorizing certain counties [of the second and fourth classes] to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteeer firemen of municipalities within the county

Section 1 The county commissioners of all counties of the second [and] third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes are hereby authorized and empowered to establish equip and maintain fire training schools or centers for the purpose of giving instruction and practical training in the prevention control and fighting of fire to the members of paid fire departments and volunteer fire companies in any city borough town or township within such county

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—208

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Houk,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Hocker,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Holt,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—1

Auker.

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 301 as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for the appointment of auditiors for joint school systems

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1706 act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended to read

Section 1706 Joint School Treasurer The treasurer of each joint school or department shall give an approved bond to the several districts establishing the same to be filed with president of any one of the boards of school directors establishing such joint school or department The account of such treasurer shall be audited in the same manner and by the same auditors as his account as treasurer of the school district is audited or in the discretion of the joint board or joint school committee by three auditors selected by the board or committee from among the total number of auditors of all the member districts Such joint school treasurer shall be subject to all the provisions of this act the same as the treasurer of any school district so far as they apply to him

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,

Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That tht Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

STUDENTS OF CARLISLE HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Carlisle High School of Cumberland County under the supervision of their teacher, John Mountz. They are guests of the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. George.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 317 as follows:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of eleven million seven hundred eleven thousand dollars ($11,711,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three for the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations as provided by law

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, with permission of the Chair, I would like to briefly discuss House Bill 317 and House Bill 318 on today's calendar.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman may discuss both bills. The Chair hears no objection. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I am going to be very brief in my remarks against House Bills 317 and 318 because I believe we made the Republican position very clear a week ago.

These bills are called deficiency bills; but to be honest they are not true deficiency bills because of the $25 million which they would appropriate approximately $18 million do not fall due until the next biennium.

Your Majority Leader has admitted that this is true, that the major portion of this money will not fall due in this biennium. The Majority Leader told this House last Monday, and I quote: "it is true that we will not have to pay during this biennium more than $5 million," he was speaking at that time of House Bill 317, "and that the balance of this appropriation can be paid during the next biennium. However, the obligation is one which was created in this biennium and I think it is proper that the deficiency appropriation be made during this biennium, whether it is paid during this biennium or not." That is the end of the quote of your Majority Leader.

Now, I certainly cannot follow this reasoning on the part of the Majority Leader. He says that the obligation was created in this biennium and should be paid in this biennium. If he honestly believes that, why then is he turning right around and in the next breath asking this House to cut appropriations for teachers' salaries $25 million? That is what House Bill 506 does, and putting the obligation in the next biennium. Certainly that $25 million is an obligation belonging to this biennium if there ever was one.

The truth of the matter is that the Governor in his inaugural address made a statement that the Republican Party was leaving a deficit of $86 million. I believe that you need this bill to make his statement stand up. If you did not pass these deficiency bills, according to your own statement, with this $18 million in them, there would be no $86 million deficiency. It would be $18 million less.

Now this is just another attempt to play politics and to blacken the Republican party. If you did not pass these bills it would not be necessary to cut back the school appropriations by $25 million and you, yourself, admitted if you did, then you would have to admit that the Governor did not know what he was talking about, when he told the taxpayers of the state on January 18th that he had inherited at that time an $86 million deficit from the Republicans.

Members, the whole thing is political shenanigans from beginning to end and you know it.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, calling something "political shenanigans" does not make them so. I think we stated very clearly the other week when we debated House Bills 317 and 318 that these deficiencies arose and were created during the present biennium and therefore, the bills were being passed during this biennium because we believe they should be allocated to this biennium.

Now the Minority Leader stated a minute ago that I took the position, that the Majority side takes the position that they should be passed during this biennium and paid during this biennium. I did not say that. I admitted that some of these do not need to be paid during this biennium, and, no doubt some of them will not be paid during this

biennium; but since the deficiencies arose under the Republican administration for whatever reason, it could have been in part a mistake in the estimate of their revenues, it could be in part due to over-spending and having estimated the expenditures too low, or whatever the reason, we believe that it arose under their administration and we are placing it right back on their doorstep. If that amounts to "political shenanigans" then that's what it is. We think the public understands. We think we understand and we know the Governor understands what he is talking about.

We are deferring the $25 million of Public Instruction Department money which would go to the school districts because we want to have funds to meet the payments that should be made during this biennium. Whether that will total $25 million or not, at the moment I don't know. But it is estimated that it might require that much in available funds to meet the deficiencies that are being passed at this session.

This is a matter of finance which I think the Minority as well as the Majority understand. If they see fit to complain about our deferring the appropriation of $25 million to the Department of Public Instruction until the next session, they will complain. But this is the way we think it ought to be done. We think it is an honest way to do it and this is the way we intend to do it. I cannot understand why it should be the subject of so much complaint on their side when we passed deficiency appropriations in this biennium for obligations which arose during this biennium. If that is wrong, then I do not know anything about state financing. We will pay these bills when we have the money to pay them and we are going to appropriate the money to meet the obligations which are now in existence and will be in existence during this biennium.

I am asking every Member of this House to vote for House Bills 317 and 318 on the ground that it makes good common sense to do it during this biennium.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I would just like to remind the Majority Leader of one more thing, if I may, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Regardless of what the Majority Leader seems to say, he admits in one breath—and I cannot be emphatic enough about this—that $17.9 million, which is almost $18 million, does not fall due in this biennium. He admitted it last week, he admits it this week. None of it comes due until next biennium and he is trying to push it into this biennium, and he says it, and he says it, and he says it.

Regardless of all the talk, it does not come due. He knows it does not come due, the budget office knows it and the Governor knows it.

Mr. READINGER. The Minority Leader insists that I am saying that something does not fall due. I say it is due during this biennium, but it need not be paid until the next biennium.

Many obligations fall due within a certain period, but for one reason or another they need not be paid. We are not going to pay certain ones because they need not be paid before the next biennium, but that does not mean they did not fall due.

They were appropriations made for expenditures and obligations arising in this biennium. We are appropriating deficiencies to meet these obligations. Whether they are paid this biennium or whether they are paid after June 1st is another matter; $6,711,000 of that money being appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction to meet the deficiency in rentals can be paid after June 1st, and I understand it will be paid after June 1st, but it is an obligation that is arising prior to June 1st and we have to meet it.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the Majority Leader?

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. May I ask the Majority Leader in plain yes or no, why, if it does not come due in this biennium, he should rob the schools of $18 million and get $18 million four monthe in advance to pay something that does not come due until four months or five months from now—in plain terms, without any lawyer's answers?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot answer that yes or no, as the gentleman well knows, but I will try to be as brief as I can.

Under the Law of Pennsylvania we are limited in the amount of our appropriations in any biennium by the estimated revenues to come in during that biennium.

We cannot, for example, appropriate a billion dollars if the estimated revenues are only $900 million. We are limited by law, by the decision of the Supreme Court of this state, in appropriating the amount of money that has been estimated to be coming in in that biennium as revenues. If we did not defer the $25 million, which has already been appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction, we could not legally pass these deficiency bills, because we would then be going beyond the estimate of revenues as submitted to the Governor by the budget bureau.

That is the simple, short answer to his question.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Will the gentleman again tell me about that $18 million that they do not have to appropriate now? You have not told me a thing about the $18 million.

Mr. READINGER. I have belabored the point, Mr. Minority Leader, by saying that we believe that the deficiencies arising in this biennium should be met during this biennium by deficiency appropriations.

The gentleman is speaking of two things, when they must be paid and when they are deficits. They are deficits in this biennium, they can be paid after June 1st, but we are passing a deficiency appropriation bill during this session so that the deficiency appears on the records in the place where it belongs.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. May I further interrogate the Majority Leader?

Mr. READINGER. He may, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Under that assumption am I to believe then that next biennium there will be a $25 million additional cost because of the borrowing of this $25 million in the budget?

Mr. READINGER. We will during the next biennium have to raise revenues to the extent of $25 million, or whatever amount is not lapsed in this biennium. If we are $25 million short of what we need during the next

biennium, we are going to have to raise that much in revenues, that is right.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to be put on record that we are going to be rather upset if they come and tell us that the $25 million additional money that is going to be neded in the next budget will be due during this biennium.

I do believe you probably might come back and say that our costs of government are going to be $25 million more next biennium because of this $25 million. Keeping in mind that $17.9 million of the $25 million still does not come due in this biennium, you are going to have some rather difficult measures, I am afraid, trying to convince the public that you got this $25 million in this biennium and then we have caused your budget to be raised $25 million next biennium.

Mr. READINGER. Is that a question?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. It is rather a statement of fact so that we can get it on the record, Mr. Majority Leader.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, hoping to conclude this matter, whatever is necessary to be done we are going to do. Whatever moneys we have left over, if any, and I do not see how we are going to have any from the present biennium, will certainly be applied to the obligations of the next biennium.

It is my hope that we will have many millions of dollars available for use during the next biennium, but I do not see where they are going to come from since the deficiencies have been estimated to run anywhere between $70 and $80 million.

I assure the gentleman wherever funds are available from lapsed appropriations, or wherever is not needed, they will be applied to the next budget. It will be high enough as it is. We certainly are going to use all available funds that are not used for any particular reason during this present biennium.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—159

Adam,	Gaffney,	McCann,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	McInroy,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Gibson,	McKeever,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Gramlich,	McLaughlin,	Sherman,
Bell,	Guss,	McWherter,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stank,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Steckel,
Branca,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Holt,	Moran,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Strausser,
Brown,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Jones, G. E.,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Kamyk,	Murray, H. P.,	Thomas,
Capano,	Kehler,	Murray, J. J.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Keller,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Kent,	Needham,	Verona,
Cochran,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Comer,	Knecht,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Connelly,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Kooker,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donahue,	Kornick,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kromer,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lawyer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Filo,	Leonard,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Fineman,	Leven,	Price,	Willaredt,
Flint,	Limper,	Pursley,	Williams,
Floyd,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flynn,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foster,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Magee,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Markley,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Maxwell,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—23

Agnew,	Ewing,	Lafore,	Sigman,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Auker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Toomey,
Banker,	Haudenshield,	Naugle,	Varner,
Davis,	Johnson,	Rigby,	Wood,
Donaldson,	Jump,	Rubin,	

NOT VOTING—28

Blair,	Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Spencer,
Breth,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Stroup,
Cooper,	Helm,	Metz,	Thompson,
Down,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Erb,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Vaughan,
Eshleman,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wilt,
Gibb,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Young,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to compliment the House upon its order during the roll call.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 318, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal lear ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The following sums or as much thereof as may be necessary for deficiencies in certain appropriations made to the Department of Internal Affairs the Department of Labor and Industry the Department of Public Instruction the Department of State and the Judical Department by the act to which this is a supplement are hereby specifically appropriated to such departments as follows

I EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

To the Department of Internal Affairs

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Internal Affairs and for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation of a deputy secretary and other employes for the payment of general expenses supplies printing and equipment necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the department and the Board of Property and the Topographic and Geologic Survey and for the payment of fees to the county commissioners of the several

counties of the Commonwealth for data and statistics furnished relative to local taxes the sum of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000)

To the Department of Labor and Industry

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment by the Commonwealth of its share of the compensation payable to claimants for certain occupational diseases the sum of three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars ($325,000)

To the Department of Public Instruction

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salaries of the County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents of public schools and supervisors of special education or persons acting in their stead as required by law the sum of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred seventy-three dollars ($27,973)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the reimbursement to school disticts for transportation of school children as required by law the sum of one million one hundred seventy-one thousand four hundred thirteen dollars ($1,171,413)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment into the School Employes' Retirement Fund to the credit of the Contingent Reserve Account of the School Employes' Retirement Fund as required by law the sum of nine hundred sixty-seven thousand four dollars ($967,004)

For the payment into the School Employes' Retirement Fund to the credit of the State Annuity Reserve Account Number Two of the School Employes' Retirement Fund as required by law for the interest deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 and June 30, 1954 the sum of seven million five hundred thirty-seven thousand four hundred fifty-seven dollars ($7,537,457)

To the Department of State

For the payment into the State Employes' Retirement Fund to the credit of the Members' Annuity Reserve Account and other accounts for the interest deficiency for the year ending May 31, 1953 and May 31, 1954 the sum of two million six hundred fifty thousand six hundred fifty-five dollars ($2,650,655)

II JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Supreme Court

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salaries wages and other compensation of a Deputy Prothonotary and other employes in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern district and employes in the library of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia for the purchase of stationery supplies and the payment of the necessary expenses of the Supreme Court for the Eastern district thereof for the purchase of books and necessary expenses of the library of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia the sum of seven thousand dollars ($7000)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salaries wages and other compensation of a Deputy Prothonotary and other employes in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western district thereof for the purchase of stationery supplies books for the library and other necessary expenses of the Supreme Court Western district the sum of nine thousand eight hundred dollars ($9,800)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salary and expenses of the criers tipstaves official stenographers court officers and law secretary of the Chief Justice of the Eastern Middle and Western districts and for premiums for workmen's compensation insurance covering all employes of the Supreme Court the sum six thousand six hundred dollars ($6,600) Provided That the crier for the Middle district shall receive no other compensation from the State

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the fees of the Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the Eastern Middle and Western districts on assignment of Judges to counties other than their own under an order of the Supreme Court dated February nineteen one thousand nine hundred nineteen the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) payments to be made monthly by the State Treasurer on warrants drawn by the Auditor General

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Procedural Rules Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to assist it in the preparation revision promulgation publication and administration of general rules of practice for the courts of this Commonwealth the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the State Board of Law Examiners the sum of six thousand dollars $(6,000)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the office of the State Reporter the sum of five thousand seven hundred sixty dollars ($5,760)

Superior Court

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries or compensation of the clerks briefers investigators stenographers and typists of the Superior Court and to reimburse the Judges of the said court for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties the sum of four thousand nine hundred dollars ($4,900)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the crier and necessary tipstaves of the Superior Court and for premiums for workmen's compensation insurance covering all employes of the Superior Court the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of dockets stationery supplies books for the library and other necessary expenses of the said Superior Court or its officers the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers approved by the Prothonotary of the said Superior Court Philadelphia Harrisburg and Pittsburgh

Common Pleas Court

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the compensation carfare and expenses of Judges for holding court outside of their own Judicial districts in accordance with law the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000)

Section 2 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—159

Adam,	Gaffney,	McCann,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	McInroy,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Gibson,	McKeever,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Gramlich,	McLaughlin,	Sherman,
Bell,	Guss,	McWherter,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stank,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Steckel,
Branca,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Holt,	Moran,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Strausser,

Brown,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Jones, G. E.,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Kamyk,	Murray, H. P.,	Thomas,
Capano,	Kehler,	Murray, J. J.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Keller,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Kent,	Needham,	Verona,
Cochran,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Comer,	Knecht,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Connelly,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Kooker,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donahue,	Kornick,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kromer,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lawyer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Filo,	Leonard,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Fineman,	Leven,	Price,	Willaredt,
Flint,	Limper,	Pursley,	Williams,
Floyd,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flynn,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foster,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Magee,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Markley,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Maxwell,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—23

Agnew,	Ewing,	Lafore,	Sigman,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Light,	Smith, C. C.,
Auker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Toomey,
Banker,	Haudenshield,	Naugle,	Varner,
Davis,	Johnson,	Rigby,	Wood,
Donaldson,	Jump,	Rubin,	

NOT VOTING—28

Blair,	Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Spencer,
Breth,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Stroup,
Cooper,	Helm,	Metz,	Thompson,
Down,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Erb,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Vaughan,
Eshleman,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wilt,
Gibb,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Young,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 339, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing jointure by joint boards to establish and manage vocational or technical schools

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1707 act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended July 27 1953 (P. L. 629) is amended to read

Section 1707 Joint School Committee The boards of school directors establishing any joint school or department may supervise and direct its affairs jointly in the same manner as the affairs of individual school districts are managed or they may agree that the affairs of such joint school or department may be managed by a joint school committee within the limits of the budget adopted by the joint board Where such management is delegated to a joint school committee every school board establishing joint schools or departments shall at the annual meeting during the month of December select one or more of its members who with the members chosen in like manner in the other districts shall constitute the joint school committee This committee shall have all the powers and duties and be subject to all the liabilities with reference to the supervision maintenance and regulation of such joint schools or departments as are now conferred or imposed by law upon school boards generally The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of this committee duly recognized showing how each member voted shall be required in order to take action upon those subjects enumerated in section five hundred eight of this act Failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall render void and unenforceable the acts of the joint school committee with reference thereto The joint board and the joint school committee if authorized shall organize annually during the month of December by electing a president and secretary and the expenses of maintaining the joint school or department shall be paid by warrant drawn on the joint board treasurer by the president and secretary of the joint board or the joint school committee

Whenever two or more boards of school directors who are at the time members of a joint board operating a joint school or department join with other boards of school directors in the formation of a joint school committee operating a vocational or technical school the joint committee may be formed as may be agreed provided that each joint school or department have at least one member on the joint school committee

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Andrews,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 429, Printer's No. 98

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 506, as follows:

An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The item making an apporpriation to the Department of Public Instruction for reimbursing school districts of section two of the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 2 The following sums or as much thereof as may be necessary are hereby specifically appropriated from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the Exective Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth for the purpose hereinafter set forth for the two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of the bills incurred by said agencies and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

* * *

For reimbursing school districts upon the salaries of school teachers and upon the basis of teaching units as prescribed by law for closed schools and for nonresident high school tuition and any other nonresident tuition as required by law and for the minimum salaries of teachers and supervisors of home bound children and extension class pupils the sum of [three hundred forty-eight million dollars ($348,000,000)] three hundred twenty-three million dollars ($323,000,000) Provided That the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the approval of the Governor may make payments from this appropriation in advance of the due dates prescribed by law to school districts which are financially handicapped whenever he shall deem it necessary to make such advanced payments to enable school districts to keep their public schools open

Section 2 The General Assembly hereby declares its intention to restore to the Department of Public Instruction by subsequent legislation the funds withheld from it by this act

Section 3 The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—158

Adam,	Gaffney,	McCann,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	McCormack,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	McInroy,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Gibson,	McKeever,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Gramlich,	McLaughlin,	Sherman,
Bell,	Guss,	McWherter,	Smith, Wm. B.
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stank,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Steckel,
Branca,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Holt,	Moran,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Strausser,
Brown,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Jones, G. E.,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Kamyk,	Murray, H. P.,	Thomas,
Capano,	Kehler,	Murray, J. J.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Keller,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Kent,	Needham,	Verona,
Cochran,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Comer,	Knecht,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Connelly,	Kolankiewicz	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Kooker,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donahue,	Kornick,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kromer,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lawyer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Leonard,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Fineman,	Leven,	Price,	Williams,
Flint,	Limper,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Lopresti,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Lovett,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lutty,	Reidenbach,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Magee,	Renwick,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Markley,	Rosen,	Speaker
Frost,	Maxwell,	Rovansek,	

NAYS—24

Agnew,	Ewing,	Lafore,	Sigman,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Light,	Smith, C. C.
Auker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Toomey,
Banker,	Haudenshield,	Naugle,	Varner,
Davis,	Johnson,	Rigby,	Wescott,
Donaldson,	Jump,	Rubin,	Wood,

NOT VOTING—28

Blair,	Greenwood,	Lippincott,	Spencer,
Breth,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Stroup,
Cooper,	Helm,	Metz,	Thompson,
Down,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Tompkins,
Erb,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, P. G.,	Vaughan,
Eshleman,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wilt,
Gibb,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Young,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class" establishing a department of water in said cities providing for its officers and employees and defining the powers duties and jurisdiction of said department.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. That an additional department in the government of cities of the second class is hereby created to be known as the department of water.

Section 2. The department of water shall be under the charge of a director who shall be the head thereof. The operation construction alteration repair and maintenance of the water works owned and controlled by the city the supply and distribution of water and the superivision of all officers and employees deemed proper for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act shall be under the jurisdiction of this department.

Section 3 All the powers and duties as set forth in section 2 hereof which are now under the jurisdiction of any other department of said cities are hereby transferred to the department of water.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—1

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, His Excellency, the Governor, announced on Thursday, March 10th, that he had signed a contract with the Public Administration Service of Chicago. Evidently there was nobody in Pennsylvania that could do this so he went to Chicago, for a survey of Pennsylvania's sixty thousand employes. This cost was not to exceed $55,000.

The Governor's announcement said that the findings of the survey, and I quote, "are to be used in establishing uniform pay scales, job qualifications, job titles and job analyses."

I would like to quote briefly from Section 249 of the Administrative Code, and before I quote this I would like to again say that either the Governor does not know that we have an Administrative Code or he chooses to ignore it, or at least his advisers who write these statements for him have not been around in State politics long enough to know that we do work with an Administrative Code. Section 249 in the Administrative Code states that the executive board which consists of the Governor and six other heads of administrative departments, shall have the power:

> "* * * to standardize the qualifications for employment of all titles, salaries and wages of persons employed by the administrative departments, boards and commissions, except the Department of Auditor General, the Treasury Department and the Department of Internal Affairs. In establishing such standards the Board may (1) take into consideration the location of the work and the conditions under which the service is rendered;"—and this is all from the Administrative Code—"(2) establish different standards for different kinds, grades and classes of similar work or service."

Here again we find the Governor going out and hiring an out-of-state firm to do something which the law already provides for and states that he and his executive board should be doing—and let me be a little emphatic on this—without any extra cost of $55,000 to the taxpayers.

If this is going to be a sample of what the reorganization plan of the state government is going to cost under Governor Leader, I might say that here is $55,000 going to be spent when he is told he can not do it. I don't know

what the taxpayers are going to do when it comes to saving money.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Mines and Mining to meet during the session of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Pending delivery of parking identification plates by the Department of Property and Supplies the Chief Clerk has placed in the mail box of each Member a parking permit sticker.

These stickers are not transferable, except upon presentation and approval of the Chief Clerk.

Effective March 21, the Capitol Police will not permit the parking of cars in front of the Capitol without parking permit stickers.

The cooperation of the membership of the House is requested to further the convenience of all Members.

The SPEAKER. If there are Members of the House who, notwithstanding this arrangement, find it impossible to secure parking places, the Chair hopes they will notify the Chief Clerk and the Speaker.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 89.

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 3, line 6, by inserting after the word "her" the following: "by registered mail with return receipt requested."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair is pleased to welcome to the Hall of the House Honorable Michael C. Chervenak, present Controller of Cambria County, and a former member of this Chamber.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Mr. READINGER. For the information of the House, I would like to say that tomorrow's session will be a consent calendar day. There will be no controversial bills brought up. We are meeting for the purpose of moving bills up on the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 16, 1955, at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:58 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1955. No. 25.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1955.

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN C. MOORE, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Coudersport, offered the following prayer:

Direct us, O Lord, with Thy most gracious favor and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may know that Thou art the Author of the righteous destiny of man, revealed to us in Thy Holy Word and made manifest in Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of all mankind, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding sesion, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 15, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles I. Fleck, 207 Hemlock Street, South Philipsburg, Philipsburg, Centre County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of South Philipsburg, Centre County, until the first Monday of January, 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 89

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented comunication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties' by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 17

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the 7th day of March one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20) entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class" establishing a department of water in said cities providing for its officers and employees and defining the powers duties and jurisdiction of said department

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "General County Law," authorizing the appropriation of moneys for the handling, storage and distribution of certain surplus foods.

Which was committed to the Committee of Local Government.

House Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act, amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 99, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134), entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State; and providing for their publication and distribution, including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

House Bill No. 100, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "Third Class City Law," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated, among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

House Bill No. 121, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," authorizing the use of leased athletic facilities when schools are not open in certain cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "Delinquent Tax Sales Act of 1931," making an editorial correction.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "Delinquent Tax Sales Act of 1931," clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 147, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," providing for increasing the membership of county boards of school directors in certain counties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 151, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance of directors, and mileage rate of members of joint school boards and of joint school committees.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 160, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," extending the area in which school directors may attend out of State meetings and increasing mileage rate and daily expense allowance therefor.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 234, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "Pennsylvania Election Code," changing the provisions relating to filing of candidates' expense accounts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

House Bill No. 244, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1951 (P. L. 638), entitled "Register of Wills Act of 1951," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 245, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 21 1953 (P. L. 1309) entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" eliminating counties of the fourth class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 246, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 21 1953 (P. L. 1306) entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth class" eliminating counties of the fourth class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 247, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1163), entitled, as amended, "Orphan's Court Act of 1951," providing for the fixing of costs where there are separate orphans' courts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 264, entitled:

An Act authorizing justices of the peace aldermen and magistrates to perform official duties of other justices of the peace aldermen and magistrates in the same county during certain periods of illness and vacation and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

House Bill No. 291, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," providing for the annual election of treasurers of joint schools and departments.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 292, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," providing for the office of vice-president for joint schools or departments; fixing the term of office of the secretary and prescribing the duties of certain officers.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 296, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1951 (P. L. 300), entitled "An act authorizing counties of the second and fourth classes to establish fire training schools for the paid and volunteer firemen of municipalities within the county," extending provisions of the act to certain counties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 301, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," providing for the appointment of auditors for joint school systems.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Act page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

House Bill No. 339, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," providing jointure by joint boards to establish and manage vocational or technical schools.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the 7th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," establishing a department of water in said cities; providing for its officers and employees, and defining the powers, duties and jurisdiction of said department.

House Bill No. 89, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments.

Whereupon,

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., from the Committee on Local Government reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 171, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes, and providing appeals.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, March 21, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. BARR. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

Mr. DENT. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. BANE. Mr. President, I desire to be recorded as voting "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Fayette will be so recorded.

Mr. CAMIEL. Mr. President, I desire to be recorded as voting "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Philadelphia will be so recorded.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, before announcing the vote

on the roll call, I have looked at the Rules of the Senate and the Rules of the Senate call for "the order to be observed in taking up business shall be as follows."

Mr. President, I would like to ask if the order of business has been taken care of.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, will state his point of order.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, there is nothing before us except the announcement of the roll call. I suggest that the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Barr, is out of order.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease for just a moment. (The Senate was at ease).

The PRESIDENT. On the point of order raised by the gentleman from Crawford, Mr Mahany, the only thing before the Senate is the roll call.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I desire to be recorded as voting "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Beaver will be so recorded.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. I rise to a point of order, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, will state his point of order.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I object to the gentleman from Beaver, Senator Miller, voting on this motion as he was not in the hall of the Senate when the roll call was taken.

The PRESIDENT. The point of order raised by the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, is not well taken. The gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Miller, was in the Senate during the calling of the roll.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. BARR and Mr. DENT,

and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—24

Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Wade,
Blass,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watson,
Flack,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Whalley,
Fleming,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Wolfe,

NAYS—24

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,

The PRESIDENT. A tie vote of twenty-four "yeas" and twenty-four "nays" having been received, the Chair casts a negative vote on the motion.

So the question was determined in the negative.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 116, TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I call from the table for consideration at this time, Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 116, which was introduced by Senator Edward J. Kessler on March 15, 1955.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

PLEDGING THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL ENACT CERTAIN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LEGISLATION AT ITS PRESENT SESSION

In the Senate, March 15, 1955.

While the danger is imminent that at the end of the current quarter all unemployment compensation contribution rates may be increased automatically to 2.7% and compensation payments reduced automatically to $20 a week and a total of twenty weeks or $400, whichever is lesser, there is an extremely wide difference of opinion between the Departmnt of Labor and Industry and employers as to the actual necessity for an increase in the schedule of contribution rates.

In order to resolve this difference accurately and intelligently, a careful and time consuming study is necessary before a law removing the danger can be adopted; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, limiting the amount of compensation payable to an employee for a week of unemployment, and the total amount of compensation payable during a calendar quarter, if on March 31, 1955, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that compensation shall be paid to each eligible employee in the full amount provided for in the "Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits" set forth in section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law as amended September 29, 1951 (P. L. 1580), even though at the end of the calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any consecutive twelve months.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of section 301 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, fixing the rate of contributions for all employers at two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pensylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of a calendar quarter is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that contributions be received from employers entitled to an adjustment according to the schedule of rates provided in subsection (c) of section 301, without regard to whether or not the foregoing contingency has taken place.

Resolved, That the General Assembly pledges that it will enact at its present session appropriate legislation (1) removing the limitation on weekly compensation and total amount payable during a calendar quarter when the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, (2) removing, as of January 1, 1955, the provision for increase of the rate of contributions of all employers to two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund falls below one and one-half times and highest amount paid out for compensation, less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months, (3) validating all payments made to employes and all contributions received from employers as authorized by these resolutions, prior to the enactment of legislation providing therefor.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED TO SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 116

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I offered the following amendments to Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 116, introduced on March 15, 1955, by Senator Edward J. Kessler.

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read the amendments.

RECESS

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes in order that I may get the correct number of the Resolution in my amendments.

Mr. BARR. I second the motion, Mr. President.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 116, AMENDED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I offer the following amendments to Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 116, which was introduced by Senator Edward J Kessler on March 15, 1955, and ask for their immediate adoption.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

AMEND RESOLUTION NO. 116, INTRODUCED MARCH 15, 1955 by SENATOR EDWARD J. KESSLER, BY STRIKING OUT ALL OF THE SECOND RESOLUTION CLAUSE AS FOLLOWS:

"Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of Section 301 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, fixing the rate of contributions for all employers at two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of a calendar quarter is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that contributions be received from employers entitled to an adjustment according to the schedule of rates provides in subsection (c) of Section 301, without regard to whether or not the foregoing contingency has taken place.

"Resolved, That the General Assembly pledges that it will enact at its present session appropriate legislation (1) removing the limitation on weekly compensation and total amount payable during a calendar quarter when the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, (2) removing. as of January 1, 1955, the provision for increase of the rate of contributions of all employers to two and seven tenths per centum when the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation, less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty consecutive months."

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move the immediate adoption of the amendments just read by the Clerk.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, when the Republicans were in Caucus a short time ago, we sent the Majority Whip, Senator Pechan, up here to find out what amendments were being planned for this resolution by Senator Dent. He came back with the resolution that was introduced by Senator Kessler; that is, the original resolution, showing the latter part, I think it was subsection (c), of the original resolution marked out, and that is what we thought was going to be offered. Now we find that much more than that is being offered, and for that reason, before this resolution is finally acted upon, all I ask is that we be given an opportunity to have another Caucus so that we may consider these amendments to this resolution.

Certainly, it is only fair, Mr. President, that we consider in Caucus anything that is being offered here. We have always extended that courtesy to the gentlemen on the other side, and all we ask now is that they extend the same courtesy to us that we have extended to them over a period of years.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I have in my hand a copy which was returned to me by the gentleman who is the Majority Whip on the other side, Senator Pechan. This copy, Mr. President, has been run on the same typewriter as the amendments which I have offered to the desk. Word for word, the amendments I have offered are the identical amendments which were handed to the Majority Whip.

Mr. President, in all fairness to everybody concerned, I have always tried to extend courtesy and consideration. However, this is not asking for courtesy and consideration in a true sense, because all that is being asked is that they have enough time to stall for the purpose of, perhaps, forcing a man unable to attend the Senate, because of his health, to get down here from Allentown. That is perfectly all right with me if they want to do that, but as of the moment they will have to find a more valid excuse. Therefore, Mr. President, I call for a roll call.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, may we be at ease a moment?

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, first I want to put Senator Dent's mind at ease. We do not expect Senator Van Sant to come up here today or this week. Therefore, we are stalling for time to bring the Senator into this Chamber.

Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the genial gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, briefly what do you intend to do by the amendments to this resolution?

Mr. DENT. The amendments to the resolution take out of this original resolution, submitted by Senator Kessler, the second and third resolve clauses which deal with the setting aside of what is known as the contri-

bution peril point, which was the amendment made in 1951.

Briefly, Mr. President, a contract was made between the industry representatives and the Republican Members of the General Assembly in 1949 and renegotiated in 1951. The terms of that contract called for a greater contribution to industry of approximately $400,000,000 over the span of years. For this contribution to industry by the Republican Legislature, industry agreed that if this gift which was given to them caused any embarrassment to the fund reserve, that they would immediately start paying into the fund 2.7 per cent of payroll in order to reaccumulate the reserve fund in order to pay those payments which are described in the law as benefits. That contract is still, as I understand it, in force.

Mr. President, the resolution offered by Senator Kessler would have nullified the contract made between the Republican Legislature and the industry representatives in this Commonwealth.

Mr. President, the fund has dropped below that point of one and a half times a benefit year's payments in the reserve. As part of the contract, industry must start on April 1, to pay 2.7% of its payroll. Along with this particular phase of the contract, industry and the Republican Legislature decided that they would write in another section to the contract, dealing with benefits. This part of the contract was never agreed to by those who were affected. It was a two party contract, and they took it upon themselves to write into that same contract provisions dealing with the benefits to the unemployed workers. Labor at that time was not represented at the signing or at the negotiating of that contract, except by the voice of the Minority. The Minority, at that time, said that we hoped that we would never see the day when this contract would be put in force, and, particularly, we would not like to see the day when the unemployed worker in Pennsylvania would be submitted to a 33⅓% cut in compensation benefits at a time when he and his family were in dire need.

Therefore, these amendments, Mr. President, do only this. We remove from the contract that part of the contract which was never agreed to by the interested party; namely, the unemployed worker in the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, if the Democratic amendments pass here today and this resolution then passes, then come April 1 of this year, the unemployed worker will continue to receive the benefits as contained in the present law; namely, a maximum of thirty dollars a week and a maximum of twenty-six weeks. These amendments, if you vote for them, will stop the threat of cutting the unemployed worker from thirty to twenty dollars a week and from twenty-six to twenty weeks.

Mr. President, we ask you, in the name of common decency, to vote for these amendments.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, when, under these amendments if we vote for them, does the employer contribution go to 2.7 per cent?

Mr. DENT. April 1 is my understanding of the law.

Mr. MAHANY. Thank you.

Mr. President, what the Senator is trying to do is to make a one-way street out of a two-way street.

Certainly, Mr. President, when this act was passed providing for the one and one-half times peril point, it provided that the employer's contribution would go to 2.7 per cent at the end of the next calendar quarter which would be, I think under the present law, July 1. By the proposed amendment you are providing that it shall go into effect April 1.

It seems to me, Mr. President, with that peril point in, which we are trying to remove by the original resolution, we make a two-way street both for the employer and employee. We have stated time and time again that we certainly do not wish to have any unemployed person suffer by reason of this one and one-half times peril point in the present law. We are satisfied that the unemployed person should continue to have maximum benefits of thirty dollars per week. On the other hand, until such time as we can sit down here and properly determine the appropriate change in the law, the Unemployment Compensation Law, we feel also that the employer should be allowed to continue his payment under the present table and not be put up to 2.7 per cent.

Mr. President, Governor Leader has stated time and time again, both in his campaign and I think in his inaugural that he wanted to make Pennsylvania a healthy place for industry to come into and expand and live. Certainly, if we, as part of our program, make it so unattractive for the Governor to obtain industry to come into our State, he is not going to be successful in carrying out his plans for industry.

Mr. President, we feel that we want to do the right thing in connection with any change in the Unemployment Compensation Law. We feel that the benefits should be increased, and we have so stated in the Republican Platform. We have continued to maintain our position, and right today we are willing to vote for a maximum benefit of thirty-five dollars per week, with a benefit time of thirty weeks. The only controversy that exists between the Democrats and the Republicans today is in connection with the effect of these so-called fringe benefits. The Democrats have certain figures which have been presented to them as to how much it will cost and we have other figures. We are trying to work this thing out, and I presume before the day is over that we will get into a long discussion about these fringe benefits.

Therefore, Mr. President, this amendment presented by Senator Dent certainly makes a one-way street out of it, and for that reason I cannot vote for this amendment.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, we are very much aware of the danger to the health and welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in not acting too quickly prior to April 1 in behalf of industry in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, five weeks ago, the House of Representatives by almost a unanimous vote sent over to the Senate, House Bill No. 120 which will do exactly what the gentlemen on the other side say they want to do.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, we are not making a one-way street. We are simply wiping out of an act of the Legislature an inequity that should never have been in that act of the Legislature. This is the first time in sixteen years when, by the grace of God, we have sufficient votes under our command to wipe out an inequity that started back in 1939. We have never had

the vote to do that before, and we want to at least make the record clear for this one brief moment on this day of our Lord 1955. We know that come Monday, come Tuesday of next week that the prevailing vote will be on the other side of the aisle. We know, too, that at that time they may undo this good which we are doing today. However, in good conscience and clearly knowing exactly what we are doing, we ask that there be a roll call on this amendment.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. DENT. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

Mr. LANE. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, before asking for a verification of the roll, I would like to know how the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Kopriver, voted.

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. Mr. President, I voted "no."

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to know how the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Fleming, voted.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I voted "no."

REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask for a verification of the roll.

The PRESIDENT. A request has been made to have the roll verified.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, with the permission of the gentleman who requested verification of the roll, I ask that the roll be not verified, and that the count be recorded.

REQUEST FOR VERIFICATION OF THE ROLL WITHDRAWN

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I withdraw my request for verification of the roll.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DENT and Mr. LANE, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—24

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,

NAYS—24

Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Wade,
Blass,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watson,
Flack,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Whalley,
Fleming,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Wolfe,

The PRESIDENT. A tie vote of twentyfour "yeas" and twenty-four "nays" having been received, the Chair casts an affirmative vote on this motion.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 116, ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 116, introduced by Senator Edward J. Kessler on March 15, 1955, be adopted as amended.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution, as amended?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, this resolution certainly affects business as well as the employees in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Perhaps, we Republicans, after this amendment has been placed in the resolution, may very well like to go along with voting for it. I, personally, right now do not want to take the responsibility of saying, "yes, we shall," or "no, we shall not."

Mr. President, some Republicans here have come to me and they said, "Well, perhaps we should vote for this." Others are not sure. So, for that reason, Mr. President, I think it is only fair to the Republican side that we have time to permit us to caucus now on the question of whether or not we should vote for this resolution as amended.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for fifteen minutes for the purpose of having a Republican Caucus.

Mr. PECHAN. I second the motion, Mr. President.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I know that the Republicans have a Caucus Unit Rules, and I believe that they are entitled to that privilege the same as they would give us the same privilege.

However, Mr President, I want to announce to the Republican Caucus that at exactly twelve o'clock, which is fifteen minutes from now, we intend to go back into Session.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution, as amended?

Mr. KOPRIVER, Jr. Mr. President, regarding the remarks about the amendments just passed a short time ago, I want to make myself clear for the record.

Mr. President, I was not given enough time to go over the amendments. I am not making any excuses about how I voted, and I am not fearful of what they are trying to do to me in Allegheny County.

In all fairness, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican, I hope to see fair play in the Senate of Pennsylvania. I do not think that we were given, at least myself, a proper chance to study the amendments. That is why I voted "no."

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I have been in the Senate of Pensylvania now, this is my fourth session. Certainly, I do not think anyone would say that I have not voted as I though was right, and based on my conscience and what I though was fair for the people of Pennsylvania.

However, Mr. President, yesterday, due to business, I was unable to attend the Session of the Senate, and the procedure that is being used here today and was used yesterday seems to be the same. When I was here on Monday, I was informed that the Senate of Penn-

sylvania would adjourn on Tuesday. I so made my plans, based on the information that went over the desk. Now, I find again that I come back here today and the same irregular thing has happened and I have bills shoved under my neck and resolutions that I have not even seen.

Mr. President, this last resolution was voted on here and I made a statement that I thought we should vote for the amendment to the resolution. Certainly, I think no Senaor in this room knew exactly word for word what was in that amendment. I demand, as a representative from Delaware County, to certainly be shown the courtesy of knowing what I am voting for.

I also would like to request that when an adjournment resolution is made here, that we abide by the vote and not have to be accused of neglecting your duty through some foolish plan of someone.

Mr. President, I surely know that you have been over-indulgent with me in letting me speak of the adjournment resolution. I know that I have no right to talk about that at this time.

Certainly our request, Mr. President, for the right to study a resolution, or an amendment to a resolution, and know what we are voting for is in order. If I am not accorded that courtesy, then I feel as though I should not be in the Senate of Pennsylvania representing my people if I vote for something that I know not what I am voting for.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, when I was a small boy, I was playing with a group of kids in the neighborhood with a baseball bat and a hard ball. Someone in this group of little youngsters hit that ball through a window. All of us ran for home. When I got home, I ran straight to my father and I said to him, "Dad we were playing baseball and someone hit the ball, and it went through a window in Mr. Schultz's store." My dad said, "Johnny, let me give you a little advice. When you start to explain, it is bad already."

Mr. President, there is no explanation needed here for the action of this Senate in asking for a Session today, and it was not because the gentleman was absent. Very frankly, I never even knew the gentleman was absent until I was told after the vote.

However, Mr. President, there are certain rules and parliamentary procedures, and it is the duty of a minority party in any legislative body to use the legal parliamentary procedures at their disposal to do that which they think is right. I do not believe I have made a successful motion on this floor for sixteen years, and I never squealed once about being beaten. We were defeated so many times, and so often, that we were known at one time as the "thirty-two to eighteen club." We had eighteen votes and the Republicans had thirty-two, and we went through a whole Session on thirty-two to eighteen. That did not stop us from trying to do the things we thought were right, and we will not stop now. I am deeply sorry if the tender feelings of my good friend from Delaware have been injured. I, for one, would never, under any set of conditions, do anything that would in any way cause him to feel grieved at the action that I have taken. I want him to know, though, that we have no foolish plan; we have no foolish notion. The things we are doing are the result of long deliberation.

Mr. President, after the Session closed yesterday afternoon, the Democratic Members went up to their office, and they sat there for four hours deliberating every move that we would make today. It is not an ill-conceived or ill-planned expedition into the realm of do-nothingness. It is a plan that is conceived with the idea that we are trying to do good. We believe the amendments are good.

Mr. President, I understand that the Republican Caucus action is that they are going to vote for the resolution as amended. I compliment the Republicans for accepting that which we have done as being a good piece of work.

Mr. President, I call for the roll.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I would like to disgress for just a moment or two here on the floor today and make a few observations.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the Republicans are in an unusual position. In the past years, I belonged to the "eighteen club." The Republicans have been so used to dishing this out for the past sixteen years that they find themselves in an unusual position. You know, I might say that circumstances alter cases. It all depends on whose ox is being gored.

Mr. President, after all, we are down here to do a job. Although the resolution said that we would adjourn yesterday, there is nothing in the rules which would prevent an amendment. In all sincerity, we are trying to do this job. I agree, too, that probably today is our last day in which we will be in the majority and, therefore, my good friends on the other side, we feel that we should have our day in court, too.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I listened to my distinguished colleague from Delaware County, Senator Watkins, concerning his absence yesterday and his recal today on this particular piece of legislation that is now before us.

Frankly, Mr. President, the situation that we are confronted with today can be blamed on the gentlemen from the other side, because House Bill No. 120, dealing with this entire problem, was passed by the House on February 9 by a vote of 207-3. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry on February 9, of this year. Everyone in this Senate had sufficient time to study the merits of that bill. Because of the emergency that exists and because of the effect that it would have been the employer and employee, this bill should have been reported from committee a long time ago.

Mr. President. the worker is concerned because the less action that is taken, the formula that is now under the law, as I understand it. would go into effect on April 1. The worker —

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, will state his point of order.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I know that we are going to get a great amount of debate on House Bill No. 120 this afternoon, and I do not like to anticipate it now.

Mr. President, the gentleman from Northampton, Senator Yosko, will be given plenty of opportunity to state all that he would like to state in connection with House Bill No. 120 when we reach it on the calendar.

There is nothing before us now except this resolution as amended and, therefore, I suggest that the gentleman is out of order at the present time in talking about House Bill No. 120.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I am answering a statement that was made by a Member of this Senate. I think I am entitled to that privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Yosko, will confine his remarks to the motion before the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, before I was interrupted, I was trying to impress upon the Members of this Senate the importance of this legislation. I reached the point where I wanted to state that employees throughout this State, who are unemployed, are worried about what we are going to do about the proposed decrease in their weekly benefits from $30 a week to $20 a week, and the number of weeks from twenty-six to twenty. The employers are also worried, based on the number of letters I received and telephone calls, related to the formula under the law today.

Therefore, Mr. President, the action that we are taking today, I think, is proper; it is in line and it is in the best interest of both the employer and the employee and the people of this Commonwealth.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, having the opportunity to vote on this resolution is, in my opinion, a very poor substitute for an opportunity to vote on House Bill No. 120.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this resolution has no effect whatsoever. In my mind, it is the most flagrant violation of constitutional government and government by law that man could conceive. It amounts, in my opinion, to no more than a letter from each of us, or a letter signed by every Senator to a department head telling him to ignore statute laws that are on the books. Certainly, any department head would be a very imprudent man if he were to act on advice from us, and to ignore the plain meaning of the Constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, this resolution is going to be no comfort at all to the hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians who are faced, within a few short days, of having their unemployment checks cut from $30 a week to $20 a week. I am sure it is even less comfort to every employer in Pennsylvania who faces the prospect of having his unemployment compensation tax raised to 2.7 per cent. It seems to me that what we should do instead of having to vote on this resolution is to come to grips with the problem and solve it as it can only be solved, and that would be by legislation.

I can only conclude, Mr. President, that this action on the part of the Republican Membership of this Senate is a very cowardly way of trying to meet the problem. It is, to my mind, obstructionism and/or irresponsibility.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution, as amended?

(A voice vote having been taken, the question was determined in the affirmative.) Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

RECESS

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for forty-five minutes, for lunch.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 101, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2 1937 (P. L. 1184) entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of ex-service men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day Flag Day and Armistice Day" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the Veterans' organizations to which appropriations may be made

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

House Bill No. 102, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated among the veterans' organizations for which certain appropriations may be made and authorizing said organization to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

House Bill No. 103, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11 1935 (P. L. 326) entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers head-stones and flags and for the compilation of war records" authorizing the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

House Bill No. 104, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of insignia of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated including such organization among those whose members may wear military uniforms for certain purposes and making certain corrections

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. HALUSKA, from the Committee on Insurance, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated.

He also, from the Committee on Insurance, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. HARNEY, MADIGAN and KESSLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 238, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 650) entitled "An act requiring persons, associations, partnerships, and corporations, and their agents, herein defined as dealers and brokers, engaging in the business of buying, receiving, selling, exchanging, negotiating, or soliciting the sale, resale, exchange or transfer of certain domestic animals, to be licensed by the Department of Agriculture; providing for the revocation of such licenses; imposing certain duties on such dealers and brokers; and their agents; conferring powers on said department; and providing penalties," defining "commission agents;" requiring dealers and brokers to give bond; and increasing license fees.

Which was committed to the Committee on Agriculture.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

URGING THAT THE DELAWARE UPPER MOUNT BETHEL BRIDGE BE RESTORED

Messrs. YOSKO and SCOTT offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Highways:

In the Senate, March 16, 1955.

The Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge, built in 1890 as a railroad bridge, was purchased by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1932 at a cost of Two Hundred Seventy-Fve Thousand ($275,000.00) Dollars, and established as a free highway bridge. Since that time the bridge has been heavily traveled, and in 1952 over two million vehicles made use of it.

The Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge, an east-west roadway 733½ feet long supported by five through truss spans, is still strong and capable of rendering many more years of service.

The Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission recently constructed two new bridges, and in order to finance this construction a $29,500,000 bond issue was floated, with all of the toll bridges pledged as security. It was agreed that the Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge would be closed and demolished in order to remove competition from the new bridges, and litigation is now pending in the United States Supreme Court to determine the propriety of this agreement. In the meantime the bridge has been closed, but demolition has been temporarily enjoined.

The closing of this bridge is a great economic waste to our Commonwealth. Many residents of the area, and particularly farmers, are being deprived of a reasonable means of egress to nearby communities and markets. Furthermore, the Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge is a facility which would be of invaluable usefulness in case of a national emergency; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania direct the Secretary of Highways to determine the cost of repairing the Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge and restoring it to its former utility; and to make a report of his findings to the Senate within sixty days; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate sincerely request the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission to reconsider its action in closing the bridge and permit the Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge to remain intact.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the parties involved.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 14, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on second reading, go over in their order:

Senate Bill No. 92, Printer's No. 33; and

Senate Bill No. 112, Printer's No. 34.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administred by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such

compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

The first section was read,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I have here amendments to the title and to Section 1, Section 2, on through the bill to the final section. I would ask permission at this time to present all of the amendments as they are contained in the copies being sent to the Chair. However, I would request that we vote upon the section by section amendments.

Mr. President, I offer the following amendments and ask that they be read by the Clerk.

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read the amendments to Section 1.

The Clerk read the amendments to Section 1 as follows:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 4, line 4, by inserting after "ployer]": "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective bargaining agents agreed to the vacation or on account of the receipt of payments other than directly from his employer."; Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 5, line 16, by inserting a bracket before "Remuneration"; Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 6, line 6, by inserting a bracket after "fifty-one"; Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 6, by inserting after line 6: "Remuneration paid by an employer in excess of the amount on which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under this act. Remuneration paid by an employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purpose may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer, provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter."; Amend Bill, page 6, by inserting after line 18: "Section 2. Subsection (a) of Section 201 of the act, amended September twenty-nine, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 1580), is amended to read: "Section 201. General Powers and Duties of Department.—(a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws. It shall have power and authority to adopt, amend, and rescind such rules and regulations, require such reports from employers, employes, the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act, make such investigations, and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable. Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe. The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper. The department shall also prepare and present to the Governor, on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, an actuaral evaluation of the financial operations of the unemployment compensation program, together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits. Such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends, statistics and analyses on which the evaluation is based. In the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, the Secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions and certify to official acts. The department shall have the power to issue subpoenas, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda and other records deemed necessary in the administration of this act."

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

MOTION THAT AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 1 BE ADOPTED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that the amendments to Section 1, just read by the Clerk, be adopted.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Dent, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DENT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Dent, are you going to justify these amendments by telling us why we should vote for them?

Mr. DENT. Well, if the gentleman deisres that I do so, I will be glad to give an explanation of what we are attempting to do. However, in so doing, I would request a consideration from the Members of the Senate that I be allowed to cover the field rather than be specific on the amendment before us, inasmuch as they all relate to the same particular subject. Therefore, we can have the complete run of the bill and the amendments during one discussion rather than having to get up on every amendment.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

MOTION WITHDRAWN FOR ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 1

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, with the permission of the

seconder of the motion, I withdraw my motion for the adoption of the amendments to Section 1 at this time, and ask that all of the amendments be read.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Haluska, agree to the withdrawal of the motion?

Mr. HALUSKA. Yes, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Clerk will read the amendments as presented by Senator Dent.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 4, line 4, by inserting after "ployer]": "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective bargaining agents agreed to the vacation or on account of the receipt of payments other than directly from his employer."; Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 5, line 16, by inserting a bracket before "Remuneration"; Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 6, line 6, by inserting a bracket after "fifty-one"; Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 6, by inserting after line 6: "Remuneration paid by an employer in excess of the amount on which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under this act. Remuneration paid by an employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purpose may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer, provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter." Amend Bill, page 6, by inserting after line 18: "Section 2. Subsection (a) of Section 201 of the act, amended September twenty-nine, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 1580), is amended to read: "Section 201. General Powers and Duties of Department. (a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws. It shall have power and authority to adopt, amend, and rescind such rules and regulations, require such reports from employers, employes, the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act, make such investigations, and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable. Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe. The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper. The department shall also prepare and present to the Governor, on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, an actuarial evaluation of the financial operations of the unemployment compensation program, together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits. Such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends, statistics and analyses on which the evaluation is based. In the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, the Secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions and certify to official acts. The department shall have the power to issue subpoenas, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda and other records deemed necessary in the administration of this act." Amend Sec. 2, page 8, line 11, by striking out "2" and inserting in lieu thereof: "3"; Amend Sec. 2, page 8, line 11, by inserting after "(a)": "(b)"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 8, line 16, by inserting brackets before and after "fifty-one" and inserting immediately thereafter: "fifty-five"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 1, by inserting brackets before and after "three-tenths" and inserting immediately thereafter: "five-tenths"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 4, by striking out the brackets before "each" and after "three"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 5, by striking out "the"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 5, by striking out the bracket before "periods"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 5, by striking out "] period"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 8, by striking out brackets before and after "three"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 9, by striking out bracket before "periods"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 9, line 9, by striking out"] period" and inserting immediately thereafter: "And provided further effective with respect to contribution rates for calendar years beginning January one, one thousand nine hundred fifty-six employers shall, for the purpose of being considered for reduced contribution rates, be grouped as follows: Group 1 shall consist of those employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in the twelve-month period ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such twelve-month period. "Group 2 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the two twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such two twelve-month periods. "Group 3 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-month periods. In no event shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 3 be classified in either Group 1 or Group 2 nor shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 2 be classified in Group 1."; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 10, line 16, by inserting a bracket before "provided" and after "That"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 11, by inserting after line 13: "(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five, shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the

provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to such date, and for these purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect."; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 12, line 8, by inserting after "rate": "for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred fifty-five subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 12, line 10, by inserting a bracket before "the" and after "following"; Amend Sec. 2 Sec. 301), page 12, line 10, by inserting after "table": "number one and for the calendar years thereafter shall be as set forth in table number two."; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 12, lines 12 and 19, by inserting a bracket before "Each" in line 12 and after "2.7" in line 19, where it appears the last time; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 13, line 1, by inserting a bracket before "(C)" and after "2.7", where it appears the last time; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 13, by inserting after line 1 the following:

"Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Table No. 1

Fund Balance	12.5 or more	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fund Balance		7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	Less Than 4.0
(A)		1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)		1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)		2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Table No. 2

Fund	6.25 or								
Group 1 Balance	more 9.37 or	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
Group 2 Balance	more 12.50 or	9.00	8.62	8.25	7.87	7.50	7.12	6.75	6.37	6.00
Group 3	more	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fund										Less than
Group 1		3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.00
Balance										Less than
Group 2		5.62	5.25	4.87	4.50	4.12	3.75	3.37	3.00	3.00
Balance										Less than
Group 3		7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.00
(A)		1.0	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)		1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)		2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7"

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 5, by inserting brackets before and after "Quarter" and inserting immediately thereafter: "year"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 8, by inserting brackets before and after "Quarter" and inserting immediately thereafter: "year"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 12, by inserting brackets before and after "Quarter" and inserting immediately thereafter: "year"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 13, by striking out all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof: "[four hundred twenty million dollars ($420,000,000)] four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000)"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 16, by inserting brackets before and after "Quarter" and inserting immediately thereafter: "year"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 17, by striking out all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof: "[three hundred forty million dollars ($340,000,000)] three hundred fifty million dollars ($350,000,000)"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 15, line 20, by inserting brackets before and after "Quarter" and inserting immediately thereafter: "year"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 1, by striking out all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof: "[two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000)"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 3, by inserting brackets before and after "Quarter" and inserting immediately thereafter: "year"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 4, by striking out all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof: "than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000)"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 10, by inserting brackets before and after "Quarter" and inserting immediately thereafter: "year"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 10, by striking out "[" and inserting in lieu thereof: "["; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 16, line 19, by striking out "]" and inserting in lieu thereof "]"; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 17, line 1, by striking out "[" and inserting in lieu thereof: "["; Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 301), page 17, line 2, by striking out "]" and inserting in lieu thereof: "]"; Amend Bill, page 17, line 3, by striking out all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof: "Section 4. Subsection 3 (d) of section 401"; Amend Bill, page 17, lines 4 and 5, by striking out "Subsection (a) amended September 29, 1951 (P. L. 1580) and Subsection (d)"; Amend Bill, page 17, line 6, by striking out "are" and inserting in lieu thereof "is"; Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 401), page 17, lines 11 to 19, by striking out all of said lines; Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 401), page 18, line 2, by striking out "full time"; Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 401), page 18, line 3, by striking out "[" and inserting in lieu thereof: "]"; Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 401), page 18, line 6, by striking out "]" and inserting in lieu thereof: "]"; Amend Bill, page 18, line 7, by striking out "4" and inserting in lieu thereof: "5"; Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 402), page 18, lines 14 and 15, by striking out "attributable to his employment"; Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 402), page 19, line 8, by striking out "[" and inserting in lieu thereof: "["; Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 402), page 19, line 9, by striking out "]" and inserting in lieu thereof: "]"; Amend Bill, page 19, line 13, by striking out "5" and inserting in lieu thereof: "6"; Amend Bill, page 19, line 13, by striking out "(d) and" and inserting in lieu thereof: "(a), (d)"; Amend Bill, page 19, line 15, by inserting after "paragraph" the following: "amended August twenty-four, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three P. L. 1397), subsection (a) amended May twenty-seven, one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 717)"; Amend Bill, page 19, line 18, by striking out "and"; Amend Bill, page 19, line 20, by striking out "and the tables"; Amend Sec 5, page 20, line 2, by inserting after "1580)": "and said tables amended September twenty-nine, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580)"; Amend Sec. 5, page 20, line 3, by inserting after "amended": "and a new subsection (c) is added"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 20, by inserting after line 14: "(a) The employe's weekly benefit rate shall be [that rate which appears in "Part B" and which is on the same horizontal line in Part A" as the interval which includes his "highest quarterly wage."] computed as (1) one twenty-fifth of his highest quarterly wage" in accordance with Part A of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits, or (2) fifty per centum (50%) of his full-time weekly wage, whichever is greater or if his base year wages are insufficient to qualify him for compensation by either of these methods, his weekly

benefit rate shall be determined as (3) that rate appearing in Part B of the table on the line on which in Part C appears the amount of qualifying wages which most nearly approximates but does not exceed his base year wages. * * * (c) Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled, during his benefit year to the amount appearing in Part D of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits on the line on which in Part B appears his weekly benefit rate provided he has sufficient qualifying wages in Part C and provided further that an employe whose weekly benefit rate has been determined under clause (3) of subsection (a) of this section, shall be entitled to compensation only if his base year wages are at least thirty times the weekly benefit rate as computed under clause (1) of subsection (a).."; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 21, line 17, by striking out "* * *"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 22, line 2, by striking out "(1)"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 22, lines 3 to 11, by striking out "and" in line 3, all of lines 4 to 10, and "ployer" in line 11; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 23, by inserting after line 15:

"Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

Part A Highest Quarterly Wage	Part B Rate of Compensation	Part C Qualifying Wages	Part D Amount of Compensation
$120-$262	$10	$320	$300
263-287	11	333	330
288-312	12	367	360
313-337	13	402	390
338-362	14	439	420
363-387	15	476	450
388-412	16	514	480
413-437	17	553	510
438-462	18	592	540
463-487	19	633	570
488-512	20	675	600
513-537	21	718	630
538-562	22	763	660
563-587	23	808	690
588-612	24	855	720
613-637	25	903	750
638-662	26	952	780
663-687	27	1,003	810
688-712	28	1,055	840
713-737	29	1,109	870
738-762	30	1,164	900
763-787	31	1,221	930
788-812	32	1,280	960
813-837	33	1,341	990
838-862	34	1,403	1,020
863 or more	35	1,468	1,050"

* * *

Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 26, lines 1 and 18, by inserting brackets before "Tables" in line 1 and after "1078" in line 18; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 27, line 1, by inserting a bracket before "Part A"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 27, line 13, by striking out the bracket before "or"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 27, line 13, by striking out "]—762"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 27, line 13, by inserting a bracket after "1541"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 27, lines 14 to 18, by striking out all of said lines; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 28, lines 1 to 19, by inserting brackets before "Tables" in line 1 and after "1673" in line 19; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 29, line 1, by inserting a bracket before "Part A"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 29, line 12, by striking out the bracket before "or"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 29, line 12, by striking out "]—762; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), page 29, line 12, by inserting a bracket after "2281"; Amend Sec. 5 (Sec. 404), pages 29, 30 and 31, by striking out lines 13 to 17 in page 29, all of pages 30 and 31; Amend Sec. 6 page 32, line 1, by striking out "6" and inserting in lieu thereof: "7"; Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 801), page 32, line 18, by striking out "shall" and inserting in lieu thereof: "may"; Amend Sec. 7, page 33 line 6, by striking out "7" and inserting in lieu thereof: "8"; Amend Sec. 8, page 34, line 7, by striking out "8" and inserting in lieu thereof: "9"; Amend Sec. 8 (Sec. 804), page 35, lines 16 and 19, by inserting brackets before "In" in line 16 and after "considered" in line 19; Amend Sec. 9, page 36, line 5, by striking out "9" and inserting in lieu thereof: "10"; Amend Title, page 2, line 6 of Title, by inserting after "terms": "increasing minimum contributions."

The PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendments offered by the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent. It is the understanding of the Chair that these amendments are to be voted upon section by section.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I will agree with Senator Dent that they shall all be voted on at the same time.

The PRESIDENT. The question then is on the adoption of the amendments.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I hope that we can have a little discussion on this bill in order to clearly define exactly what we are trying to do.

First of all, Mr. President, there has been too much misinformation given to the public by certain agencies within the Commonwealth who have stubbornly refused to accept as bon fide the figures submitted to this General Assembly by the department of government responsible for information along this line. Yet, these same agencies have for many years used this very same bureau's figures in their calculations as they presented them to the Senate over the past sixteen years in supporting their amendments to the unemployment compensation law.

For instance, Mr. President, I have a very interesting answer to an item that was given widespread publicity over the week end and if you can follow me and believe with me that the version of this particular case that I give you is true, then, perhaps, it will allow you to look with a little suspicion on the so-called figures given out by this same group and the figures upon which I understand the opposition to House Bill No. 120 is based.

Mr. President, over the week and a story was given prominent play in the newspapers to the effect that a part time girl, working in a dry goods store for $6.00 a week, would be able to receive total pension payments, under House Bill No. 120, of $300 as against a wage-earning of only $312. Let us analyze that particular case that was given to the people of Pennsylvania as a bona

fide condition that would result from the passage of this act.

The office of the State Chamber of Commerce is responsible for having released this particular story. Certain representatives of this organization have been fomenting a barrage of attacks against this administrative act. Of course, the evident purpose has been to confuse and distort the picture before the Legislature. In so doing, they distort it for the people of the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, the latest tale is the one about which I talked to you, which was based upon a case of an unemployed high school student, drawing $10.00 a week in compensation after being laid off from employment in which she had earnings of $312 a year, paid at the rate of $6.00 a week as a part time Saturday clerk.

Now, the representatives from the Chamber of Commerce have not, of course, identified this case by number or by name. So, of course, we can only take the same hypothetical case that they had, and draw the conclusion that would result if you followed the provisions of House Bill No. 120. We find ourselves with this particular fact.

Mr. President, the statement released by the Chamber of Commerce misrepresents and conceals the facts and gives a distorted impression to this particular unnamed case. Under existing law, a person who earned no more than $6.00 a week could not qualify for any compensation. To meet the financial test of eligibility, an employee must have base earnings of at least $300, of which not less than $120 must have been earned in a single calendar quarter of thirteen weeks. Based on $6.00 a week for a thirteen week quarter, the most that that girl could have earned was $78.00 which would disqualify her as a claimant for unemployment compensation entirely.

Mr. President, these facts show conclusively that the story from the Chamber of Commerce is not true, has no basis of fact and certainly was timed to confuse the minds of the Members of the Senate.

Mr. President, if you are depending upon the figures that you are using for your opposition to this bill, coming from the same source as this story emanated from, then I am afraid you are not only doing a disservice to yourselves as intelligent men, but you are doing a disservice to the people. When I say people, I mean industrial workers, farm workers, telephone workers, every type of a wage-earning and salary-earning employee in the State and every type of employer in the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, this story was only told to you and analyzed to show you that under the administration's bill an employee earning $6.00 a week would have her weekly benefit rate computed at $18.00, based on a six-day week, and that takes into consideration the so-called Romig Decision that has been the basis of the full-time work week under Workmen's Compensation for so many years. In order to qualify for this rate, this girl would need an earning of $592 a year or more in her base year to entitle her to consideration.

So, Mr. President, the example used by the Chamber of Commerce was a poor choice of examples, because their men know that that was a dishonest, distorted and despicable trick to use that case in order to arouse the thousands upon thousands of honest storekeepers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who, because of the nature of their business, have to employ part time workers on the week ends and, particularly, through the holiday seasons.

Yes, Mr. President, we received thousands of letters this week from "Main Street" merchants, based upon that story which appeared over the signature of the State Chamber of Commerce which is supposed to represent, above everything else, integrity. I am not condemning the Chamber, as such, or belittling its services to its membership. I say that those who are responsible within the Chamber for distorting the facts to such an extent, that they have confused the merchants of this State to the point that they are ready at this time to request the defeat of this bill without knowing what is in it or caring what is in it. I have hundreds upon hundreds of letters, petitions and telegrams, asking me to vote against House Bill No. 120 in any form whatsoever.

Mr. President, let us go on to some of the other misinformation that has been given out. I understand that this is one of the serious bones of contention in this particular amendment which is contained in the group of amendments which I hope you will vote for today.

Mr. President, there has been a great deal of talk about pregnancy benefits. There has been a great deal of misinformation as to how much it would cost and as to just exactly what is being done during pregnancy layoffs.

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, up until 1953 the law was not specific in the matter of payment for lost time because of pregnancy. However, review boards and the courts, in their interpretation of the unemployment compensation law, determined that certain periods of unemployment would be compensable, and included in this group of compensable periods was that time lost because of pregnancy. However, it is not exactly that simple.

Mr. President, when we amended the act in 1953, we specifically outlawed and made ineligible any person claiming compensation during the period of pregnancy. What really happened? A great many of the Members of this Senate believe that an expectant mother is being paid compensation because she is pregnant. I have heard the back-channel talk, and the sly and slimy remarks, about some of these mothers in industry. However, the truth of the matter is simple, the truth of the matter is logical, and I dare say that every fair-minded person in this room would say that the present amendments which I have offered to this bill will be a reasonable solution to the problem of unemployment due to pregnancy.

Under the present law, Mr. President, the employer can, after a six months' period of pregnancy, tell the employee that she is through and she cannot come back to work until at least thirty days after delivery. What we are saying in our amendments is this; that she can work so long as she is able to do her duties up until that moment during her pregnancy when she feels that it is impossible or contrary to her health to continue to work. If she leaves her job, under our amendments, she does not receive any compensation until she reports back for duty. You are not paying compensation during the period of delivery, as some men have said. You are not paying compensation while she is off becoming a mother or the immediate period afterwards when, because of her condition, she cannot return to her active duties. All we are saying in this amendment is that it is up to the individual person to decide how long they will leave

their position during pregnancy.

I think that all of us are fathers, or most of us are, and we know that all women are not alike. Some women can carry children with the greatest of ease, and with a minimum of discomfort, while other women are deathly sick from the very first day of conception until the day of delivery. These things are human things which have to be taken into consideration, and no law which we write can say that every woman, after a six months' period of pregnancy, is alike and that they all must leave their jobs. In many of these cases, these women are the only bread winner in the family, particularly in your distressed anthracite regions where "king coal" has been dying a long and lingering death, and where chambers of commerce and other civic-minded groups have gone out and worked up public projects to bring into the anthracite region new industries to replace the life-giving coal. In most instances, these new industries have been related to the needle trade and they are, by the nature of their work, employers of female labor.

Mr. President, you are not doing anything unreasonable when you say that a woman may work until she feels that she can no longer carry on her duties, and you do not pay her any compensation from the day she leaves the job until she reports back that she is able and willing to work. However, under the trickery of the present law this is what happens.

The employer tells her that she is through. She leaves the job. She has the child and reports back for work in thirty days or six weeks, and the employer who has put someone else in that particular job tells here that there is no job available at the moment, and he denies her compensation although she is ready and willing to work. Do you want to be part and particle to that kind of trickery? That is what you are doing when you refuse these amendments. There is nothing unfair, nothing unreasonable in the proposition that when an expectant mother leaves her job to have her child, she is not paid unemployment compensation. However, when the employer of his own decision says you must leave the job today and you will not be paid compensation until I say that you can come back to work, that is a different matter.

Mr. President, I will leave it up to your fair judgment. I will leave it up to your own consideration. Keep in mind before you, at all times, that most women work because they have to work and not because they like to work. Women, in that respect, are no different than men. If we can earn it without digging, we will do it and so will they.

Mr. President, the second controversial feature is one which is difficult to explain unless you have absolute open-mindedness on the part of those who are really trying to understand the amendment.

I supose the most controversial of all considerations in unemployment compensation are the so-called vacation pay benefits. I want to again try to illustrate to you that it is no departure from what has been accepted in practice, and in the courts, as the proper base for eligibility for compensation. We are restoring in these amendments that feature of the law which gives justice to all claimants under the so-called vacation benefit clause. Let us understand what it does.

Up until 1949-1951, when a group of employees were given a vacation period by their employer, those who were eligible for vacation pay received vacation pay. Those who were ineligible for vacation pay made application for unemployment compensation for the time of unemployment and received that compensation. What did the spokesmen for industry do? I want to say right now that the industry representatives at that time were not too much sold on this amendment themselves, but were forced into it in a package deal. What did they do? Here is what they did, and I will leave this up to the fair-minded consideration of the Members of this Senate. They wrote an amendment and in so many words, this is what they accomplished with that amendment. They said that where there is a contract agreement on vacation between employer and a union, that when vacation time was given, all members of that union would be denied unemployment compensation pay but all nonmembers of the union would be paid vacation pay. This act of the Legislature should never have been allowed to become a wedge or a weapon, even in the remotest fashion, for those who will never accept unionism as the proper way of industrial life.

Mr. President, all that that amendment was aimed at was to discourage a union membership, because you said to Mac, "If you do not join the union in vacation time, you can have unemployment compensation, but if you join the union, and because of the contract which demands that you work so many months before you are eligible for vacation pay, you cannot have unemployment compensation." It is easy to see that the mere membership of the union was used as a criterion and a measuring rod as to the eligibility claims. How many Members of this Senate really understood and knew that that was what was done? How many Members of this Senate knew that we were voting, at that time, for a yellow dog union-busting contract? Whether a person belongs to a union or not has nothing to do with the economic need. This has been determined, in the first instance, that unemployment compensation is both an economic and a social law.

Mr. President, nowhere in the determinations of those who first introduced unemployment compensation in this State—and I proudly say that I was the original sponsor of the act in 1935 when I was a Member of the House—did the question of union membership or nonunion membership have anything to do with this act. When that amendment was introduced, I made a prediction. I explained to the committee, and to the Members of this Senate, that that particular feature in the act would cause conracts between employers and employees to be written in such a manner as to circumvent this feature of the act. That is exactly what has happened, and that is why you have such great agitation today to remove from the unemployment compensation act any reference whatsoever to vacation pay benefits.

Mr. President, the misinformation which the people have been fed has created the impression that when a working man or woman is on vacation that we, the Members of the General Assembly, have voted to give them unemployment compensation benefits at the same time. This is not true. The only persons on vacation who receive unemployment compensation are those who qualify under the act; meaning, those who do not receive vacation pay from their employer.

Mr. President, there has been some turmoil, and a few court cases, over the question of definition of vacation pay. The courts have held, and rightfully so, that certain funds are inviolate, that they belong to the employees, and that when they draw from this employee account, that it is not to be termed vacation pay. Now, let us see the justice of this.

During the last three or four rounds of pay increases in the various industries, we have seen a great deal of what they call fringe benefits being considered along with direct pay benefits in the union contracts. Among these fringe benefits are such things as vacation time, holiday time-off, retirement pay at certain age limits of certain specific amounts, health and welfare benefits, hospitalization and many of the other so-called fringe benefits. However, remember in negotiating a contract, the employer takes into consideration the total cost of all of the benefits which are contained in that contract, and the employee, in considering his end of the negotiation, considers what he is receiving by these fringe benefits to be the same as dollar raises.

Mr. President, we have, for instance, the steel industry. The steel industry has vacation, with pay, benefits in their contract. However, when steel is working at a ninety-four or higher percentage production, it is not always possible for the steel company to shut their plant down for a specific vacation period. Therefore, they have, within their rules and in their contracts, a consideration which is very important. They say to the employee, "Your vacation period is from June 1 to June 15, but you will work during that time because we have a production schedule which calls for work. However, we will pay you your regular earnings during the vacation time and your accumulated vacation pay." In this way, that steel worker receives his vacation pay even though he stays in the plant and works.

Mr. President, under the much publicized Garment Workers' contract, which appears to be the bone of contention in this legislation more than any other single item in the bill, you must remember that the negotiators for labor are in the main intelligent men and women. It may surprise the membership of this Senate to know that in the ranks of labor today, you find college graduates, university graduates, economists, attorneys men and women who are professional, and they approach the question of contract negotations from a professional viewpoint. If you, therefore, were representing the Garment Worker's Union, you would have to take into consideration the very thing which they had to take into consideration, and that is the fact that that paricular industry is a seventy-five to eighty per cent year-round working industry, which means that it is a good year in that industry when they work nine out of the twelve months. Knowing this, when the negotiators sit around the board, they have to take into consideration those periods of layoff, because, under the rules of nature, it is just as important that you eat when you are not working as it is when you are working. Fundamentally, all contracts start from the stomach and end with the stomach. The negotiators for the Garment Workers' Union, in determining their contract, came to this particular conclusion, that instead of accepting seventeen and one-half cents an hour, the employees and the operators agreed to twelve and one-half cents an hour, for direct pay raise.

(Illustrating on blackboard.)

Then they turned around and said, "Now, what we will do is this. We will take the difference of five cents an hour and we will put it into a welfare fund. When your periods of layoffs come, we will dig out of this fund and give you so much, according to your share in the pool or the fund, during your times of layoff." Someone conceived the idea that what they were receiving out of this fund was vacation pay and, therefore, not compensable. However, the courts have held that it was not vacation pay. This type of contract is the result of the so-called cleverness of certain industry representatives who sold a nonunion resolution, or nonunion amendment, to the Unemployment Compensation Law, denying benefits to those persons who joined a union and paying benefits to the nonunion members.

Now, Mr. President, when this became a part of controversy instead of paying out on a per week basis, in the next negotiations, the Garment Workers representatives, and rightfully so, worked out a new terminology. Instead of calling this five-cent pool a welfare and vacation fund, they called it a welfare and recreation fund. So, when the periods of layoff come, they now receive a check which is called a refreshment check. There is nothing dishonest about it. It is the share of earnings. If you force your amendments into House Bill No. 120 and reject our amendments, the next contract will not put anything into this fund. They will take it all on an hourly basis up here, and we will still pay unemployment compensation because there will be no excuse for getting any money during periods of layoff. So, you are not pulling anything except forcing people to use their wits to outdo people who have used them. Mr. President, that is your controversial section known as the vacation pay section.

Now, the other question that has come up many times is the question of full duration benefits. When you step into that particular phase of the law, you must hold before you the dual objective of this particular type of legislation. You must hold in one hand the economic, and on the other hand the social aspect. Now, we say, and remember this, it was no secret that we intended to amend the law to the effect that if a person once becomes eligible for unemployment compensation, he is deemed to be eligible for the entire period of payments of benefits, unless employed prior to that period running out.

Mr. President, in the Democratic Platform, last year, which was presented to the people of this great Commonwealth, we specifically stated that if the people gave us the reins of government, we would amend the Unemployment Compensation Act to allow for full period benefits or until the person is employed. Now there are those who say that this will cost, along with the $35 raise, or rather the $5.00 a week raise, and along with the so-called full work week base, some will say, and I believe it is the Chamber of Commerce figure, that it will cost $107,000,000, on a $180,000,000 base year. Now, just to show you how idiotic such a statement is, let me give you these figures.

The average unemployment compensation payment

over a ten-year base, including the $267,000,00 year of 1954, shows that the average is less than $100,000,000 a year. That includes all of the unemployment compensation payments paid out to all of the claimants in any one given year in the last ten-year period. Now, a five-dollar raise and a four-week extension certainly is not going to cost anywhere near the amount in a given year that $30 a week and twenty-six weeks cost. Our Department, or Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, has under Civil Service nonpolitical employees who are guaranteed their jobs so long as they do their jobs right, who have no fear of political repercussions, and who will give to any Member of the Senate, Democratic or Republican, the same set of figures that they would give to the Chamber of Commerce or any citizen or citizens' group that asked for the figures.

Now, Mr. President, you would have a right to complain, and a right to object and a right to question figures that I would give you from any source, except the Bureau that is responsible for the setting of rates, the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. So, I will give you their figures. If you want to vote against these amendments for any reason whatsoever, that, of course, is your prerogative and privilege as Members of the Senate. However, please do not vote against these amendments on the grounds that it is going to cost $107,000,000. If you determine that the figures I give you are too high, then, of course, that is a question of judgment. But, let us start out on the premise that the figures I give you are correct. Starting from there, your opposition then can at least be an honest opposition. If you do not accept these figures, and then, by some twist of your logic, come up with an opposition to the bill based upon a set of figures that you have received somewhere else, then you are not giving an honest consideration to the amendments in the bill, but are either being misled or wilfully being dishonest, intellectually.

Now, Mr. President, the figures are these and I want them contained in the record, because the Bureau will not move. It is important to me, as a Member of this Senate, to know that these figures are correct, and to have them in the record for proofing later. I stake my vote on this legislation on the facts that have been given me by the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, in the Department of Labor and Industry. The revised benefit formula, and there are only five money-costing benefits or amendments, increasing from $30 to $35 a week the maximum payment—and, incidentally, at this time, it is very good to at least clear the atmosphere a little.

You see, we do not guarantee every unemployed person $35 anymore than you guaranteed them $30 under the present law. It may be interesting to note that at the present time, although you have a maximum of $30 and a duration period of twenty-six weeks, the duration period of the average claimants of the year of 1954, which was the worst history year that we have had since the beginning of the fund, was thirteen and seven-tenth weeks duration, as against a possible twenty-six weeks under the law. Your benefit payment was averaged at $25.56, against a possible $30 as contained in the law. We have every reason to believe that under the $35 maximum, the benefit payment will average somewhere near $27.46 a week and your average duration period will be between twelve and five and twelve and seven-tenths weeks. These estimates are not taken out of the air. They are calculated from past experiences. Yes, we have to guess as to the future. But, you know coming events usually cast their shadows before.

If we go into the record over the past years and get a determination based upon that record, we certainly have some assurance that our figures are as near right as it is humanly possible to make them. Anyway, your revised formula from twenty-six to thirty weeks, from $30 to $35 a week, your full duration period of eligibility and your full work-week based for computation of payments, will cost on a $180,000,000 base year of payments a total of 19.66 millions of dollars or, for round figure purposes, $20,000,000. Your alternative privilege of having a fifty per cent of full time weekly wage used as a basis for establishing the weekly benefit amount, when the highest quarterly wage formula is used, will amount to 1.97 millions of dollars or, for our purposes, $2,000,000.

Now, Mr. President, we have a $20,000,000 cost which is the big bite. This $20,000,000 has been agreed upon, as I understand it from the Floor Leader's remarks on the other side. He said that the Republicans have accepted the $35 week and the thirty-week duration period. The $2,000,000 amount, which is a question of formula, has also been accepted by the other side because it is part of your formula now.

Mr. President, number three is your bump-back provision, which gives you the privilege of going back over the past benefit period and to qualify under the new revised formula, and this will cost approximately 4.59 or four and one-half million dollars. Now, we come to the only two amendments that will raise money. Here we have the formula that, as I understand it, you have agreed to, for twenty-six and one-half million dollars.

Now, what is all the hullabaloo about? What is all this misinformation that is going back to "Main Street?" Does industry know that we are quarreling here and creating a wind storm of untruths over an amount of $1,420,000 on the base year of $180,000,000? All of this fight, all of this argument, all of this personal bickering, misunderstanding, misinformation, distortion and confusion is based upon the figure of 1.42 millions of dollars, and that is based upon a $180,000,000 year which everyone agrees is high. That, my dear friends, is the amount that is calculated to be the amount that will be paid out for so-called vacation benefits and pregnancy awards.

Mr. President, now, if you are quarreling over the twenty million dollars, or twenty-six million dollars, then, perhaps, you have a basic logic in your statement that this bill will drive industry out of Pennsylvania. However, when the people of Pennsylvania know the true circumstances, that you have agreed to the $20,000,000, you have accepted by past performance the principle of the $2,000,000, and the question of the four and one-half million dollars is automatically accepted when you accept the $35 benefit and the thirty week duration period. The bump-back is automatic because it will go into effect when you increase the periods. So, we find ourselves at this moment down to the real meat of the entire argument.

Somebody has sold the people of Pennsylvania a bill of goods. When they open it up, they find that it is a big package but a little wee present in it. All you will save, if you turn down the amendments that we have offered here today, is approximately one and one-half million dollars and to be accurate about it, I will give you the exact figure. I want this in the record. You will save six-tenths of one million dollars on the pregnancy benefits, and you will save a total of 1.64 million dollars for vacation benefits or a revised figure, and an accurate figure, of 1.72 millions of dollars if you turn all of our amendments down and take the bill that you have put out for the people.

Mr. President, now and then it becomes an argument as to what we are trying to do. Since the question of cost cannot be the item of argument, since the question of the increase cost to industry cannot be the bone of contention, then what are the arguments? I think, gentlemen, that now comes the time when we should decide that the argument between us, the difference of opinion between us, is one of the social aspect of the law and not the economic aspect. Any reasonable person will accept, I believe, our proposal. In fact, we are no longer at odds over the cost of this legislation, but we are at odds over the social qualifications of the legislation. Therefore, you are stating to the people of Pennsylvania that you are willing to give them increased amounts in compensation and increased number of weeks. But, what are you doing? You are doing exactly what you have done for the past sixteen years and you forced us into the position of helping you do it, because you have always made it a package and we either had to buy the package or get nothing. Having at all times the interests of the people of this Commonwealth as our first and primary consideration, we took many bad things to get a few good things. What you are saying to the people is exactly what you have said in every instance; that unemployment compensation benefits or unemployment compensation—the law, itself, has been amended in this Senate of Pennsylvania. You are saying, "We will give you increased benefits." However, at the same time, we will make more of you ineligible for benefits. Sure, you are willing to say to five men and women who have been receiving unemployment compensation in the State of Pennsylvania—you say to them, "Yes, we will give you $5.00 more a week." That is what the Republican Floor Leader said. "We have agreed to give you thirty weeks and we are going to give your $5.00 more a week, but all five of you will not get it. Two of you have to stand aside. We are making you two ineligible." That is exactly what you are doing with the amendments that you put into House Bill No. 120.

Mr. President, I think that so far as that particular phase is concerned, we have covered what I think is the economic phase, and we have tried to determine the social phase. Now, the real honest-to-goodness bone of contention that is underlying all of the arguments against this bill has to be brought out into the open. Let us see what that is.

Mr. President, in 1935 we passed the first unemployment compensation law. It passed the House and was defeated in the then Republican controlled Senate. In the year 1936, many Members of the House at that time decided to run for the Senate, and they ran on a platform that if elected they would go to the Senate and pass the unemployment compensation bill. Two of the men whom I know rather intimately were candidates at that time, my colleague, Senator John Haluska, and your humble servant. We won our elections on November 4. of the year of our Lord 1936. On December 6, of the year 1936, a month after the election, we were called into Special Session here in Harrisburg, and Senator Haluska, myself and thirty-four other Democrats were sworn in and immediately went into a Special Session which lasted six calendar days. We passed one bill, and that was the Unemployment Compensation Act.

Mr. President, I am bringing up history because coming events cast their shadow before, and I hate to say good-by to so many of my Republican colleagues today.

The reason we had to act at that time, Mr. President, was because the Federal Social Security Law was to go into effect on January 1, 1937, and the leadership of the Republican Party was willing to let the great State of Pennsylvania out of the benefits of the Social Security Law, because some person had misled them just the same as you are being misled today on the Unemployment Compensation Law.

You have heard it said, "Why, if you give them money for not working they will never work." I do not know what kind of people live in Republican controlled counties, but I do know what kind of people live in my county, Mr. President. I have yet to have ever had jobs available and unable to find persons to take them. If in any of your counties you have jobs available and if your people in your counties, your Republican friends, would rather stay on unemployment compensation than go out and work, I will send you enough Democrats from Westmoreland to take any job that you can offer them. If you think Democrats do not want to work, just talk to the State Chairman of the Democratic Party.

Mr. President, we come to what is called the schedule of payments. Let us see what happens. After we passed the first bill it was known as a common pool bill, a common pool for a common reserve, and the rate of contribution by the various industries was established by the relationship between the common pool and the benefit payments.

Mr. President, there was a great deal of agitation under the leadership of a man by the name of Clift, who came to Pennsylvania fresh after a victory in that great and illustrious State of Texas. He had succeeded in putting over the General Electric sponsored plan, known as the Clift Plan in the State of Texas, and he came to Pennsylvania with unlimited financial reserves and started a drive to make Pennsylvania a Clift Plan State.

Now these statements which I am making today, I want it clearly understood, are statements of fact and I know them to be, and without any idea of speaking disparagingly of any industry or group of industries in this State. If I am to explain to you what we are attempting to do, I have to tell you the facts as I know them. The Clift Plan was conceived in the minds of those who wanted to place a premium on steady employment. They shifted from the common pool base for contribution rate purposes to an individual employer base. In so doing, they established a schedule of payments.

(Further illustrating on blackboard.)

Let us take and call this line a base year. A base year is a year of unemployment benefit payments as against the taxable payroll. The Clift Plan divided by one-tenth of a per cent the base year. This particular base year was divided into three groups, without so doing in specific language, but it was done by the formula itself. They took the one-third practically out of the employer group in Pennsylvania, and then a two-thirds grouping and finally a third.

Now, let us take the base year and figure the cost in Pennsylvania for unemployment benefit payments against a base taxable payroll over a ten year period. When we do that, we find that 1.1%, one-tenth of a per cent, is the chargeable payroll tax on every employer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if we are to pay the benefits in any average base year in the ten year period. Now, I ask you, if you are an industrialist or a banker or a businessman of any kind, is it not fair to assume that you have to establish a base year in your business for costs. and then take from that figure any additional costs which might be added because of extra duties or extra work that you perform or extra problems? In other words. this can be called the breaking point of the payroll contribution.

What did the Clift Plan do, Mr. President? Did it take into consideration this 1.1% breaking point and say that all employers must pay that amount, and then go into the proposition that if this employer has a bad employment record, he pays in addition to the 1.1% up to the top of 2.7%. No, they did not do that. What the Clift Plan did was this. It took, what I want to term, just because of the lack of a better word, what I call the parasitic industries. The parasitic industries are those industries which follow a production industry in their own community. In other words, gentlemen, if you start a factory right in the middle of this desert and you put 1,000 production payrollers in that factory, within a period of one decade you will have 6,000 parasitic workers employed in that community. Basically, this is an industrial State or a production State when we consider the products of the farmer. The Clift Plan gave consideration first and foremost to the parasitic industries, and they said you will pay five-tenths of a per cent payroll tax. In order to meet the 1.1% point which is needed to pay your employees we will go over here and in this middle we will take that type of employer that is, in most instances, a production employer, but his production is based, too, upon the main item produced, and, in other words, he is a fabricator and takes from the steel mills certain tonnages and reproduces it into forms that are saleable. So, in that particular group the rate of tax ranges from about 1.0% to about 1.7%.

(Further illustrating on blackboard.)

Then, over in here, we took all of those employers because of the nature of their industry, not because of a fault of their own to maintain steady employment but because of the nature of their industry, and we said you all must pay 2.7% with no hope of reduction. In this group you will find the contractors, you will find the garment producer, you find the sporting goods producer and you find all those production employers who produce items that either, because of weather or season, are limited to around nine months a year in production.

What did we do in our formula? It is not new; those whose minds go back to the days of the Earle fight against the Clift Plan will remember that upon this Senate Floor I tried time and time again to have the formula which is contained in House Bill No. 120, or somewhere near that formula, accepted as the formula for the contributions. What did we do? We took the base year, which is established by record at 1.1% and we started off with 1.0% and from there we took a gradual scale to this one-third, to this one-third and to this last one-third to 2.7%. This particular line, we straightened this line out a little, and we continued on to where now every employer in Pennsylvania will be contributing to the base year 1.0% and then their own individual employment record will determine where they lie between this and the 2.7%

Mr. President, let us see what else is happening in this particular bill. The Republican committee said, "No, we do not want your formula; we want to maintain the present formula." You are going out to the people and saying that the Democratic formula costs too much. Let us see what it costs.

The Democratic formula is estimated to cost $140,000,000 in this year. Why is it that the Republican Members of this Senate are refusing Governor Leader's industry-wise formula for contributions which will cost $140,000,000, and are trying to pass their formula which will cost $170,000,000? Why are you saying to "Main Street" that the Democratic amendments will cost too much money? You refuse to allow us to pass a bill which will charge contributions in the amount of $140,000,000, and you are trying to give us a bill which will cost $170,000,000. Let me explain why you are doing that.

(Further illustrating on blackboard.)

Last year's contributions amounted to, for round figure purposes, $88,000,000. Under your formula contained in the present act, three-fourths of this money was paid by one-fourth of the employers. I may be off on my percentages because of the nature of the task which I am trying to perform. I do not want to get into 26.2, or 24.7 or something, because you can understand that with the limited abilities which I have it would be too hard for me to figure. However, this is close enough to give you the reasoning behind the amendments the Republicans have offered to House Bill No. 120.

Mr. President, one-fourth of the contributors in Pennsylvania paid $66,000,000 of the $88,000,000 paid last year. Now, if we take Governor Leader's bill, we reduce the amount that this one-fourth will pay to the total, to approximately 55% and we spread over the other 75% of the employers, 45% of the cost of the $140,000,000. It means this, that somewhere in this figure approximately $80,000,000 will be paid by 55% of the employers, and approximately $60,000,000 will be paid by 45% of the employers. Let us take up the Republician formula, and to show you that you are not serving the best interest of the Commonwealth, let us just take exactly what is happening.

(Further illustrating on blackboard.)

Supposing now that you pass your bill and you have a total payroll tax, under your bill, of $170,000,000. If you use the present formula, which is what you are trying to do, 25% of the employers in this Commonwealth will pay 75% of this amount or, let us take what it is, ap-

proximately $42,000,000 in rough figures from $170,000,000, leaving eight-two-one or $128,000,000.

What is happening? If you allow your formula to go into effect, which is what you are trying to do if you do not vote for these amendments, 25% of the employers in this State will pay $128,000,000 out of the $170,000,000 collected; 75% of the employers in the Commonwealth will pay approximately $42,000,000. Now do you see why certain employers in this Commonwealth have confused you with figures, have distorted the facts, and have led you to believe that you are serving the best interests of the Commonwealth by passing their interpretation of an Unemployment Compensation Act?

We claim, Mr. President, that the Leader bill, which is before us, fulfills our campaign pledge to the people, keeps our promise to industry in the Commonwealth and will build, for Pennsylvania, the reputation that this is a healthy climate for industry. We honestly and sincerely believe that this will be the outstanding piece of unemployment compensation legislation in the entire Country.

In order to close my remarks, Mr. President, with a little bit of Republican advice, I would like to present, for the record, a letter from the United States Department of Labor, signed by James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor under President Eisenhower, in which he gives to all the States the President of the United States' position on unemployment compensation and in which he calls for a greater number of compensable weeks and a greater amount of weekly benefit. State by State, he gives you the program in the other States; what they are trying to do about unemployment compensation legislation.

For instance, the State of Missouri passed legislation this year raising the maximum from twenty-five dollars to thirty-five dollars a week; the State of Connecticut—I do not know whether this is a result of the fact that they finally elected a Democratic Governor or not—raised theirs from thirty dollars to thirty-six dollars a week; the State of Wisconsin raised theirs from thirty-three dollars to thirty-six dollars a week; and the State of Washington raised theirs from thirty dollars to thirty-eight dollars a week; Idaho from twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars a week; and Arizona is jumping from twenty dollars to thirty dollars a week. Certainly, in the roll call of States, Pennsylvania does not belong lower on the eschelon of state governments than the States whose names I have read.

Mr. President, I ask for a roll call on all of the amendments at one time, if the Republican-Majority is satisfied to vote that way.

"U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
"James P. Mitchell, Secretary

"USDL—1012

"FOR RELEASE: Monday a.m.'s
"February 21, 1955

"29 STATES INITIATE IMPROVEMENT IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS

"Reports from States to the U. S. Department of Labor indicate that good progress is being made in bringing about President Eisenhower's recommended improvements in the unemployment insurance program, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said today.

" 'These reports show that there is more action now toward improving the unemployment compensation programs of our nation than there has been since the law was passed 20 years ago', Secretary Mitchell said.

"The Secretary said that since the first of the year, legislation to improve State unemployment insurance laws has been prepared or introduced in 29 States, and has been acted on favorably already by at least four State legislatures.

"In two States legislation increasing benefit amounts has been signed by State Governors. These are Rhode Island and Idaho where the weekly maximum benefit amount was increased from $25 to $30, effective January 1, 1956 and July 1, 1955, respectively. In Vermont and New Hampshire, legislation increasing the maximum benefit amount has been approved by the State legislatures and is before the Governors for signature. In Vermont, the maximum is being increased from $25 to $28 and in New Hampshire from $30 to $32.

"Secretary Mitchell wrote to all State Governors on November 27, 1954, urging them to seek unemployment insurance legislation providing for increases in both benefits paid and the duration of benefit payments. The Department's Bureau of Employment Security receives periodic reports on State activity in this field.

" 'These reports indicate that the effort to improve unemployment compensation programs through State action is meeting with considerable success,' Secretary Mitchell said. 'It is clear that generally the present maximum benefits are too low and the duration of these benfits too short. I hope that benefit maximums will reach the level recommended by President Eisenhower so that the great majority of beneficiaries will receive payments equaling at least half of their regular earnings and that the laws of the States will provide all eligible workers with protection for at least 26 weeks.'

"The latest reports, the Secretary said, show that all but two (Florida and Hawaii) of the 47 State and Territorial legislatures which meet in 1955 had convened by January 31. Legislation increasing the maximum weekly benefit amount was introduced in 24 States and proposed in five others. In 10 of these States, legislation has been introduced or proposals have been made calling for an increase in the duration of benefits.

"In three of the States, the pending bills would increase duration to thirty weeks. In Pennsylvania a measure increasing benefit duration from twenty-six to thirty weeks for all eligible claimants has passed one house. A bill introduced in the Indiana legislature provides for increasing duration from twenty weeks at present to thirty weeks. In West Virginia, a measure has been introduced which would increase benefit duration from twenty-four weeks to thirty weeks. An Iowa bill would increase duration from twenty to twenty-four weeks.

"Bills to raise benefits to twenty-six weeks have been introduced in Arizona, Missouri, and Vermont. In Vermont the bill has been approved by both houses.

"Legislation also has been introduced in Arkansas increasing duration of benefits from sixteen weeks at present to eighteen weeks. This bill has passed one

house. In three other States proposals have been made to increase benefit duration.

"The reports indicate the following increases in maximum weekly benefit amounts are being sought through legislation:

"Illinois—from $27 to $40
"Kansas and Utah—increase to an amount equaling one-half of average covered weekly wages in each State.
"Washington State—from $30 to $38
"Wisconsin—from $33 to $36
"Connecticut—from $30 to $36
"New York—from $30 to $36
"West Virginia—from $30 to $36
"Indiana—from $27 to $35
"Missouri—from $25 to $35
"Pennsylvania—from $30 to $35
"New Hampshire—from $30 to $32 (approved by both houses)
"Idaho—from $25 to $30 (already enacted)
"Arizona—from $20 to $30
"Iowa—from $26 to $30
"Rhode Island—from $25 to $30 (already enacted)
"South Dakota—from $25 to $30
"Massachusetts—from $25 to $30
"Tennessee—from $26 to $30
"Nebraska—from $26 to $28
"Vermont—from $25 to $28 (approved by both houses)
"Montana—from $23 to $26
"Arkansas—from $22 to $26
"Texas—from $20 to $25
"Minnesota—(proposed but not introduced)
"Delaware—(proposed but not introduced)
"Hawaii—(proposed but not introduced)
"South Carolina—(proposed but not introduced)
"New Jersey—(proposed but not introduced)"

And the question recurring,
Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, if I was a little reluctant to try to respond to the Minority Floor Leader earlier this week, I am more so now, particularly in view of what happened to my well-intentioned resolution earlier today.

I feel a little like what Maxey Baer must have felt when he was boxing with Joe Louis. I think Jack Dempsey was his trainer. In the first round, Joe landed a couple of hefty blows and when the bell rang, Max went back in the corner and Jack said, "Keep it up boy, you are doing fine." He said, "He can't hurt you so you just stay in their plugging." At the end of the second round, after a few more hard blows by Joe, when Maxey came back to his corner he was encouraged again to keep in there fighting, that Joe could not hurt him at all, and then Jack said, "You are putting up a great fight." At the end of the third round, and it was kind of tough, too, in that third round, and Maxey Baer, who always was a joker told Jack Dempsey, "Well, Jack," he says, "you had better keep your eye on the referee because somebody is knocking the hell out of me."

Mr. President, I certainly appreciate your indulgence. It seems to me that we have been under quite a strain here for an hour listening to a very heavy subject, done very capably and would that I had the fluency of, and the command of, the English language to respond in kind. I think that it was former Senator Taft who said that there were three types of liars; there were damn liars, after dinner speakers and expert witnesses. I am not an expert witness, but I want to try to make a few comments on the Minority Leader's remarks.

Mr. President, while this question is still fresh in our minds of the letter from Secretary of Labor Mitchell, I would like to correct what I believe is a misimpression that might exist as a result of Senator Dent's comments. I quote from the letter of Secretary of Labor Mitchell and he says this, in part:

"The reports indicate the following increases in maximum weekly benefit amounts are being sought through legislation." They have not been obtained, but they are being sought in these various States. They list the various States and a few of them have already been approved, such as Idaho which has gone from twenty-five to thirty dollars, and New Hampshire has gone from thirty to thirty-two dollars. However, these others are still in the same state as those in Pennsylvania, and they are still subject to legislation to bring them about.

Perhaps the best way to respond to the Senator from Westmoreland is to follow the outline that he followed, Mr. President. He spoke first about the misinformation which has been given to the public. Whenever you deal with figures, whenever you deal with a great many intangibles, you are bound to get differences of opinion. It is only natural, I think, that if you take two statisticians and give them the same set of facts and figures, they will probably come up with different conclusions.

The first point which the Senator brought up was the release by the Chamber of Commerce last week, or over the week end, where this high school girl was supposed to have received unemployment compensation benefits after working only one day a week for a period of time. I do not know the full details of that story, Mr. President. I think this is possible, whether it applies or not I do not know, but that young girl may have worked for three months or so during a summer vacation, and when high school started she worked only Saturdays for awhile and then when she was layed off she would have earned enough money to qualify. Suppose she earned twenty-five dollars a week for twelve or thirteen weeks, and her earnings would have been $300 or $325 and she worked one day a week while she was in school at six dollars a day, she still would have qualified for unemployment compensation.

Mr. President, this may be an unusual case. I do not think that it is one that was drawn out of mid-air, but I think it is one that could have and possibly did happen.

The second matter which the Senator brought up, Mr. President, was this matter of pregnancy, a very delicate subject. I remember hearing a story of this foreigner who was at a dinner one night. He did not speak English too well, and the lady next to him was trying to make conversation and she said, "Do you have any children?" He said, "No, my wife is unbearable." The lady looked quite concerned and he said, "I mean inconceivable." The lady was still more embarrassed and shocked, and then he said, "I guess I have the wrong word, I mean impregnable."

Mr. President, nobody can foretell what nature will do when it comes to the successive generations or the rate at which the human race will reproduce. We can only go on past figures. One large employer of women, not too far from Harrisburg, indicated that their force of women is depleted by ten per cent on the average because of pregnancy leaves. Another large employer of women in the State, a very large employer of women, last year had something like 1,300 and some women off for pregnancy leave. It figured out to be between five and six per cent of the payroll.

Mr. President, it is very difficult to dispute the figures of the Bureau, but it just does not seem reasonable that, when you take the total number of femals employees in the State, of approximately 1,500,000, that in the year 1955 only 720 of those women are going to have compensable pregnancy leaves. The figure which the Bureau arrived at amounts to $60,000, a mere pittance I agree, if that is what it is. The best guess we can make, using what we think are equally reasonable figures, it comes to $11,700,000 as the outgoing payment.

We are just as much interested in the welfare of the human race, I think, as any member of any other political party, labor organization, industrial group at what have you. Mr. President, there are some considerations which I think have to be taken into account. For example, here is a restaurant owner operating a high class restaurant. He likes to have his waitresses look neat and trim. One of his waitresses becomes pregnant, and after a period of time it is very obvious to the public. The manager decides that he would rather not have that young lady in the establishment and he asks her to leave. Under the present law, after six months she would be just not eligible for benefits, but under the proposed law she would be eligible if she said she was willing and able to work. Certainly she might be willing and able to work but, under the circumstances, the employer may not have want of her in that particular situation.

Mr. President, it seems to me that we are stepping on dangerous ground when we transfer the decisions from the employer to the Bureau, and that is exactly what we are trying to do here. We are saying that the Bureau shall decide, after questioning the party involved, whether she is fit for work or not fit for work, when the Bureau has nothing to do as far as her ability to work is concerned. All they have to do is to determine whether or not she is eligible for benefits.

A further point which I think cannot be overlooked, Mr. President, in connection with pregnancy, as the Senator mentioned, is the great wide variation among women. Some women do become ill and have a great deal of difficulty, while others seem to have an easy time of it. However, remember this, that we do have in the State also some laws which try to protect the employees from being injured on the job. I think that it is a much more likely case for compensation when you have a woman carrying a child working on certain occupations; even waiting on a table where you have tile floors, perhaps, instead of the floors that you customarily have in the home, where a woman might slip and either have a miscarriage or other serious difficulty, is costly also for then the employer is held, by law, to be responsible and you have a compensable case.

I do not want to cite any more figures to support our conclusion on the cost of pregnancy, Mr. President. I do want to say honestly that there is room for a real difference of opinion as to the total cost of this proposed amendment which the Senator plans to include in that group of amendments.

Mr. President, let us talk just for a bit on the uniform duration of benefits. The Senator has mentioned that we are in agreement with the $19,000,000, roughly $20,000,000, which the Bureau estimates. I have to differ with him on that, because I think we are in agreement to go along with the thirty-five dollars a week and the thirty week maximum duration, but we have not agreed, so far as I know, on the total estimated cost. The Bureau estimates, as the Senator mentioned, that this combination of the uniform thirty weeks and the thirty-five dollar maximum will cost, on a $180,000,000 benefit year, 19.66 million dollars, roughly $20,000,000. How the Bureau arrives at that figure, I must confess I do not know. We estimate the figure at nearer $30,000,000, and if you throw in the uniform weeks, then we get an estimate of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000.

Mr. President, let me just try to explain briefly how we arrive at these figures. First, on the thirty-five dollars a week, we have gone back to 1950 when the range of benefits was from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars. The maximum benefit was twenty-five dollars. In 1950, the average weekly benefit check was twenty dollars and forty cents; in 1951, it was twenty dollars and eighteen cents; in 1952, the law was changed to bring up the benefit check to thirty dollars. In 1951, it was changed and became effective in 1952, so the maximum payment was thirty dollars and then the average weekly benefit check amounted to twenty-three dollars and ninety-two cents. In 1953, it climbed to twenty-four dollars and thirty-one cents and, according to the Bureau's figures of 1954, it was twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Mr. President, if we raise the maximum benefits to thirty-five dollars a week, the Bureau says that that cost will only go up about two dollars and twenty-five cents, to twenty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents a week. On the basis of the figures which we have, when we increased from twenty-five to thirty dollars, the average weekly benefit check gradually climbed until it reached twenty-five dollars and fifty cents or about four dollars and twenty-five cents. We then arrive at a figure of twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents. In other words, just two dollars a week more. When you consider that there were ten million and some odd thousand checks paid out last year, you get to at least $20,000,000 just from that difference of opinion alone.

Mr. President, now how do you estimate, for example, the effect of the uniform duration to give everybody thirty weeks? The only way in which we know how to do it is to take the number of people who exhausted their benefits. In 1954, the Bureau says that there were 200,000 unemployed persons who used up all their benefits. Some of those were entitled to only thirteen weeks, some were entitled to fifteen and some up to the maximum of twenty-six. Therefore, if you extend the duration to thirty weeks, those who before got only twenty-six weeks of benefits will now get four additional weeks. Those who got only thirteen weeks of benefit can go to as high as seventeen

weeks. Let us assume that we will only take four weeks as an average. There were 200,000 people; under the proposed law, House Bill No. 120, there will be four more weeks on the average let us say, and that is the very minimum at an increased cost of twenty-five dollars and fifty cents a week, and you arrive at approximately another $20,000,000, $19,200,000 roughly.

Mr. President, the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent, mentioned that maybe we are at loggerheads on the social phases of this legislation. I do not believe we are, because you cannot separate the economic from the social and the moral. All three have to go together. What is economically sound is going to be morally and socially sound and sooner or later, I suppose, we will find that out.

It is difficult for me to understand why we would call some of these industries parasitic. We must have an awful lot of parasites in our community, if all of these so-called service industries are going to be called parasitic. Do you call a truck driver a parasite? Yet, he exists only to transfer products that are produced. Do you call a merchant a parasite only because he tries to distribute what is produced to the consumer? It just does not seem that that is a right definition. However, what the Senator from Westmoreland proposes to do is to tax more heavily these parasitic industries, which are the ones that are the stable employers. If you have a merit rating system, and you want to reward the guy who is doing a good job of employing people and giving them steady work, and penalize the fellow at the other end of the scale who is doing a poor job and disregards his employees and lays them off without regard to their welfare, then you should give the guy who does the good employment job a benefit in his rate. But, what we are doing on these new tables that the Senator from Westmoreland was trying to describe is to practically double the rates of the small employer and lower the rates of the fellow who is doing a poor job today.

In many instances, the man who pays today the maximum rate of 2.7 per cent is going to be dropped to 2.4 per cent, and the man who is doing a good job today, and at the minimum rate of .5½ of one per cent, is going to have his rate doubled and more than doubled. Now, it does not only affect these so-called parasitic industries. I want to give you the figures on the largest employer, one of the largest that we have in Pennsylvania. One of the largest employers that we have in Pennsylvania today is at a contribution rate of .7 of one per cent. Under the present existing law, because of the drop in the reserve fund or the fund balance, his rate is going to go to 1.2 per cent this year. Under the law proposed by the Senator from Westmoreland, his contribution rate is going to be 1.6 per cent. Let me repeat those figures. He is at .7 now; in April, he goes to 1.2 because of the fund balance of the present table. Under the new law, he will go to 1.6. Now, that is not a parasitic industry. That is a productive industry.

Mr. President, let me give you another productive industry, perhaps the third largest employer in Pennsylvania. His present rate is .5½ of one per cent. In April, his contribution rate will be .9, not quite doubled. However, under the proposed schedule, he goes to 1.5 per cent, practically three times as much as he is paying today. So, while we can talk glibly about taxing these fellows who are parasites, who have stable employment, actually we are hooking some of these productive industries as well when we just haphazardly change these tables by saying we will take this third and do this, and another third and do something else and then run the line straight out to catch the last third.

Mr. President, the total estimated cost which the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent, kind of belittles by saying it is only twenty-seven or twenty-nine million dollars, is subject to a great deal of question. I can only submit that by equally careful calculations, based on the Bureau figures, based on 1954's experience, there is every evidence that that cost will mount tremendously. Of these eight provisions which this law contains, eight liberalizations you might say, only two of the eight affect the employees who are permanently or, you might say, definitely attached to the labor market. Those two are the increase of the weekly benefits to $35 a week, and the increase of the duration of thirty weeks. All of the other benefit provisions, liberalizations, increased costs. are due or will go to the people who are not semi-permanently even attached to the larbor market.

The whole purpose of unemployment compensation, as I said earlier this week, is to tide over individuals until they get another job. If you have a part time worker that comes into the labor market when labor is scarce and wages are fairly high and then drops out and only works occasionally, I would not say that those people are entitled to unemployment benefits. We are trying to protect these men and women who are continually engaged in constructive and productive work for this Country.

I might say this, that of these 200,000 exhaustions that occurred last year, the Secretary of Public Assistance said that only 16,000 of those people applied for relief after they had used up their unemployment benefits. What does that indicate, other than that the remaining people were married women whose husband's were working or unmarried sons and daughters, living at home, who did not have to have this employment compensation or it was not intended for people of that kind?

Mr. President, it does seem to me that we can do one of two things. We can liberalize the payments out of the unemployment compensation fund to the point where we are just throwing money away recklessly. We can continue to tax and increase the taxes on the employer to try to rebuild this fund, with the result that industry will gradually disappear and we will not have new ones coming in and even the ones which we have here will tend to drift away. Or, we can administer the law with a little more care, as is done in many other States, and preserve our fund by careful administration. There are two ways, as I understand it, to save money and one is to spend less than you earn and the other way is to try to raise your income. What we seem to be doing is wanting to raise the income coming into the fund, and at the same time spend more money as it goes out. I do not think it can be done.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President—

Mr. BARR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, if Senator Barr wants to alternate, it is all right with me.

Mr. BARR. I am like my wife. I am trying to get the last word in.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, in order to save time, it might be that Senator Barr will bring out something that was not touched upon by Senator Dent, so I will yield to Senator Barr at the present time and then I might be able to answer both gentlemen on anything that has not been answered up to the present time.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I think that the gentleman is using good judgment, because what I am answering is a statement that he and Senator Berger issued today to the press of the State.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the utility lobby is doing an effective job of master-minding Republican opposition to the administration bill on unemployment compensation. While Republican spokesmen in this Senate are shedding crocodile tears for Pennsylvania's unemployed men and women, utility representatives are fighting desperately to hold the line on the .5 of one per cent ratio their companies are required, under present law, to pay into the unemployment compensation fund.

Mr. President, there is a very strong, materialistic urge on their part to prevent a hiking of that rate and, to disguise their real intent, they are hiding behind agile Republican statements in which we are urged to act on this issue in a sensible and rational manner. That apparently means giving Republicans and the utility lobby their own way.

Mr. President, a statement issued today by Senator Mahany and Senator Berger, obviously at the bidding of the utility strategists, contained a high-sounding, emotional appeal to approach this problem without bitterness, and it offered a peek into Utopia by promising high employment and increased job opportunities for our people. The statement expresses great interest in the need for an expanding economy and it further states, and I quote:

"We Republicans believe it is high time that consideration be given to the people who are working as well as those who are out of work."

Mr. President, the fallacy of that syrupy statement is that when the last Republican administration went out of office, we had 377,000 unemployed men and women in Pennsylvania. Apparently, by its failure to develop an expanding economy and to give consideration to men out of work, the Republican Party is actually little interested in any economic disaster that might overtake the unemployed. Its attitude now on unemployment compensation is a weak attempt to window-dress the traditional indifference of the Republican Party toward people who want to work at good pay instead of being required to drag along on unemployment compensation benefits. And the utilities, which have reaped fabulous profits under the paternalistic benevolence of succeeding Republican administrations, should be the last to oppose any system which seeks to equalize the employer payment load in relation to a building up and strengthening of the unemployment compensation fund.

Mr. President, I would like to digress from my prepared statement to say that they are the favorite few whose profits are guarded by the laws of the Commonwealth. And I say further to you, Senator Mahany, that I happen to own utility stock and the dividends come in very regularly.

Mr. President, if the Republicans are sincerely interested in doing something for the working people of Pennsylvania, I would suggest that they take off the political ear-muffs they are now wearing to drown out all logic on this subject. The Republican attitude that some unemployment compensation payments are free handouts reveals more than anything I might say the true Republican sentiment when it comes to choosing sides between industry, as one class, and working men and women, as another class. This conception stems back to the ox-cart thinking of what I had hoped would be outmoded Grundyism, but, apparently, there are some Republican Senators among us today who still subscribe to the reactionary philosophy of the Grundy machine and its antipathy toward an economic system which permits men and women to make more than a dollar a day.

Mr. President, I, for one, am not deluded by mock Republican concern for the unemployed. I do not believe that any of my Democratic constituents are being put to sleep by that off-key lullaby. The Democratic side of this Senate has no cloak and dagger scheme to make the cost of unemployment compensation perpetually high and we do not believe, contrary to utility propaganda, that an equalized system of employer payments, based on the ability of business to pay, will cause a mass exodus of industry from this State. That is nothing more than a political wolf-cry from the Republican defenders of the special privilege boys, and the sooner we place this issue out in the open and act on it in the light of what will do the greatest good for the most people, the sooner we can adopt a fair and equitable unemployment compensation law devoid of all political trickery.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, surely, Senator Barr, those words are the voice of Jacob, but the words of Esau. Whoever wrote that speech was certainly uninformed, but I would say that he deserved a very high salary and, perhaps, office space in the office of the Lieutenant-Governor and telephones at his disposal.

However, Mr. President, I want to assure the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Barr, and all the rest of my colleagues here in the Senate, that when we prepared this statement, we did not see or listen to any representative of any utility. The fact of the matter is that Senaor Berger and I got together after the Session last evening, and said we thought we should certanly make our position clear as it related to our stand on these amendments which we understood were going to be offered today. Our only concern was that industry in the State of Pennsylvania remain in a healthful condition so that it may expand here and also that under the tax laws, the unemployment compensation laws in the State of Pennsylvania, this would be a place which would attract other industries from other States to locate here. That is our only concern. Certainly, we do not concern ourselves over the stockholders.

For instance, if the stockholders of Westinghouse, or the stockholders of General Electric, have their factories moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky or some other place, perhaps they would make more money than they do in Pennsylvania. So, they are not concerned. We are

only concerned with the workingman. I say that honestly, Mr. President. For the workingman in Pennsylvania who has his little home here, we will say in a town such as Harrisburg or my home of Titusville, it is not easy for him to uproot his family and all his belongings and take them to Kentucky, to follow the industry in which he is employed. So we are concerned about him. We do not want that industry to move out of Pennsylvania and go to Kentucky, or Alabama, or Mississippi or some other State. We want it to stay in Pennsylvania. That is our only concern.

Mr. President, certainly if we were only fighting over a million and one-half dollars, or some small amount such as that, some comparably small amount such as that. I do not believe that the industry of Pennsylvania and the merchants and everybody else would take so much time to write letters to us saying that this bill, which would be exacted upon them by the passage of House Bill No. 120 as it left the House, would be so bad, so tough, that they certainly would not have any inclination to expand in Pennsylvania and might very well, a great many of them, move their factories out of the State.

So, Mr. President, I think we want to make it crystal clear to the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Barr, who also serves as the Democratic State Chairman and I can presume that some of those statements that he made are supposed to be used for the political effect that they might have—I want to say to him that we do not have any ulterior motives. I, myself, would wager that I do not have as much utility stock as Senator Barr because I, at the present moment, only have a very few shares of United Gas, and I expect to dispose of that very soon if the market gets right. However, Senator Barr has stated that he has quite a few shares and he is right in saying that under the law, we insure certain income or profit of these utility companies. We guarantee them a certain return on their investment. If we raise the cost or the cost load to them, then they only have one place to get that and that is to go back to the Public Utility Commission and ask for increased rates for their telephones, and their electricity and all the other things. Certainly, the stockholders of the utilities are not being injured by that. The only people who are going to be hurt are the customers of the commodity or the services which these utilities are selling.

Mr. President, I regret very much that Governor Leader has not seen fit to give us a report from his man who was going to Washington to interview people who he thought might locate in Pennsylvania, corporations which were going to locate here. I hope he has hired that fellow. He has hired a lot of people since he took office and, certainly, that would be a very important position to give to someone. I think whoever goes to Washington for that purpose surely should be a very top-flight individual.

Mr. President, I would like to find out, through the Governor, what report he has received back from that individual. I am pretty sure that when he contacts representatives of industries from other States, to see whether or not they might be interested in locating in Pennsylvania, he is going to get the same answer that I got when I, as a representative of the Titusville Chamber of Commerce, interviewed some representatives of industry from out of the State who were thinking about coming here. The only question that they asked me was how much it was going to cost them to do business in Pennsylvania. That was their chief concern. They even sent for a representative of the Department of Commerce, of the State of Pennsylvania, to ascertain what the tax load on them was going to be. They are certainly not going to come into Pennsylvania, Mr. President, if they cannot compete with similar industries in other States. Their costs that they will have to pay in unemployment compensation, and corporate taxes and all the other loads that we put on them is certainly going to reflect itself in the price of their product. If they add that to the price of their product, then they certainly are not going to be able to sell it in competition with similar products made by other industries in other States upon an open market.

Mr. President, we have talked quite long and at length about this, and I say to you that this bill is going to be considerably higher than what Senator Dent has indicated. I think that—I am willing to predict right now that before very many months, this fund is going down to the point where every contributor in Pennsylvania is going to have to pay 2.7 per cent contribution.

As far as Senator Dent saying that the State Chamber of Commerce misrepresented some case, I do not believe that they did and it so happens that one of the representatives happened to be here and I asked him whether or not he could give me the name of the case which they based that information on. He has supplied it to me. Senator Dent, between now and next Monday, I wish you would look it up, or have one of the department heads look it up, to see whether or not it is true. I shall give you the name of the case. The case is the case of Maudie —M-a-u-d-i-e—Calhoun—C-a-l-h-o-u-n. The decision on this case was rendered on February 28, 1955. It was out of the Connellsville, Pennsylvania local office. Her high quarter earnings were $140.00; her total earnings in the base period were $320.00. She was laid off on February 7, 1955, and she did work some extra time during the Christmas Season.

Now, if Senator Dent will check that case and by next Monday he tells me that the facts as set forth in the Chamber of Commerce release were not correct, then I certainly shall apologize to him. However, on the other hand, if he finds that they are correct, then I shall expect him to apologize to the representatives of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. President, the feature of these amendments which bothers me most is this vacation pay. I took this matter up with some of the representatives of the industry in my area who called upon me the other night, and I told them about this new wrinkle which they seem to have had worked out by some smart Philadelphia lawyer, so that employees down there could obtain some kind of a vacation pay and at the same time receive unemployment compensation. The representatives of industry stated to me that they certainly did not want to go along with that proposal. If that sort of thing were true, they stated they would be against it.

You can call it what you want to, Mr. President. The fact of the matter is that that employer put money into a fund. Instead of giving that money directly to the employee, he put it into a welfare fund. The employer paid the money some place, but instead of paying it directly to the employee, he paid it to another source and then

that other source, which was the welfare fund, paid it to the employee. Now, certainly that person should not receive a check indirectly from the employer and also receive unemployment compensation. The people up our way just do not do that sort of thing. They pay directly to the employees certain vacation moneys if the employees are entitled to it. When the plant shuts down for a vacation, the employees then have their money and they do not get unemployment compensation in addition to that vacation pay.

Mr. President, certainly if somebody down in Philadelphia, and I understand they have many smart lawyers down there,—they always refer to being as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer—worked out some new kind of a wrinkle such as that, I do not think we should put it into the statute law so as to call it to the attention of all the other people in the State, because they would then run and have their lawyers write up the same type of a contract. Also, at the same time, there would be many of these employees in these various stores who do not have such benefits as welfare funds and they would be out entirely. If this were done all over the State, this fund would drop down much faster than it has during the past year or so.

I want to conclude, Mr. President, by asking the allowance of my colleagues to place into the Legislative record a copy of the talk which was made by my good friend, Melvin Blair, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for the City of Meadville, and this talk was made before a Rotary Club. I want it to go into the record so that those who may be interested in it will have the benefit of reading it. It shows our place, in a list of States surrounding us, on the average growth. The National average is 58% and many of the States around us have an average growth from 79% in Delaware, 68% in Ohio, to a low in Pennsylvania of 37.2%. We seem to be the low man on the totem pole under the laws which we already have, because it has been brought to my attention that industries in other States do not begin to pay the tax load we have here.

Another important thing for us to consider, Mr. President, is the fact that we have not as yet received either the budget of the Governor or his tax program. We know that he is going to have to raise a whole lot more money. He has pretty much thrown out the window all the suggestions which have been made to him for some type of a broad base tax; he has committed himself to discontinue the sales tax when it expires; and he has thrown out such things as the head tax and various other suggestions which have been made to him. Therefore, there is only about one place where he can go to pick up this extra money under his type of a program, and that would be to the industries of the State of Pennsylvania. We do not know yet just how much he is going to need and until we do, certainly should not add it now onto that load because, together, they might be so staggering that we will drive industry out of Pennsylvania. We do not wish to do that. However, that is what did happen, Senator Dent, when you were riding high, wide and handsome here, when you told about your Special Session and so forth. You were riding high, wide and handsome, and all those laws where were passed in the Earle Administration I think were largely the reason why many of our industries in Pennsylvania left the State and shut down here.

You say that you do not like to say good-by but as I remember it, the result of all those sessions and all your work during that time was that the Republicans did not say good-by. The Democrats said good-by and very shortly after you had that large number of Democrats, the Republicans came in and took over and we have had a large number of Republicans in the Senate since that time. We, therefore, do not like to have you say good-by, because we do not feel that we are going, but we feel that you might be going and we are certainly going to miss you. However, we do hope you will be around for some time for we do enjoy your speeches.

Mr. President, I want to put this talk on "The Challenge to Pennsylvania" into the record, but I will not take up the time of the Members by reading it now.

"THE CHALLENGE
To Pennsylvania

"A boat propelled upstream by a motor developing six miles per hour against a current of 15 miles per hour, is going nowhere very rapidly. Unless the pilot happens to compare his progress with the shore-line he may feel satisfied that he is moving satisfactorily.

"We Pennsylvanians may have been too preoccupied with the sputtering sound of our economic motor to look at our 'shore-line',—in this case the neighboring states around us. For at least 15 years we, as a state, have been drifting backward against the national average gains in employment, manufacturing and population. By the law of diminishing returns this loss will be even more accelerated in the future if we do not soon turn the trend in an opposite direction.

"From 1939 to 1952, the United States average gain in non-farm employment was 58.2 per cent. Pennsylvania, in the same period, had a gain of only 37.2 per cent. While she gained nearly a million jobs, she would have gained 560,000 more, if she had maintained the national average growth.

"The first impulse of a proud Pennsylvanian is to leap to the conclusion that the great development of the southwest and far west over that period may be responsible for our plight. But let us look at the gains in non-farm employment right around us in our neighboring states in that same 13-year period. Stack these up against the national average of 58 per cent.

"Delaware	79	West Virginia	47.5
"Ohio	68	New Jersey	43.8
"Virginia	64.7	New York	40.4
"Maryland	55.2	Pennsylvania	37.2

"Obviously to be low man on the totem pole in employment gains among these states is an unpleasant distinction. There are reasons to account for such gains as Utah's 193%, Texas 106% and the Pacific states' 94%, because non-farm expansion there is comparatively new. But this is not so true of our adjacent states, whose gains ranged from around 11% to 104% greater than Pennsylvania.

"For decade after decade we kept all of these nearby states at either a respectable distance in the rear, or

within a nose in front. In the 13-year period from pre-World War II to post-Korea, we trailed the field.

"If there are those who want to blame it on depleted mines and oil wells, there is still no substantial comfort to be found. In 1939 only 7.5% of our state's non-farm employment was engaged in these pursuits, so even our state's drop to eleventh place in this category makes few percentage points of difference in the whole.

"Of the eight major industry divisions the three Middle Atlantic states—Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey—lag far behind the average national growth. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in a report by Seymour L. Wolfbein, issued in December, 1953 says: 'For year x x x these three states had the largest single concentration of non-agricultural employment in the U. S. Thus, in 1939, (they) accounted for the largest proportion of employment in every one of the eight major industry divisions. By 1952 this region had lost its leadership in three important industries. The growing importance of petroleum and gas has put the South Central States x x x ahead in the field of mining; the Great Lakes States of the East North Central region (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin) have taken over the leadership in the number of employees in construction; and these same Great Lakes States have also gone ahead in the most important area of manufacturing jobs.'

"To put it another way, the Middle Atlantic States in 1939 held 28.9% of all manufacturing jobs in the U. S. while the East North Central states trailed with 27.6%. By 1952 the Middle Atlantic trio had slumped to 26%, and the East North Central had risen to 29.1%—a vital switch in positions.

"Even though 'westward the course of empire wends its way'—as badly as that affects Pennsylvania—it is even worse when our state goes to the bottom of the list among even its eastern neighbors!

"Pennsylvania enjoyed for decades the advantage of being the center of distribution or consuming population of the nation. It still retains, by a narrow margin, the center of population east of the Mississippi River. But this advantage is rapidly slipping away and may well be gone by 1960, at the present rate of decline.

"There can be no remdial measures taken until people in position of leadership in the state are fully aware of the facts presented above. That they are not aware—at least so far as our law-makers are concerned—is evident in the fact that a sharp cut in funds appropriated for the industrial development program of the Department of Commerce were made for the current biennium. Because of apparent disagreement over HOW the job was best to be done, the legislature reduced funds by a net of about 30% thus almost certainly insuring that an even poorer job WOULD be done. In contrast, North Carolina, whose 13-year gain in non-farm employment stood at 61.2% (three points above the national average), doubled its budget for industrial development last year.

"We are all becoming aware of the procedure in many southern states where industrial local bond issues have been used to lure industry from the north. This and other subsidization, has been matched thus far in Pennsylvania only by threats of local machinery tax, stiff corporate net profits taxes, and stock franchise taxes. We are not only beginning to resemble a man standing on the corner blithely ignoring the picking of his pockets, but we are practically inviting all comers to join in the looting, and waving the policeman away!

"Pennsylvania's condition as of right now is not one to inspire rejoicing. When one five-county area in the east has almost 200,000 unemployed and scarcely one of the remaining 62 counties is without a labor surplus ranging from moderate to severe, it is time to give the patient a very thorough diagnosis.

"The 1940-50 decennial census revealed that Pennsylvania had gained a scant 6% in population against a national average of 14.2%. This should have been stern warning that we had not yet began to cope with the basic problem, despite the war-swollen activity of 1940-45. While we were being called 'the arsenal of America', we should have made great strides in manufacturing employment and expansion. That we failed dismally to build a sounder economy is now evident.

"The purpose of this treatise is not to solve the problem. It is only to put it in bold relief so there will be more general recognition that it IS a vital problem.

"Experience has taught us that industrial expansion and relocation goes in 'waves'. When the next major one will come in unforeseeable. But Pennsylvania's house MUST be in order if we are to share in it to any appreciable degree.

"This objective will take vision, courage and initiative on the part of the state administration, to the extent that the problem can be solved by government or its agencies. Intelligent leadership, in my opinion, will win wide support from residents of the state in all walks of life. Without it, our Commonwealth faces a declining economy which will grow more and more acute, more and more painful, with each passing year. It need not happen. We can muster the power to prevent it, if we have the collective will. This is the biggest challenge before us in this decade."

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I am not worried particularly about our saying good-by because we have a funny situation in our county. The only ones who get elected out in our county are the ones who get the majority vote.

Mr. President, it may interest all of the Members of this Senate to know that although we passed all of the laws under Governor Earle, the passage of those bills was not the reason that we lost the election in 1938. When Governor James came into office, if all of you will remember, he kept all of Governor Earle's tax bills; he kept the unemployment compensation bill, he kept all of the bills. The only thing that he did, he did not give enough money in the appropriations to make the bills effective.

Mr. President, in order to clear up one particular item which is important, I want to state, for the benefit of all of the Members of the Senate, that the Democratic publicist who has worked hard and diligently and honestly for the Democratic Party does have a telephone on the Hill, but that all of his calls are paid for by the Democratic State Committee. Further than that, I am not so sure but what my good friends on the other side had a little help in the statement which was prepared for him. It is perfectly all right. I think that it is very good, and

I hope someday to be able to afford someone to do my writing for me. My trouble is, I do not have so much trouble with writing; it's reading that gets me.

They tell the story about the Spanish-American War when one of our well-known cititzens out home was a General, and had a command over in the Philippines, General Colter. He had in his command a captain who is now our President Judge in the courts, Captain Laird. You see, in those days when you wanted to become a General you just provided uniforms for your own company. Colter, being the richest man in the community, of course, could afford a company, and when he went over to the Philippines he took his colored chauffeur with him as his orderly. It was notorious that the colored chauffeur could not read or write so, in order to play a joke on him one day, the General took a piece of blank paper, and took out a pencil and wrote something on the paper and he folded it and handed it to his colored orderly, He said, "Mose, I want you to take this important message over to Captain Laird." He said, "Now, you may be captured by the Moros on your way over, so you better read the message, memorize it and if you get captured, swallow the message so that they will never know what I wrote. This is high military stuff." The poor, old darkie took the message and he was looking at it, and he turned it over two or three times, and the General said, "What is the matter?" "Well," he said, "I will tell you the truth, General. I can't read readin', let alone read writin'."

Mr. President, I am sorry that my good colleague, Senator Kessler, decided to use the word parasite and in any way infer that I had at any time indicated that persons who worked in service industries are parasites. They are just as important to the general welfare as the man who produces steel, as the man who produces automobiles, as the man who produces the food that we eat. The service industries are an honorable industry, and the people who work in these industries are honorable people. When I used the word "parasitic," it was because it is descriptive of the nature of these industries. It was never meant—and I think at the time when I used the term, I said I was doing so without casting any reflection or meaning any disparagement. A parasitic industry is one which would not be in existence were it not for another industry that produces tangible goods. I was not in any way intending that there is anything dishonorable about it. It is just that that is a particular term which is contained in Webster's Dictionary and is one which is descriptive of the nature only of the work.

I am sure that Senator Kessler, who is a gentleman in every sense of the word, did not intend to create the impression that I was in any way terming any group of industries, or group of workers, as parasites.

Mr. President, I do not intend to answer any of the statements made by Senator Kessler. We are, both of us I believe, entitled to our opinions and entitled to present them in a manner that we see fit. I think it is good and healthy that we have this discussion today, and for the benefit of Senator Watkins, I want him to know that this was one of the reasons why we held a meeting today. We know that the deadline is coming close, and we know that we have to provide some kind of legislation between now and the end of the month. We felt that today would be a much better day to carry on this lengthy discussion of the merits or demerits of this legislation, rather than let another week go by without any action.

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, I am sure that my colleague, Senator Mahany, fully realizes that when he gave us the case of Maudie Calhoun, he made my point for me. If he wishes, I will give him the complete story as it was contained in the newspapers, at which time there was no mention whatsoever of any employment other than the part time six dollar a week job. I believe that every person who read that particular article was under the same impression that I was under and still am, that this particular worker earned six dollars a week for certain part time work, and had earned $312 and would be paid $300 in unemployment compensation. It might be clearly understood now that she was not paid compensation, this Maudie Calhoun, based upon the six dollar a week part time job, but that she was paid compensation because she lost the job which she had on a full time basis, and that formula is in your present law. That payment was paid under the terms of the present law. It has nothing whatsoever to do with House Bill No. 120. House Bill No. 120 has not become effective, and unless you gentlemen on the other side open your minds and give us some votes, it may never become effective.

Mr. President, let us clearly understand that when I tell an untruth, I expect to be called on to answer for it, and the statement made by the Chamber may have had behind it a factual case, but the statement itself did not carry out in the release the facts as presented to the floor by the leader of the Republican contingent. So, we will do without requesting my apologies to the Chamber. I will, of course, apologize to anybody if I knowingly ever do anything which is not the right thing to the best of my knowledge. However, I do not believe an apology is due from me to the Chamber, but I do believe that a public statement is due from the Chamber to the people of Pennsylvania. Explain to the people that this case was born under the old act. Do not create the impression in the minds of the thousands of merchants that their part time employees are going to become a millstone around their necks.

Mr. President, I do not intend to go on to a lengthy discussion of the merits or the demerits of the bill. The amendments are before us, and I would like at this time to have a roll call to determine how we stand upon the amendments.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I do not care to prolong the discussion on these amendments or upon this bill. I believe that almost everything has been said that should be said up to this time concerning it.

Mr. President, I want to take just a moment to say to the Minority Floor Leader, Senator Dent, that in all the meetings that we have had in connection with this subject of legislation, I have had nothing but admiration for his comprehension of unemployment compensation. I repeat that now. I only regret that the tremendous knowledge that he has, and the ability to expound it, is channeled entirely in one direction. That may be the weakness of the approach which we on the Republican side have toward this subject. We do try to look upon both sides of it.

Mr. President, there is just one amendment that I believe should be pointed out to the people which is contained in House Bill No. 120, one of the provisions of House Bill No. 120, and which we in our amendments in committee removed. That deals with unemployment compensation being paid for marital and filial reasons. Mr. President, that was not touched upon either by Senator Dent, to my recollection, or by Senator Kessler. But, very briefly, that in operation means this.

If two people are employed and drawing wages, and the husband of the family or one of the employed members of the family has the opportunity to go to a distant point for a better job at higher compensation, and the other one very naturally feels that he or she must follow, under the proposal of House Bill No. 120 the following spouse would be entitled to the full term of unemployment compensation as written in this bill. I am not going to say any more about it, but that is one of the amendments to which we object. We do not believe that it is equitable.

Mr. President, I believe that it is incumbent upon me to say a little bit concerning the remarks made by the gentleman from Allegheny County, Senator Barr, relative to the release that went out today under the names of Senator Mahany and myself.

It so happens that I had a brief but very interesting discussion with the eminent Speaker of the House, Mr. Andrews, just awhile ago during one of our recesses. One of the things that he said was that he realized the difficulty that the Minority Leader in the House had because he did not have access to a great many sources of information which he, the Speaker of the House, had. Senator Mahany and I, following the Session last evening, were alone in our respective offices. Senator Mahany said to me, "I wish that we had some means whereby we could get our position presented properly. We do not have anyone to write up our stuff or to put it out in the form of releases. As a matter of fact, the only release that we have been able to put out was one that you"—meaning me—"had written out in longhand and had my stenographer write out and send up to the newspapers."

So, what we did, Mr. President, without the aid of any high-priced or high-powered utility publicity man or a man representing any industrial organization in Pennsylvania, is to ask the girls to remain and we whipped up in substance the newspaper release which appeared today and which I hope is printed in the record. If it is not, I so offer it.

"Newspaper Information
"Immediate Release

"Office of
"Majority Floor Leader
"Senate of Pennsylvania

"March 16—Senator Rowland B. Mahany, Republican Floor Leader of the Senate, and Senator James Berger, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry, today issued the following joint statement on unemployment compensation:

" 'What we do here today on unemployment compensation may decide whether the man or woman in the mill or in the factory, the mine or the store will be gainfully employed a year or two years from now.

" 'If the General Assembly acts on unemployment compensation in a sensible and rational manner, we can look forward to high employment, increased job opportunities for our people in an ever expanding economy.

" 'If, on the other hand, we approach this problem with emotion and bitterness, we can do irreparable harm not only to those who are employers, but also to those who work for a living.

" 'We, Republicans, believe it is high time that consideration be given to the people who are working as well as those who are out of work. The unemployment compensation bill, as it was reported from the Labor and Industry Committee, provides unemployment compensation at a maximum rate of $35 a week which is well above the national average. It also provides that such benefits shall continue for as long as 30 weeks.

" 'There is every safeguard in this bill that when disaster strikes and a man or woman loses their job through no fault of their own, for financial help to tide them over until new jobs can be found. After all, our people want work at good pay and not subsist on unemployment benefits. This law was intended to be insurance against economic adversity. It must be kept that way.

" 'Right now we are faced with the grave possibility that present benefits will be reduced becaues of heavy payments from the unemployment compensation fund during the recent business downturn.

" 'This must be avoided at all costs, not only now but in the future. If we write into this law provisions which provide "free handouts" through a lot of trick clauses, we will be endangering the reserves set aside for those who are really in need.

" 'How can anyone justify the payment of unemployment compensation to those on vacations? or to have babies? or to students doing part time work with no intention of seeking full employment?

" 'The proponents of these provisions try to justify them on the grounds that the cost will be insignificant, but all our information is that the cost will total milions.

" 'There is not one iota of doubt that if such provisions are written into the unemployment compensation law, 2.7 per cent of every covered employe's wages must be paid into the unemployment compensation fund by employers. This will go down on the books as a labor cost, that will reduce the number of available jobs.

" 'Unemployment compensation is job insurance and it should be treated as insurance. We must never permit wholesale raids on this insurance fund which will so deplete it that there will be no money for the benefits when they are really needed.

" 'The important task ahead of us in Pennsylvania is the expansion of our industrial potential. We want more people working, and to have more people working, we must have more industry.

" 'If we persist in writing into this law a lot of trick clauses to satisfy special groups, we will make the cost of unemployment compensation perpetually high and drive industry out of Pennsylvania instead of bringing it in.

" 'This is just as important to the welfare of those who work for wages and salaries as it is to the owners and managers of our mills, factories and stores. It will be the

little fellow who is hurt first, and hurt badly. It is time we were thinking of the greatest good for the greatest number, instead of free handouts for the few.'"

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

Mr. DENT. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

Mr. BARR. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DENT and Mr. BARR, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—24

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,

NAYS—24

Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Wade,
Blass,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watson,
Flack,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Whalley,
Fleming,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Wolfe,

The PRESIDENT. A tie vote of twenty-four "yeas" and twenty-four "nays" having been received, the Chair casts an affirmative vote on this motion.

So the question was determined in the Affirmative.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

RECESS

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for thirty minutes, for the purpose of holding a Democratic Caucus.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes; the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 199, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953, (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 200, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1937 (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," extending retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 203, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 211, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the board of county commissioners to make an appropriation for controlling and eradicating elm beetles.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 242, Printer's No. 43, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 171, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes and providing appeals.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and interinsurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, association, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Thursday, March 17, 1955, at 12:01 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, the Democrats have stated many times that they would not take advantages of acts of God. Therefore, I intend to vote "no" on this motion.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:15 o'clock, p.m., Eastern Standard Time, until Thursday, March 17, 1955, at 12:01 o'clock a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God who hast been the hope of many generations, let us now go forth to the work of another day, surrounded by Thy wonderful loving kindness and standing alone in Thy strength. Help us this day to be a Christian not only in words but also in deeds. Let there be no self-pity or self-indulgence in our lives. Let our thinking be keen, our speech frank and open and our actions courageous and decisive.

We would pray not only for ourselves but for all the household to which we belong; for all our friends and all our fellow workers; for all who will today be engaged in settling affairs in the lives of men and nations; for all who are moulding public opinion; for all who are holding aloft the lamp of truth; and for all the unemployed. To Thee we now commend our loved ones and ourselves. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, March 15, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 89.

An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 226) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon change of assessments

Whereupon,
The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

The SPEAKER. The day will probably come when the Members of this House will be saying, "Madam Speaker." We might as well begin trying to get used to the idea. Coming events cast their shadows before them. The Chair requests the lady from Northampton, Mrs. Reibman, to preside during today's session. The lady will please come to the Chair.

Mrs. REIBMAN IN THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER. I give the lady from Northampton her choice (of gavels). The lady desires to operate on the basis of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Sewing Circle.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. A. PATRICK BRENNAN and WILLAREDT.
HOUSE BILL No. 641.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the appointment of boards of health and health officers; prescribing their powers and duties; providing for the enforcement of the administration of health laws by such board and officers; providing for a president and secretary of such boards; imposing duties on the Secretary of Health, and providing for payments of expenses by townships.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. BOWER and CHARLES C. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 642.

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," making the act applicable to employes of a state or an instrumentality thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Workmens Compensation.

By Messrs. BOWER and CHARLES C. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 643.

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (1937 P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," making the act applicable to employes of political subdivisions.

Referred to the Committee on Workmens Compensation.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK and FARABAUGH.
HOUSE BILL No. 644.

An Act amending the act of July 8, 1941 (P. L. 298), entitled "An act authorizing the creation of, and providing for, and regulating the maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of the fourth class, imposing certain changes on counties, and fixing penalties," redefining "average salary."

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mesrs. ANDREWS, READINGER, MIHM, CHARLES C. SMITH, BOWER and SARRAF.
HOUSE BILL No. 645.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858),

entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing state employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. BARNATOVICH and MOSCRIP.
HOUSE BILL No. 646.

An Act prohibiting retailers from allowing purchasers to place stockingless or uncovered feet in shoes.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. MULLEN, GELFAND, FINEMAN, POMEROY and CHARLES C. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 647.

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533), entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending liability for the costs of care of patients, in certain cases; and the right of recovery thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. CIANFRANI, HEAVEY, COMER, and POMEROY. HOUSE BILL No. 648.

An Act making an appropriation for the maintenance, repair and improvement of the Port of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 649.

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), entitled "An act relating to nonprofit corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties and immunities upon them and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the first class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign nonprofit corporations may be admitted or may continue to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, prothonotaries of such courts, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; authorizing certain local public officers and State departments to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," giving members of nonprofit corporations only power to make, alter, amend and repeal by-laws unless articles or by-laws otherwise provide.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 650.

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), entitltd "An act relating to nonprofit corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties, and immunities upon them and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the first class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign nonprofit corporations may be admitted or may continue to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, prothonotaries of such courts, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; authorizing certain local public officers and State departments to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," prescribing how notice shall be given of meetings of churches or other religious congregations.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. KAMYK and BUCCHIN, and MRS. MUNLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 651.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," by defining "resident," and further regulating ineligibility for assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. FLOYD, FRASCELLA, BRANCA and RUBIN. HOUSE BILL No. 652.

An Act amending the act of April 3, 1923 (P. L. 50), entitled "An act authorizing cities of the first class to provide for the use of moneys borrowed, or authorized to be borrowed, for purposes which have proved or may prove impracticable, impossible or inadvisable, for any other lawful municipal purpose, or to provide for the cancellation of the authority to borrow such moneys," changing the provisions for advertising notices of ordinances and elections on changing the purpose for which indebtedness has been incurred or authorized and on rescinding the authority to incur such indebtedness in cities of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties First Class.

By Miss LEIBY, Messrs. PURSLEY. and SWARTZ. HOUSE BILL No. 653.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917, (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and

judicial process and providing penalties," providing additional disability and superannuation retirement allowances.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mesrs. POLEN and HAUDENSHIELD.
HOUSE BILL No. 654.

An Act making an appropriation to The Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania located at Oakdale, Allegheny County for new buildings and repairs to existing buildings.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. WELSH, BOORY, HOLT and RUBIN. HOUSE BILL No. 655.

An Act amending the act of August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1304), entitled "An act to improve local health administration throughout the Commonwealth by authorizing the creation, establishment and administration of single-county or joint-county departments of health in all counties except counties of the first class; exempting certain municipalities from the jurisdiction of single-county or joint-county departments of health; permitting the dissolution of departments or boards of health in certain municipalities; authorizing State grants to counties which establish departments of health and to certain municipalities if they meet prescribed requirements; conferring powers and duties upon the State Department of Health in connection with the creation, establishment and administration of single-county or joint-county departments of health and administration of the health laws in parts of certain municipalities not subject to the jurisdiction of single-county or joint-county departments of health, and the administration of State grants; and repealing an act which confers health powers upon counties of the first class," extending the provisions thereof to counties of the first class and to municipalities located in counties of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-Counties First Class.

By Mr. FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 656.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," increasing the maximum compensation payable to councilmen in boroughs whose population is more than five thousand.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Messrs. FILO and WALSH. HOUSE BILL No. 657.

An Act amending the act of May 15, 1933 (P. L. 624), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the business of banking, and to the exercise of fiduciary powers by corporations; providing for the organization of corporations with fiduciary powers, and of banking corporations, with or without fiduciary powers, including the conversion of National banks into State banks, and for the licensing of private bankers and employes' mutual banking associations; defining the rights, powers, duties, liabilities, and immunities of such corporations, of existent corporations authorized to engage in a banking business, with or without fiduciary powers, of private bankers and employes' mutual banking associations, and of the officers, directors, trustees, shareholders, attorneys, and other employes of all such corporations, employes' mutual banking associations or private bankers, or of affiliated corporations, associations, or persons; restricting the exercise of banking powers by any other corporation, association, or person, and of fiduciary powers by any other corporation; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts, prothonotaries, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts," requiring any bank or bank and trust company which makes a charge for checking service to pay interest on the funds in checking accounts.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Building and Loan Associations.

By Messrs. TOLL, WELSH and WILT.
HOUSE BILL No. 658.

An Act to further amend section 1122 of the act approved the tenth day of March one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" by changing the age at which boards may terminate the services of professional employes.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. TOLL, WELSH and WILT.
HOUSE BILL No. 659.

An Act to further amend section one thousand one hundred sixty-nine of the act approved the tenth day of March one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" by further providing for sabbatical leaves of absence.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. TOLL, KOLANKIEWICZ and Mrs. VARALLO. HOUSE BILL No. 660.

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1923 (P. L. 207), entitled "An act providing when, how, upon what property, and to what extent, liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, for the removal of nuisances, and for water rents or rates, sewer rates, and lighting rates; for the procedure upon claims filed therefor; the methods for preserving such liens and enforcing payment of such claims; the effect of judicial sales of the properties liened; the distribution of the proceeds of such sales, and the redemption of the property therefrom; for the lien and collection of certain taxes heretofore assessed, and of claims for municipal improvements made and nuisances removed, within six months before the passage of this act; and for the procedure on tax and municipal claims filed under other and prior acts of Assembly," further regulating the sale of real property for the non-payment of tax and municipal claims; and providing for the discharge of all liens, mortgages, ground rents, estates and claims against such property by such sale, subject to the right of redemption.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, SCARCELLI, LIMPER and RUBIN. HOUSE BILL No. 661.

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus, supplies and equipment.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mesrs. OLSEN and COOPER.
HOUSE BILL No. 662.

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), entitled "An act relating to nonprofit corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of such corporations; conferirng

certain rights, powers, duties and immunities upon them and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the first class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign nonprofit corporations may be admitted or may continue to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, prothonotaries of such courts, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions and officers; authorizing certain local public officers and State departments to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," empowering nonprofit corporations to transfer their property and assets in trust.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. THOMAS H. W. JONES, WILLAREDT and Brenninger. HOUSE BILL No. 663

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Forests and Waters for the clearing and dredging part of the Schuylkill River.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 664.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1951 (P. L. 317), entitled "An act relating to the practice of professional nursing; providing for the licensing of nurses and for the revocation and suspension of such licenses, subject to appeal, and for their reinstatement; providing for the annual renewal of such licenses; regulating nursing in general; prescribing penalties and repealing certain laws, making registered nurses of foreign countries now citizens of the United States and residents of Pennsylvania eligible for registration as nurses.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Messrs. KUBACKI and YETZER. HOUSE BILL No. 665.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled as amended "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," changing discounts permitted to distributors, providing for payments to retail liquid fuel dealers; and changing distributor's reports.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mesrs. McCORMACK, BAZIN, LEVEN and RUBIN. HOUSE BILL No. 666.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce, City of Philadelphia, for the promotion of helicopter service between Philadelphia International Airport and points in the City of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Aeronautics.

By Messrs. EILBERG, GELFAND and SHERMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 667.

An Act providing for the determination and effect of comparative negligence in actions of tort and providing that contributory negligence shall not bar recovery.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. TAYLOR, SHERMAN, TOLL and SIGMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 668.

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 880), entitled "An act making it the duty of counties of the first class, cities, incorporated towns, and poor districts, herein defined as municipalities, to require persons, co-partnerships, associations, and corporations, entering into contracts with such municipalities for the construction, erection, installation, completion, alteration, repair of, or addition to, any public work or improvement, to give (in addition to any other bond which may now or hereafter be required by law) and additional bond conditioned for the payment of material and labor furnished, supplied, or performed in the prosecution of such work or improvement, and providing for suits and recovery on such bonds; and repealing existing laws," increasing the amount of contracts requiring material and labor bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAMLICH. HOUSE BILL No. 669.

An Act amending the act of April 14, 1905 (P. L. 162), entitled "An act regulating the method and procedure in the erection of line or partition fences," authorizing surveyors appointed by judges of common pleas courts to act as fence viewers.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Mrs. VARALLO, Mr. TOLL, Mrs. REIBMAN, Mrs. MARKLEY and Mr. TOOMEY. HOUSE BILL No. 670.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards, commisisons, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," providing for management and control of State mental institutions in the Department of Welfare by the department through a Commission of Mental Health; creating an Advisory Conucil on Mental Health; prescribing its powers and duties; and changing the powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. O'NEIL. HOUSE BILL No. 671.

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1937 (P. L. 1987), entitled as amended "An act to preserve and improve the purity of the waters of the Commonwealth for the protection of public health, animal and acquatic life, and for industrial consumption, and recreation; empowering and directing the creation of indebtedness or the

issuing of non-debt revenue bonds by political subdivisions to provide works to abate pollution; providing protection of water supply; providing for the jurisdiction of courts in the enforcement thereof; requiring the approval of the Attorney General for prosecutions thereunder; providing additional remedies for abating pollution of waters; imposing certain penalties; and repealing certain acts; authorizing the acquisition by purchase or condemnation, or otherwise, of easements and right of ways; the acquisition or construction of pipes, conduits, drains or tunnels by the Sanitary Water Board; and providing for payment of the costs thereof by the Commonwealth; authorizing the Sanitary Water Board to establish standards of purity and to determine the time for compliance with certain provisions of the act in certain cases and making it unlawful to open, reopen or continue operation of any coal mine, or to change any approved drainage or disposal plan without prior approval by the Sanitary Water Board," further regulating publication of application for permits to discharge certain industrial waste.

Referred to the Comittee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Mr. WHEELER. HOUSE BILL No. 672.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1242), entitled "An act relating to roads, streets, highways and bridges; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws administered by the Secretary of Highways and by the Department of Highways relating thereto," requiring the department to designate or lay out detours over the shortest available route on existing public highways.

Referred to the Comittee on Highways.

By Mr. EILBERG, Mrs. PASHLEY, Messrs. LIMPER and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 673.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to lay out, open, construct and maintain a road to be a part of the system of State Highways in cities of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. EILBERG, Mrs. PASHLEY, Messrs. LIMPER and A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 674.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to lay out, open, construct, and maintain a road to be a part of the system of State Highways in Bucks County.

Referred to Committee on Highways.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 114.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

Referred to the Comittee on Fisheries.

SENATE BILL No. 115.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 302), entitled, as amended "An act providing for the admission of children to, and their education and maintenance in, and their discharge from the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; prohibiting discharging children or taking children from said school, or children from leaving the same without an order of the Board of Trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children; and prescribing penalties," extending its provosions to children of veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. O'NEIL (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 43.

In the House of Representatives, March 15, 1955.

The destruction of soil fertility by open pit mining has become a weighty problem in many areas of the Commonwealth. The top layers of soil frequently are not replaced in such a way as to be of use for future crop raising. The resultant cost in rebuilding of soil fertility after the close of open pit mining operations, is so great as to make uneconomical the use of the land for grazing of cattle, growth of fruits or vegetables, or other farm uses.

The appearance of the land surface after open pit mining is completed, is frequently of such an aunattractive nature as to be an eyesore and a mar to the appearance of a large area. This occurs to such a great degree as to deter the building of homes and to prevent the development of large areas for residential purposes.

Acid mine drainage from open pit mining operations have long been a problem due to its destruction of waters for industrial and home use. This destruction is contrary to the best interests of the residents of the Commonwealth in that a lack of a good water supply prevents the growth of industry, causes unemployment and if continued, may eventually lead to large segments of the population migrating to other States due to their means of livelihood being abolished as a result of the lack of a supply of wholesome water; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That a committee of the General Assembly, consisting of three members of the Senate to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and three membrs of th House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall thoroughly investigate the soil, surface and water destruction in Pennsylvania due to open pit mining operations; and be it further.

Resolved, That the committee shall report to this session of the General Assembly its facts and findings together with such recommendations as it shall deem necessary as to the ways and means of correcting this destruction for the future welfare of the people of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. AGNEW, GOLDSTEIN, SARRAF, OLSEN, RIGBY, WILT, KAMYK, THOMAS, DONALDSON and LEONARD.
RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, March 15, 1955.

Mr. Sherley Uhl, a reporter connected with the Pittsburgh Press, and assigned to the Harrisburg News Bureau of that newspaper, celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday yesterday, March 14, 1955.

Mr. Uhl, who is the proud father of two children, came originally from Lexington, Kentucky. His happy home life is reflected in his straight-forward and friendly manner towards his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Uhl's previous experience as a legislative reporter has included the coverage of the sessions of the Legislature of Indiana. His long experience and his fair and impartial coverage of issues before the Pennsylvania General Assembly, as well as his courteous and honest appraisal of the work of the individual legislators, has earned for him the respect and gratitude of the entire membership of the General Assembly as well as the commendation of his readers, who enjoy and benefit from his

adequate, competent and complete coverage of legislative happenings in Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its sincere and hearty congratulations to Mr. Sherley Uhl on his thirty-sixth birthday anniversary, and expresses its hope that he may long continue to give his services to the public in the essential job of informing it, fairly and impartially, of the activities of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Sherley Uhl.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the coloration or adding any ingredients to potatoes or yams

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 343) entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government providing for the settlement assessment collection and lien of taxes bonus and all other accounts due the Commonwealth the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties affecting every department board commission and officer of the State government every political subdivision of the State and certain officers of such subdivisions every person association and corporation required to pay assess or collect taxes or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth" extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning share of capital stock for taxation purposes

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 126, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 15 1897 (P. L. 292) entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation" extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 251, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to provide a school building and other facilities for wards of the Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 252, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to provide for a deficiency in the maintenance of wards of the Commonwealth at said institution

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 253, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 22 1953 (Appropriation Acts 101) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school" increasing the per capita annual maintenance rate of wards of the Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 254, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 255, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania toward the cost of replacing a large dormitory destroyed by fire and providing for a lien against the property improved thereby

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 295, entitled:

An Act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth class

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1931 (P. L. 1206) entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" authorizing the reassessment of after built property in first class townships and imposing liability for school taxes upon the owners thereof

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 321, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the publication distribution or sale of certain comic books and publications imposing duties on the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors and on law enforcement officers and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 354, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 14 1923 (P. L. 710) entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing sparring and wrestling matches and exhiibtions establishing a State Athletic Commission making an appropriation therefor and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes and prescribing penalties" clarifying its provisions relative to women wrestlers

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 404, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1933 (P. L. 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties the cost of storm sewers or drains

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 455, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further providing for and changing the provisions of the act relating to employes retirement system and the powers duties and liabilities of the county the county institution district and the retirement board relative thereto and the rights privileges and limitaions of employes and beneficiaries under the retirement system

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporation for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 590, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 29 1953 (Appropriation Acts 19 No. 24-A) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines for the sealing and dewatering of and extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines" authorizing the use of funds for flushing mine voids in certain cases

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 155, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regu-

lating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor asistant asessor and other employes providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 101, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June two one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1184) entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of ex-service men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day Flag Day and Armistice Day" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America among the veterans' organization to which appropriations may be made

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of June two one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1184) entitled as amended "An act authorizing cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns to make appropriations to organizations of ex-service men to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day Flag Day and Armistice Day" amended May one one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 192) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That the respective authorities of the several cities of the first and second class and second class A and incorporated towns of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to appropriate annually to each camp of the United Spanish War Veterans and to each post of the American Legion and to each post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and to each post of the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) and to each detachment of the Marine Corps League and to each Naval Association and to each post of the Grand Army of the Republic and to each post of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and to each chapter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart to each post of the Catholic War Veterans Inc to each post of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated and to each post of the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and to each Post of the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America and to each post of the Jewish War Veterans and to each organization of ex-service men incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth in the respective cities or towns a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day Flag Day and Armistice Day Where the Grand Army of the Republic has ceased to exist or to function such appropriation may be made to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War or in the absence of such order to a duly constituted organization which conducts the decorating of the graves of Union veterans of the Civil War Such payments shall be made to defray actual expenses only Before any payment is made the organization receiving the same shall submit verified accounts of their expenditures

On the question?

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 102 as follows:

An Act amending the act of May two one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" including the Italian American World War Veterans of

the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Associan of America among the veterans organizations for which certain apropriations may be made and authorizing said organization to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 431 act of May two one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P L 1278) known as "The General County Law amended May eleven one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P L 1189) is amended to read

Section 431 Appropriations to Veterans' Organizations for Expenses of Memorial Day The board of commissioners may appropriate annually to each camp of the United Spanish War Veterans and to each post of the American Legion and to each post of the Veterans of Foreigns Wars and to each post of the American War Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) and to each post of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated and to each post of the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and to each post of the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America and to each detachment of the Marine Corps League and to each Naval Association and to each post of the Grand Army of the Republic and to each post of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War and to each organization of ex-service men incorporated under the act of April twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and the supplements thereto in the county a sum not to exceed three hundred dollars to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day and Armistice Day Where the Grand Army of the Republic has ceased to exist or to function such apropriation may be made to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War or in the absence of such order to a duly constituted organization which conducts the decorating of graves of Union veterans of the Civil War Such payments shall be made to defray actual expenses only Before any payment is made the organization receiving the same shall submit verified acounts of their expenditures

Section 2 Subsection (c) section 439 of the act amended April fourteen one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 466) is amended to read

Section 439 Compilation of War Records * * *

(c) For the purpose of locating the burial places of persons who have served in the military or naval service or other branches of the combative forces of the United States during any war in which the United States was engaged the Grand Army of the Republic the United Spanish War Veterans the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the American Legion the Disabled American Veterans the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) [and] the Marine Corps League the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America through their local camps posts and branches in this State are authorized without expense to the county to collect the required data and prepare and file with the county commissioners certificate embodying the information provided for in this section For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section the county commissioners shall appoint a director of veterans affairs who shall receive such compensation as the salary board may fix in counties where such boards exist otherwise by the county commissioners

* * *

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 103 as follows:

An Act amending the act of June eleven one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws 326) entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers headstones and flags and for the compilation of war records" authorizing the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America to collect certain data relative to location of burial places of deceased service persons

The General Assembly of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 10 act of June eleven one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (P L 326) entitled "An

act relating to counties of the first class defining deceased service persons providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows providing for the erection and care of markers headstones and flags and for the compilation of war records" amended April fourteen one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine (P L 442) is amended to read

Section 10 Voluntary Asistance by Veterans' Organizations For the purpose of locating the burial places of deceased service persons the Grand Army of the Republic the United Spanish War Veterans the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the American Legion the Disabled American Veterans the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) [and] the Marine Corps League the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America through their local camps posts and branches in this State are authorized without expense to the county to collect the required data and prepare and file with the county commissioners certificates embodying the information provided for in this section

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 104, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of insignia of the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated The Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A and the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America including such organizations among those whose members may wear military uniforms for certain purposes and making certain corrections

The General Assembly of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Sections 889 and 891 act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872) known as "The Penal Code" amended June twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 302) are amended to read

Section 889 Illegally Wearing Military Insignia Whoever wilfully wears the insignia badge shield or button of the Loyal Legion of the United States or the Grand Army of the Republic or the Union Veteran Legion or the Order Sons of Veterans or the Spanish-American War Veterans or the Society of Spanish-American or Philippine Wars or the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States or the Disabled American Veterans of the World War or the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) or the Marine Corps League or the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated or the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A or the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America or the Air Force Association or the Civil Air Patrol or the official decorations of any said organizations or uses the same to obtain aid or assistance unless he is entitled to use or wear the same under the constitution and by-laws rules and regulation of such organizations is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) or be imprisoned for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days or both

Section 891 Illegally Wearing Military Uniform Whoever wears the uniform or any distinctive part thereof of the United States Army Navy Marine Corps Revenue Cutter Service [or] Coast Guard or Civil Air Patrol or of the National Guard while soliciting alms or while engaged for personal profit in selling merchandise or taking orders for the same or while engaged for personal profit in seeking or receiving contributions in support of any cause enterprise or undertaking or while engaged in soliciting or receiving subscriptions to any book paper or magazine unless said wearer is a duly authorized solicitor of the Grand Army of the Republic the United Spanish War Veterans the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the American Legion [or] the Disabled American Veterans of the World War [or] the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) [or] the Marine Corps League [or] the Civil Air Patrol the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated the Polish Legion of American Veterans U S A the Polish Army Veterans' Association of America or any local branch camp or post thereof is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) or undergo imprisonment for not more than two (2) months or both

This section shall not apply to any member of the United States Army Navy Marine Corps Revenue Cutter

Service or Coast Guard or to any member of the National Guard or the Civil Air Patrol while in service

Section 2 Section 892 of the act amended June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 969) is amended to read

Section 892 Illegal Sale of Veterans' Flowers Whoever imitates sells or offers to sell the labeled artificial flowers of the American Legion Veterans of Foreign War Spanish-American War Veterans American War Mothers Disabled American Veterans of the World War [and] the American Veterans of World War II [(AMVETS)] (AMVETS) and the Marine Corps League namely the poppy the buddy poppy carnation American War Mothers' carnation the for-get-me-not the four leaf white clover and the poinsettia except on the day or days designated or appointed by the respective veterans' organizations to conduct such sales shall upon conviction in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifty dollars ($50) and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for ten (10) days

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the years and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Miller,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Monroe,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Naugle,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Parry,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polen,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Price,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Readinger,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Rigby,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rosen,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Royer,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Mikula,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48.

House Bill No. 281, Printer's No. 102 and

House Bill No. 429, Printer's No. 98

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a communication in writing from His Excellency, The Governor, pursuant to House Resolution No. 22 adopted March 7, 1955.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The communication, together with the report concerning the contract with Laventhol, Kerkstein and Company and Price Waterhouse and Company will be printed in full in the Legislative Journal.

Exhibits 2, 3 and 4 filed with this report and the communication from the Governor are referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Commonwealth of Pensylvania
Governor's Office
Harrisburg

The Governor March 14, 1955

Hon. Hiram G. Andrews
Speaker, House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with House Resolution No. 22, I transmit herewith the desired report covering "all details concerning the contract entered into with Laventhol, Kerkstein and Company, and Price, Waterhouse and Company."

The further report requested in the Resolution, namely "a report of these firms as a result of their work," will be made as soon as this report becomes available. I am happy to advise you that preliminarily, unofficial reports indicate that savings in one year under procedures now being established by these consultants will far exceed the entire cost of installing the system.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. LEADER (signed)

REPORT CONCERNING CONTRACT WITH LAVENTHOL, KIRKSTEIN AND COMPANY AND PRICE, WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY

The general background of this contract is reviewed in considerable detail in the Governor's Office Press Release No. 44 dated February 15, 1955. This release, which is attached as Exhibit 1, contains in full the proposal and text of the contract.

Late in 1950, the Laventhol, Kerkstein Firm was engaged without compensation to study

certain aspects of the Commonwealth's accounting system. This was done as a result of numerous criticisms of accounting controls. Typical of these criticisms was one made in 1950 by Honorable Weldon B. Heyburn, then Auditor General, who sharply criticized "the inadequacy of the system of internal control" in the Department of Revenue. The report made by the Laventhol, Kerkstein Company at the time indicated that the Commonwealth's acounting system was outmoded; that the ledger system was a relic, and that responsibility was diffused. The report further criticized the system because it failed to provide information essential to management and budgeting, because it led to uncertainty concerning who had and who had not filed tax reports, and what acounts were settled and what were not. It pointed out that the State had no knowledge of taxes receivable or of refund claims outstanding. Likewise, that there was no automatic system of bringing delinquent acounts to attention.

Specifically, on page 39, the report stated:

"The general design of the accounting system does not stress the importance of separating the duties among the personnel so as to create the maximum degree of internal check. There exists not only numerous possibilities for ordinary error but also the possibilities of planned irregularities without adequate safeguards nor sufficient means of prompt detection."

This report is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

In 1951, a report was made to the General Assembly by the Joint State Government Commission with respect to the State's acounting system. In the summary of findings on page 1 of that report is the following statement:

"At present the acounts of the Commonwealth are kept on a cash basis but, by virtue of the use of different codes and conventions, reconciliation of the statements of elected officers is difficult; and adequate apprasial of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is impossible.

"Reconciliation difficulties aside, the cash system of accounting not only permits but actually requires the preparation of statements which are at variance with the facts."

On page 32 of that report is a letter from the Pensylvania Institute of Certified Public Acountants relative to the recommendations made in the committees report. The Institute's letter states on page 62:

"Two vitally important objectives will be attainable if these recommendations are adopted:

"1. Prompt and reliable financial statements adequate for administrative decisions will be available to the Governor and other administrative officers and to the General Assembly, and appropriate reports will be available for publication at least annually to the public.

"2. The presently existing possibilities for the manipulation of accounts and for the misappropriation of Commonwealth funds will be substantially reduced."

The Joint State Government Commission's Report is attached as Exhibit 3.

No action was taken to remedy the deficiencies brought to light by either the Laventhol, Kerkstein or Joint State Government Commission's reports. They still remained when the State Government Survey Committee, headed by Francis J. Chesterman, made its report on February 11, 1953. A copy of the Chesterman Report is included as Exhibit 4. Particular attention is directed to page 63 of this report with special reference to the following statement:

"At the present time neither the State's administrative and legislative officials, nor the citizens have available to them adequate financial statements of the State's operations for any period or of the State's financial condition at any date. Furthermore, we are satisfied that it is impossible to prepare such statements under the existing acounting organization and procedures. Special efforts have been made from time to time to endeavor to obtain understandable and comprehensive statements of the State's financial affairs. We are satisfied that no such statements are available and furthermore that they cannot be prepared from the type of information now available."

It was upon the basis of this historical background that the two accounting firms were retained to modernize and strengthen the Revenue Department's collection system.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Bill No. 645, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WATERHOUSE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Madam Speaker, I have been delegated by the other 209 Members present to compliment Madam Speaker on the maner in which she has handled the Chair and the fact that she has kept exceptionally good order in the House, and has put at least one gentleman in his place who has the habit of roaming around quite a lot, I notice.

We also wish to compliment the pinch-hitting Reading Clerk, and I mean this very, very seriously, as I have what I said about Madam Speaker. He certainly has done a very fine job.

I would also like to suggest to the Speaker of the House, now that it is coming Spring and we have a lot to do on the farm, that we turn the House over to Madam Speaker, that we give leaves of absence to those who are not present today, that she just run the House from here on and let the Speaker of the House and myself go out and get our crops in.

INTERROGATION

The Speaker (Mr. Andrews). I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Erie.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Erie permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WATERHOUSE. I shall, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Andrews). Madam Speaker, does the gentleman from Erie present his idea concerning the well-deserved vacation in the form of a motion?

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Well, I would.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I think he had better not.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Andrews). Madam Speaker, I presume that the gentleman from Erie would desire to defer offering the motion until some of the absent brothers are present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion will be filed with the Clerk of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Westmoreland rise?

Mr. LOVETT. To ask Madam Speaker to be fair to the gentlemen Members of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PURSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, March 21, 1955 at 4:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:38 a. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1955. No. 26.

SENATE

THURSDAY, March 17, 1955.

The Senate met at 12:01 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN C. MOORE, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Coudersport, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Who hast given us this Commonwealth for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, fruitful farming and sound learning. Save us from violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogancy and from every evil way. Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes who dwell within our borders, brought hither out of many tongues and lands.

Endue with wisdom those now assembled in Senate Session, to whom Thy name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace among us through obedience to Thy law.

In the time of our prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; all of which we ask through Thy help and to the glory of Thy Holy Name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 14, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING

DEFEATED ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligiblity for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I am only going to speak very briefly in relation to this bill. I think most of the debate on it, pro and con, took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. President, Governor Leader, at the C.I.O. convention, at the Bellevue-Stratford, in Philadelphia, has pretty much stated my position, and perhaps the position of the Republican Party in relation to unemployment compensation in a speech he made there to that convention, as carried by the Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday morn-

ing, March 17, 1955. Mr. President, I quote from that article:

"Leader said he would propose to the State Legislature 'every measure we can deevlop which will bring the State's assistance to our Pennsylvania economy. He asked that the economic program be approved and supported by labor and management, and the Republicans as well as the Democrats'."

Then, Mr. President, he adds this, which is really the meat of it:

" 'But you will realize," he said, "that there are limits to what can be done in a single State—even in a State so large and so diverse as Pennsylvania . . . We are in a strong competition—hard, difficult competition—with other areas for growth and employment opportunities'."

I think, Mr. President, that that about epitomizes what I said yesterday afternoon when we were debating the amendments to this bill. That is, certainly, we cannot place burdens on the industries of Pennsylvania which similar industries do not have in other states. If we do that we surely are not going to be able to attract industry to our State and, certainly, we will not give the industry which we have here an inclination to expand.

Mr. President, for some reason or other, this bill, when it reaches the Calendar, seems to be hurried up. Over in the House, House Bill No. 120, when it was introduced by its sponsor, Mr. Lopresti, at the very time he introduced it, the bill, for some reason or other, was in print. Immediately upon its introduction, the printed bills were delivered to the desks of the Members of the House. It passed First Reading, as I remember, on that Monday and, then, the following Tuesday, it passed Second Reading, and Third Reading and Final Passage on Wednesday. I thought that was somewhat of a record. However, we certainly outdid that record when it hit the Calendar of the Senate.

Mr. President, this bill was reported out of committee on Tuesday, after eleven o'clock. I believe we met at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. It passed First reading on Tuesday; yesterday, being Wednesday, we debated the bill at length and it passed Second Reading and, then, a few hours later, we are now considering it on third reading and final passage.

It is a very complicated bill, Mr. President. It comprises forty-nine pages; it has been amended and then the amendments taken out and then amendments put back in. I will venture to say, Mr. President, that right now there are very few, if any, of the Senators here present who know all of the provisions of this bill, its ramifications and the affect that it might have both on industry and on the employees of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, Mr. President, I feel that the just and honorable thing for us to have done was to have left this bill on our Calendar until we could come back next Monday. In the meantime, we may have had the opportunity of conferring with some of our constituents, with the storekeepers, with some of the industries, with certain employees and leaders so that they might give us the benefit of their thoughts on this very important and vital piece of legislation to the people of Pennsylvania.

Also, Mr. President, it is disconcerting to me to see the great drive which the Democrats seem to be putting on to put this bill across. For some reason or other, there is a great hurry. I have been in the Legislature since 1943 and I believe this is the first time I have been here, this early in the Session, that we have resorted to a midnight Session in order to act upon a bill.

Mr. President, we Republicans have tried to work with the Democrats in relation to this bill. We have tried to show them that there is no particular hurry. We surely could act on this bill next week. However, they have not heeded our advice in connection with it, or our request to leave it go until next week. For some reason or other, they do not wish to have the majority, which we theoretically have on this side of the aisle, act on this legislation. They are very fearful that next Monday we are going to have one who got into an automobile accident come back up here and vote. Suppose we did, Mr. President, suppose we had both Senator Van Sant and Senator Propert here. After all, we are supposed to have the majority. Certainly, the Democrats should not take advantage of any act of God in order that they might have the majority instead of our side. We are the Majority Party in the Senate, theoretically anyway, and surely we will take the obligation for anything that we do in relation to this bill.

For that reason, Mr. President, the fact that we have not had proper time to study all of the amendments which were placed in the bill just a few hours ago, and because of the fact that we desire to wait until next week when we can have, perhaps, another of our Members present, we on this side of the aisle have decided that we must necessarily vote as a unit against the passage of this House Bill No. 120.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, it is difficult to again review the many features of this bill. The Membership of the Senate has not changed since yesterday afternoon. Therefore, anything that I might say relative to the subject matter of the bill itself would be superflous.

However, Mr. President, the arguments advanced by the leader of the opposition are not particularly contained in the legislation itself, but rather in the realm of political consideration. Inasmuch as we have reached that stage which is the final stage which most legislation finally arrives at in a legislative body, I think it would do us all good to consider the political aspect now. Since yesterday afternoon we discussed the bill itself, let us take a little time this morning to follow the cue of the opposition leader and talk about the political aspects.

First of all, Mr. President, let us straighten out for the record the inference, thrice repeated, that the Democratic side is taking advantage of the acts of God. I am sure that the minister who prayed over this body tonight would be in a much better position than any of us to discuss the works of God. However, the works of God sometimes are upset by the strategy of the devil. So, let us not tonight, in considering a mundane matter, get ourselves confused on the questional of Biblical propriety of what we are attempting to do.

Mr. President, we have tried in our way to emphasize to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and to the people of this great Commonwealth, that in our brief moment of glory we wanted to wipe out the inequities which have been built up over the years.

The day before yesterday, in discussing the peril point amendments, I called attention to the fact that a contract had been made between the Republican Party and representatives of certain industries. In this contract, repre-

sentatives of certain industries had willingly signed an agreement in which they said that if you, the Republican Party, allow us to take from the compensation reserve fund some four hundred odd millions of dollars by special consideration in our contribution rate, we will protect you, the Republican Party, in case we have a catastrophic year in which unemployment will reach the point where it may amount to more than one and one-half times as much as we leave in the fund by the way of benefit. payments. We willingly will come forward and say to you that we will pay the top limit of 2.7 into the fund to replenish the moneys that we have haken out. The Republican Party gleefully accepted this contract.

Mr. President, we on the Democratic side pointed out at that time that within a decade we might be faced with the very situation that confronts the State of Pennsylvania today. Not being satisfied with that, they accepted a long-standing rule that had been written in under the leadership, I believe, of the present Treasurer of the Commonwealth, the then Majority Leader, Weldon Heyburn, in which it was determined that labor, receiving benefits amounting to a maximum of so many dollars, would, in case the fund reached the point where it was in peril, have to take a cut, a reduction in its benefits. Labor was never considered a part of the agreement. It was never asked to sign the contract. It was brought into the contract without their permission. Labor never accepted the termrs of the contract. Labor never participated in the agreement.

Mr. President, tonight we find ourselves up against a situation where the Republican Majority has made up its mind to operate on a unit rule and under a Caucus agreement. That is not strange and it is not new. The unit rule is always invoked and always prescribed when there is a fear that independence may crop up and assert itself. The most cowardly device, the most cowardly device in legislative action, is the action known as the unit rule because you have on one hand an individual who happens to have within him a spark of responsibility to his constituency, and in order to keep that individual from exercising his personal prerogatives, a unit rule is invoked. I would venture to say here on the floor of the Senate tonight that if the Republican Party, as represented in this Senate by the so-called theoretical majority, would call a Caucus at this minute and lift the unit rule, we would receive upon a final vote on this legislation at least six votes on the Republican side.

Now, you are told your Members, and I am sure you have, that you can vote under the unit rule tonight; the bill will be defeated by your action and on Monday evening, when by the grace of God and with all our good wishes, one of the Senators who has been incapacitated because of an accident may be with us. When he comes here, you have told these Members who want to vote for the bill, we will revive the bill, reconsider our action and then we will re-amend the bill, put it back into the position that it was in before this Democratic practical majority amended the bill, and then you will be out in the clear because you will have an opportunity to vote upon the bill again.

Mr. President, in order that there be no misunderstanding on the part of any individual in the Senate of Pennsylvania, let us now place before the Senate the actual facts of what will happen. We, on the Democratic side, are no longer going to be intimidated into a position of taking a bad bill because there are some good features in it. We are not going to allow you, under any conditions, to say that we will grant the $5.00 raise and an extension of four weeks more of benefit payments and, at the same time, cut the eligibility to two out of five claimants in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We will not take that kind of a compromise any more. Compromises, as I have said so many times on the floor of the Senate, are a sign of weakness. If you are right, stand up and be counted upon what you think is right. We have had to take compromises in the past sixteen years. We have had to take them to save, for labor and the working people of this Commonwealth, even the few crumbs that were given from the tables of the Republican Majority. However, no longer will we take that or stand for that type of compromise with our conscience. Either we give to the people of Pennsylvania a piece of legislation that has honor and merit to it, or we are willing to stand by your decision tonight to let you defeat the bill. Better to have no legislation at all in unemployment compensation than to have a bill that is fostered by illegitimate parents. We will not, under any conditions, allow ourselves to be inveigled into the position that we will compromise on what we think, on this day of our Lord, is the proper and decent type of legislation for the unemployed in this great State.

Remember, Mr. President, that unemployment is a constant condition in an industrial State. It is no longer a matter that you can write off of the books during times of great prosperity. During the great six years of the highest income which this State has enjoyed, we paid out an average of $85,000,000 a year in unemployment compensation. That proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that unemployment is a constant occurrence in this great Commonwealth. Having the constancy of unemployment, we must as a legislative body enact legislation that takes care of that type of a perennial problem.

Mr. President, the gentleman who is the leader of the opposition read from today's newspaper. This afternoon I told all of you that I was not so good on reading reading let alone reading writing. So, I am never confused by newspaper stories. I read them and I enjoy them. However, I do not let them influence my thinking because if the people of this great Commonwealth intended that we legislate by what is contained in the newspapers, they would not have elections; they would just buy the daily newspapers.

Confidentially, for the interest of you men on the other side, if we paid too much attention to the newspapers, George Leader would not be Governor of this great Commonwealth. I read this paper while the gentleman from Crawford was reading it, and I just want to note for his interest that he did not read all of it.

Mr. President, there is a fellow by the name of Dewey, from the State of New York, who by back-stage maneuvering was twice able to get the Republican nomination for President and was twice defeated. You know, he had a favorite trick that he used. He used to take a story or a release by a Democrat, and he would read out of context. He would make it suit his purposes. Do you know that if you read the Bible wrongly, you can sin all you wish because it forgives you? You cannot do that; you must read the whole story. Let us see what the Governor

did say. It might be interesting to the Republican Members to know what the Governor did say.

" 'After all,' said the Governor—I hope this is a factual representation of what he said—'why should an unemployed worker be treated differently from State to State? Unemployment is the same hardship—whether it occurs in Pennsylvania or Louisiana, in New England, or the Pacific Coast.'

"Leader said he would propose to the State Legislature 'every measure we can develop which will bring the State's assistance to our Pennsylvania economy. He asked that the economic program be aproved and supported by labor and management, and the Reublicans.

" 'But you will realize,' he said, 'that there are limits to what can be done in a single State.'

"He urged a legislative program that has the energy, the foresight, and the courage to realize the physical and human resources of this Commonwealth as a solution to the problems."

Mr. President, the Governor said that the unemployment compensation in this Commonwealth must be an outstanding piece of legislation that will set this State number one in the Commonwealth of States.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, if the gentleman on the other side—and I personally got the distinct reaction from the remarks of the opposition leader that he wanted to please the Governor. If you want to please the Governor of this Commonwealth—thank you, Senator DiSilvestro, I will quote your words, "Vote for the bill." This is an administration bill, sponsored by the Leader Administration.

I do not want to discuss the very weak argument proposed by the oposition leader when he said that we have not had time to study it. Is it not true that the bill appeared on our calendar after careful consideration by the committee for five weeks? Is it not true that the committee placed as many amendments into the bill as we placed this afternoon? Is it not true that you were ready to vote upon that bill as it was amended by the committee? Was there any discussion upon the floor that you were unable to consider the vote because the committee had amended it?

In order to make it easy for you to understand, in order that those of you who may be a little slow in gathering the facts that are contained in the bill, all we did this afternoon was put it back into the same condition that it was before the committee emasculated it. Now, for five weeks, the bill has been in the possession of the Senate. All we did was give it to you in the same form because we were disturbed, too, the same as the Republican leader, that maybe you did not understand it the way the Senate committee had amended it. In order to keep you from being confused and disturbed, we decided to give it to you in the same manner that it came from the House, which was a simple form.

Mr. President, all it does now, all that the bill does now is give to the people of Pennsylvania an unemployment compensation bill that does this. It increases the benefits from $30 to $35 maximum; it increases the duration period from twenty-six to thirty weeks; it allows the payment of compensation for pregnancy up until the moment that the pregnant person decides that she no longer can work or handle her job. It pays for those who belong to unions compensation during a vacation period when they are ineligible for vacation rights, the same as the present law says to nonunion members. It pays for the voluntary quits when such voluntary quits are based upon personal and family good. It wipes out, if you please, the inequities that have been instituted in this bill since the year 1939, and gives back to the people a bill based upon a dual function. It gives the people of Pennsylvania a bill that has, as well as an economic aspect, a social aspect.

You know, Mr. President, it is interesting to me to note that when this bill was before the House, made up of 210 duly elected Members of the General Assembly, 207 Members voted for its passage and only three voted against it.

Now, you Senators who come from districts where your entire House Membership voted for the bill, and are of the same political faith as they are, will have to do some explaining somewhere along the line as to who was right. Was the House Member right or was the Senator right? Or, do you really believe those fairy tales about Senators being Supreme Beings? Certainly, you cannot believe that you have more intelligence than your House Member. I would resent very much, if I were a Member of the House, to believe that my action in the House was questioned by my Senator. Confidentially, I always look at the vote my House Members give in order to guide me as to what to do. They are very close to the people, you know.

You Members of the Republican Senate are hiding behind a unit rule tonight. No individual can hide behind that. This vote will be called, and this vote will be recorded and this vote will be verified. Each and every Member of this Senate will be recorded as to his desires, his wishes upon this piece of legislation. This is the most important piece of legislation that will come before the Members of this Senate during this year of our Lord, because it deals with those who are unfortunate enough to be out of work.

Mr. President, my father used to say that a man with a full belly could never sympathize with a person begging food. That is true. We Members of the Senate, and we are grateful for it, most of us spent more tonight for dinner than these unemployed persons will spend for meals for their entire families. If you think $35 is too much money for a week, try to live on it. If you think that when you are unemployed thirty weeks is too long to be paid out of the fund, which you have contributed into, just try being unemployed. Try having the man come around to collect the gas bill, the electric bill, the water bill, the payments on your home, the payments on your car; try having them come around on $35.00 a week.

Mr. President, this particular piece of legislation is no longer to be decided by a unit rule. You cannot hide behind the subterfuge of party loyalty. We have had no caucus action. We forced no Member on this side into the position of voting for or against this bill. I realize that that is humorous to you fellows because you do not know how we Democrats operate. You know, notoriously, the Democratic Party has more chiefs than Indians. Each one of the Members on this side takes himself seriously. You know, they think they are Senators. They believe that in being Senators, they were elected in their particular Districts and, under the Constitution, they are supposed to represent their districts and the people of Pennsylvania. I could never go back to my District and say that I voted against you because we had a unit rule. You know what they would say to me back home? They would

say, "Well, we had better send a unit to Harrisburg."

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, nothing I say will change a vote. They know that and I know that. However, in order that we all understand each other, let us understand this. This is for publication; this is for the record and this is for the Members of the Senate. I hope you comprehend fully what I am about to tell you.

If you defeat this bill tonight, industry in Pennsylvania will pay 2.7 contribution rate. Nothing you do after tonight will change that. If you defeat this bill tonight, the fault and blame will be upon your heads. We have tried to show industry that we have a feeling of good will, a feeling of understanding of their problem and we have cut down the possible cost of $230,000,000 a year to a maximum of $140,000,000 a year. When you vote tonight in your unit, you are passing upon industry in this State a 2.7 contribution of approximately two hundred and thirty odd millions of dollars, on a possible chargable payroll of eight and one-half billion dollars and there is nothing you can do Monday night, Tuesday night, next week or the week after to change that. We are determined to stand upon the position we have built and allow the results to be measured by the people.

We say to you, in all sincerity, that those of you who have a feeling for the labor in your district, for the merchant in your district, for the industry in your district, you are passing upon them a sentence that they, themselves, contracted for and we are willing to amend for them. You are saying to them tonight that you are willing to have industry pay that high rate of compensation. If you believe we do not mean what we are saying, just continue your unit rule tonight. You can revive the bill Monday night; yon can send it back to committee Monday night; you can amend it in committee on Tuesday; you can bring it out emasculated as you have before; and then you can pass it. You can bring those who, unfortunately, are incapacitated at the moment back into the halls. We know you will.

Mr. President, during one of the Sessions of this Legislature, the wheel chairs were busier than the bicycles. You will bring those men back and we know that. However, when you do, remember this. We are not going to back down.

Mr. President, either the people of this State are going to get a good bill or they get no bill at all. This is not a threat. This is a simple statement of a simple fact. Have your unit rule if you so desire and then we, as individuals, without a unit rule, without caucus action, will stick together to do that which is right for the people.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, during the last two months I have listened to the gentleman from Crawford talk about acts of God. I am proud to be a Member of this body as I am tonight. I am proud of my Republican colleagues and my Democratic colleagues.

Mr. President, I have been here for twenty-one years and I cannot say that I have been proud of this body at all times throughout those many years. However, I am getting somewhat tired of sitting here and listening about the acts of God which the Democratic Party is taking advanage of. I do not know where or how. We could, if we so wished tonight, fall back on that act and take charge of the Senate. We have not done that. We realize that the Republicans are in the majority. We know it is their responsibility to answer to the people.

Mr. President, I can go back fifteen years and paint a different picture, a different scene, and it was not an act of God either. We had twenty-six Members in the Senate, and the Republicans had twenty-four. The people had spoken. What happened that day? Some day I may tell the true story, if I have to sit back and listen to references to acts of God, of which we are taking advantage.

Mr. President, I want to say tonight that I was one of the two men who was contacted by Republican powers, not for one moment, not for one hour but for weeks. I was offered plenty. I was offered cold cash if I changed my vote and helped the Republicans organize the Senate. Was that an act of God? The other Member is sitting in this body tonight and he was with me. He was offered a like amount to double cross, to sell our souls and sell our intelligence, our integrity.

Mr. President, we believe that the people have spoken. In 1939, the Republicans were in the minority and we were entitled to organize the Senate. You know, Mr. President, I was happy last November, when I came to Harrisburg after the election. What I first did was to talk to this young man sitting here, our colleague, Senator Barr, our Democratic State Chairman. I said, "Joe,"—I had my good friend, Senator Lane, with me—"is it possible for us to organize the Senate this year? We have a Democratic House, a Democratic Governor but a Republican majority in the Senate." I was proud of his answer. He said, "John, we shall make no attempt to buy one vote. If any of the Republicans come over with us, they are welcome. But, as Chairman of the Democratic Party, I will not permit anyone to negotiate a deal of any type which will involve money or promises." That, to me, showed his manhood. I will respect him forever.

However, Mr. President, they stopped myself and another Member of this Body that night and we said, "No, we do not want your money. We cannot take it. We must live with ourselves." Then I was told definitely and clearly that, "If you two do not take it, we have two other Democrats who will." That morning I told my Democratic State Chairman, then David Lawrence, that we were being sold down the river. He said, "John, I cannot believe it." Right in this body, you saw a sight and as John Dent said, "an act of the devil." Right here, two men were dragged out of the barber shop, highly intoxicated, with liquor pumped into them by the hour, left back in that room and we were innocently waiting for them. They were missing. Then, after those persuasive powers and any offers they may have made to them, they walked up to their seats and double-crossed the people of Pennsylvania. They sold out their souls for a piece of gold.

Mr. President, the Republicans talk about acts of God. I do not want to hear anymore of it. If I do, Mr. President, I may unravel a story that will rock this State.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, it seems that Senator Haluska is always charging that somebody is trying to bribe someone else. It was not very long ago, I believe it was in the last Session that he made a charge—or was it two Sessions ago—that one of his colleagues here in the Senate offered him a bribe to vote for certain legislation. After investigation, we found out that no such offer was made, and the result of the investigation is in the record and shows that the Senator from Cambria sometimes has hallucinations.

Mr. President, I am not going to go back to 1939 to find out what happened. I was not a Member of this body then, and I do not want to go clear back to then or what

has hapened since, how to get eople from one side of the aisle to the other. One of our fellows came in here as a Republican and happens to be over there. I am not going to go into all that. I hope he is over there because he wants to be.

I want to say this, Mr. President. I do not think we should go back into history in order to dig up a lot of stuff, because that certainly is not pertinent to what we are discussing here tonight. I do say that the decent thing would be to allow us a few days to bring in a Member or two, if we can have them here, so that they may vote for the constituents who elected them.

Mr. President, I am going to leave that subject right now. Perhaps, I am out of order in so doing. However, I want to talk on the bill and I want to answer some of the statements made by Senator Dent.

First, Mr. President, Senator Dent brought out that somebody or other made a contact with the Republican Party to put in certain terms of the present Unemployment Compensation Law. I do not know how you enter into a contract with the Republican Party, even if you wanted to. There are certainly millions of Republicans in the State of Pennsylvania and how you enter into a contract with all of them, I do not know. I do know, however, Mr. President, that back in 1941 the Joint State Government Commission made a certain study relative to the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law. I hold in my hand now a copy of that report. In that report, they recommended that the one and one-half times factor be put in on the benefit side, and also would affect the contributions when it reached the peril point.

Now, when I opened up the cover of that pamphlet and looked at the early pages of it, I found the Joint Legislative Committee, which was apointed to study the employment compensation provisions and made the recommendation to the Legislature that they pass that provision, and among those distinguished gentlemen, of which Weldon B. Heyburn was the Chairman, the very next name I saw was the name of the Honorable John H Dent. I presume—I do not find any dissenting report here or minority report—that he must have gone along with those recommendations. Therefore, if any contact was made with anybody, I think he was probably a party to it.

Now, Mr. President, the gentleman from Westmoreland talks about compromises being a sign of weakness. Bless his heart, almost every bill we have here is a compromise of some kind, including the present bill, House Bill No. 120. The fact of the matter is, I believe that the gentleman was present when the Governor told me that this was a compromise bill. It compromises certain things with labor representatives. Labor wanted more. They came up with this and it was give and take, back and forth, for a good long while until they finally compromised and came up with this bill. If the gentleman is correct in saying that compromises are a sign of weakness, then this is a weak bill. He knows that we have compromised on just about every piece of legislation. For instance, we tentatatively agreed the other day here in connection with House Bill No. 1 on a compromise in the Conference Committee. The gentleman has been on many Conference Committees, and he knows about the give-and-take in connection with the work of the conference committees. He also knows that they come out nine times out of ten with a compromise bill.

Mr. President, the gentleman also talks about the unit rule and looks down his nose about us enforcing a unit rule. He does remember much about what his father has told him, and I often marvel at how he remembers those things. I think that he sometimes digs up a lot of stuff and blames it on his poor old father.

I think if you would search the Legislative Journal of the last session, Mr. President—and I remember a bill which Senator Dent and I put in dealing with abolishing the Tax Equalization Board—you will find that the unit rule was used by the other side. I remember the gentlemen from Westmoreland getting up over there and saying, "I am sorry, I am very sorry that I have to vote against this bill,"—it was his own bill, he co-sponsored it—"but, we have adopted Caucus action on this bill and, therefore, I am forced to vote against it."

Mr. President, we probably would not be here now if they had not adopted some kind of a unit rule over there. It has not been many hours ago when I thought that we were going to get on our way home. I get rather mixed up, and I have to stop and think whether today is Wednesday or Thursday. I guess this is Thursday, early in the morning.

Yesterday, Mr. President, when we were back in the back rooms having lunch, we asked the Senator about what we could expect to do in relation to our hotel rooms. We said we would like to get out and go home, and we wanted to know whether he was going to hold us over another day. In reply, he not only told me but several others—I do not think that I am betraying any confidence, it was not told in confidence—that Wednesday would be the last day. I said to him, "I am asking this so that I may tell the other Members of my Caucus here what they should do in relation to making plans for going home, getting checked out of their hotel, etc," and he said, "Well, we will put these amendments in today, pass it on Second Reading and then we will take it up on Third Reading next Monday." I told my people this, and so they checked out of their hotel rooms and made plans for going home. Two or three hours later after we had debate on the amendments, however, I went over and I said, "What hapened?" "Well," he said, "I could not hold my Caucus and we all decided that we would have to stay here tonight and vote on this bill on Final Passage."

Mr. President, the gentleman soon forgets. However, I am glad that he remembers all the nice things that his father told him. I wish that my father had given me all the advice that his father has given him.

One thing which bothers me more than anything about this bill, Mr. President, is that the gentleman, in all of his long debate in connection with this bill yesterday afternoon, using the blackboard and going on for an hour and one-half, I think at no time gave any inference where any other State in the United States had adopted one of these fringe benefits which he is trying to put into this bill. He told us about how legislation is being introduced in some of the other States to raise the benefits from twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars, and some from thirty dollars to thirty-five dollars and still others from thirty-five dollars to thirty-eight dollars. I want to call his attention to this fact, that in some of those States they have dependency benefits. If you have one, two or three children, they give you more money than if you do not have children. Under the circumstances, you just cannot roughly say that such and such a State has thirty-eight dollars of benefits. Pennsylvania is only now considering

thirty-five dollars because you have taken into consideration whether or not these other States have dependency benefits and what other things of a benefit nature are contained in their laws.

At no time did he state, Mr. President, that New York has a bill which provides for unemployment compensation for women in industry who become pregnant, nor can he state that they have an act there which provides for vacation pay and also provides for unemployment compenstaion at the same time. The gentleman from Westmoreland did not state any of the things which New York, Ohio, Maryland or any other State in the Union provides in comparison with what he is trying to make Pennsylvania put on the statute books.

Mr. President, I would like to have some time, between now and next Monday, to find out what New York pays, what Ohio pays, Maryland and these other States. If Senator Dent, in all of the study which he has made of the unemployment compensation law, has not been able to find out what these other States pay, he certainly should not ask us now to vote on this bill without our knowing whether we are a way high over those States or whether we are a way low.

Mr. President, referring to my previous remarks, of course, I did not put in all that the Governor stated. I thought I would put in the context of it, the meat of it, and that was that he certainly did not think that we should have much higher compensation costs here in Pennsylvania than what they have in the other States. He thought we should try to be equal with the other States. Otherwise, Mr. President, as I stated yesterday afternoon, you cannot attract industry into Pennsylvania, or have industry expand here, if the other States are not in line with our charges on industry.

Mr. President, I want to make it crystal clear—and I want to close with this—to not only the Members of this body but also to all of the people of Pennsylvania, the employed as well as the unemployed, that the Republicans here are ready and willing, and have been so, to amend the unemployment compensation law so that the maximum benefits will be raised to thirty-five dollars and also that the coverage shall be increased to a maximum of thirty weeks. The only thing with which we are not satisfied at the present time are these fringe benefits. We do not feel, at the present time, that we know sufficiently about them and their affect upon industry and this fund to pass them. Therefore, for that reason, we expect to vote "no."

Mr. President. I do not know what kind of a threat that was when the gentleman made a statement over there saying, "It was not a threat," but we expect to stand by our guns, too, Senator, and then next week if you still stand by yours, well, perhaps, we will not be able to get anywhere. We will have to let the chips fall where they may.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, first of all, I think that it is only proper that we clear up one particular thing. If the gentleman will look again at that book which he was reading from a minute ago, the Report of the Joint State Government Commission, he will find that the committee is named there of which I was a member, but he will not find at the end of the book any signature of mine okaying the report. They listed the committee members who served upon that committeee. If you will look back also at that time, 1941, you will find that the membership of that committee was eighty-five per cent Republican and fifteen per cent Democrat.

Mr. President, under the Republican rule in this State, we have not had too much say on any committee. It might also be interesting to note that although we have twenty-four votes in the Senate and the Republicans have, theoretically, twenty-six, most of the committees give them sixty-five per cent of the membership on a committee and the Democrats thirty-five per cent. They take no chances on "acts of God" when it comes to committee membership.

Mr. President, the leader on the other side said that he had not had a chance to study just what the bill does and what these amendments do. That is not quite true, because I have before me a portfolio which was presented to the leader of the other side, to the chairman of the committee, and to all other interested parties, made up by the Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation. These reports and descriptive folders take each and every amendment, describe what the amendment does, what its effect upon the total bill is, what the affect upon the economy of the Commonwealth are, and compares the features with the features in other States.

For instance, Mr. President, I do not want to take one or two hours today to explain to the members on the other side of the aisle the contents of our amendments, because it would not affect the vote. The Majority Floor Leader has said that they have declared a unit rule, and under that there is no argument which can change the vote. However, just to let the record know one thing, the most controversial issue before us has been that dealing with pregnancy.

Mr. President, let us look at the laws in other States. We find ourselves in a position where Pennsylvania is ranked with two other States. Now, let me read, for the information of the Senate, the facts as they are known to be:

"Thirty-three States have no special provision for disqualification of workers. Of the eighteen who do have such a provision, seven provide for determination of unavailability rather than disqualification. Only three states, other than Pennsylvania, contain a blanket disqualification."

Mr. President, I can take every feature of this bill; I can name the States which have laws concerning the "personal good" clause, which is one of our amendments; I can tell you the States, one by one, who have outlawed the features that the Republican Party wants to outlaw. If you pass your type of a bill, we will be classified with States such as Nevada, Nebraska, Montana, New Mexico, Mississippi, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Rhode Island.

Mr. President, this great Commonwealth of ours has gone through many days, days of pride, days I can imagine of despair, but never has the State of Pennsylvania gone through days of degradation. Let us not degrade this State of ours to the point where its laws dealing with the welfare of the people of this Commonwealth are compared to the States, in the firmament of States, who have nothing in common with us. They have not the industrial power; they have not the financial power; they have not the things which we so proudly talk about

upon the platforms and which we so proudly represent when we attend meetings all over this Country of ours as representatives of the great State of Pennsylvania.

If the gentleman from Crawford failed to read the reports which were given him, Mr. President, then I would like for a Page to come up now and I will give him my copy, because I have read mine and I know I believe what is in the reports.

Mr. President, during the days when we were fighting the battle in the minority, we were never given the comprehensive, detailed information which has been provided by the Department of Labor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provided to you, the Republicans, the same as it was provided to us the Democrats. We have no fear of knowledge. The only fear that we have is the fear of ignorance. However, if we give you the benefit of the facts and you do not care to learn them, then do not stand up and say that you need time.

Mr. President, no Members of this Senate will be better qualified to vote three months from now than he is tonight. Every Member of this Senate has heard both sides of the argument. I am sure that the gentleman on the other side realizes that what I lacked in formal education, I made up by the careful attention to the advice of my father, and may God bless him and keep him.

My father was a great fellow. Of course, I could tell you some of the stories he told me, but I will not take your time tonight because it takes a little time to translate them. You know, in his own way, he anticipated many of the problems that I might be faced with as I went on through life. I remember one thing he said to me a long time ago. He used to say to me, "Johnny, the emptiest barrel makes the loudest noise," and I have learned that to be true. He also told me once that when you are in a crowded room and somebody hollers "thief," and claims that there is a thief in the room, grab him for he will probably have your pocketbook.

Mr. President, I say to the Members on the other side that we are not trying to do anything tonight which is not right and reasonable. The duty of a minority group, and we are reminded so often that we are the minority, is to use every legal, every parliamentary strategy that is available under the law and under the rules, in order to proceed with the purposes in mind. The gentleman said, "Why do you not wait and give us a chance to bring back our members?" It would not make any difference. You would only vote one vote any way, whether you had twenty-six or thirty-four or fifteen. You are not individuals; you are a unit. I do not know why you call the roll. When you call the roll, Mr. President, call our names on this side and on the other side say, "How does the unit vote?"

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I want to be very brief but I wish to say that the gentleman from Crawford is very inconsistent. He rose in place and said that he does not think that we should go back to yesteryear and discuss legislation or other matters which have happened here of importance, but in the same breath he took the opportunity to remind this body of certain charges which I made and he proudly boasted about the results appearing in the records, which is true.

Mr. President, the Johnstown papers, which were never friendly to me, best analyzed my answer. They covered the hearings very, very carefully and on the final day wrote an editorial and said:

"It appears to us that the State Senate who investigated the Haluska charges," and they quoted Julius Caesar and said, "They came down to bury the charges and not to listen to them."

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, for about one minute I would like to address a few remarks to the bill before us this morning.

Mr. President, there are two things in this bill which I think Governor Leader was speaking of when he said that it is designed to make Pennsylvania attractive to new industries. The first thing is the fact that, under this bill, the tax rate on employers is estimated to be 1.65%. I think that this point, on the amount of the tax, has not been fully understood and discussed here or reported in the papers.

Last year, Pennsylvania's tax for unemployment compensation purposes was 1.1%, Mr. President. This bill is calculated to raise it to 1.65%. Under the present law, even if the so-called one and one-half times peril point is taken out, and assuming that it is taken out, if the present tables are allowed to remain in it, the employer's tax will be approximately 2.0%.

Mr. President, Senator Dent, in his very able presentation yesterday afternoon, pointed out that the present law, if it is allowed to remain in effect, will bring in next year from employers approximately $170,000,000. That figure itself came from the representatives of the State Chambers of Commerce who testified at a hearing, at which I was present, last week. That is not our figure, that is not the Department's figure, but it is the Chamber of Commerce's figure.

Mr. President, it is the Administration's estimate that House Bill No. 120 will bring in $140,000,000. That means that this bill lessons the tax on employers by approximately $30,000,000, or approximately .35%.

The second feature which is designed to attract industry into Pennsylvania, Mr. President, is something that has not yet been mentioned, and that is the provision in House Bill No. 120 which allows a new employer coming into Pennsylvania to qualify for merit rating after one year in the State. Under the present law, an employer, after coming into the State, must wait four years before being able to qualify for a merit rating.

Mr. President, certainly these two features, the lowering of the tax on employers by $30,000,000 and the liberalization of the merit rating system so as to allow new industry in Pennsylvania to qualify after one year, should be an inducement to new industries.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that every representative here tonight from a distressed area should be happy to vote for this bill, if for no other reason than that these two features are in the bill. It may not be a perfect bill but I think that it is, all in all, a good bill and, apparently, it is the best bill we can get under the circumstances.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I wish to thank the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent, for sending over this folder. The last time he called a Page and sent something over to me, which was not quite two years ago, it was a nice shirt. It was on the closing night of the Session and I certainly enjoyed it, and I enjoy

having this folder. However, he certainly does not expect me and the rest of the Senators here to read all this material.

I admit, Mr. President, that I did receive such a folder from the Department of Labor two, three or four weeks ago. There was no need to go through it then, because I knew that the Committee on Labor and Industry was studying this bill, and they were going to try to make some changes in it and I thought I would get a chance to study it all when it came out of committee. Just because you know that I had that opportunity and, perhaps, did not exercise it, does not mean that all the rest of these Senators here had the same opportunity. Not all of us are Members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry. Perhaps that committee had an opportunity to go into all of this matter, but the rest of the Senators here, who are not on that committee, and had this bill flung at them only a few short hours ago, certainly are not now prepared to vote on it.

I want to bring out, Mr. President, what some of the other States are doing in connection with these fringe benefits. This was given to me by Senator Kessler; I do not know his source but I take it that he got it from an established source which would be accurate.

Mr. President, in connection with pregnancy, the Ohio law is "Disqualification under law for any week of unemployment due to pregnancy until after employment and wages equal to weekly benefit amount."

The State of New York: "Disqualified for any week caused or arising out of pregnancy."

New Jersey: "No specific provision except requirements of able to work and availability for work."

Indiana: "Absolute disqualification during pregnancy."

Maryland: "Disqualified at least two months before two months after child birth."

West Virginia: "Disqualified until employed 30 days in insured work."

Mr. President, in connection with domestic circumstances—I think that we all understand that this is where the father or the husband leaves for employment in some other place and the wife and daughter or son has to go along—I want to state what other States are doing. If we pass this bill, the father in domestic circumstances would be entitled to unemployment compensation even though he may have withdrawn from his employment voluntarily.

In Ohio: "Disqualification under law for unemployment due to quitting to marry or because of marital, parental, filial or other domestic obligations and until after earnings equal to weekly benefit amount."

In the State of New York: "Individual leaving work for domestic circumstances generally held to be not available for work and hence disqualified."

The State of New Jersey: "Disqualified when availability is limited because of domestic reasons."

In Indiana: "Disqualified until they have earned $200 in covered employment." In West Virginia: "Disqualified until employed 30 days in insured work."

I want to say again, Mr. President, that when Governor Leader's representative in his Department of Commerce goes to Washington, or New York, or wherever he goes to attract industry into Pennsylvania, those are questions which the representatives of that industry are going to ask the Governor's representative. "What do you do in relation to these problems in Pennsylvania? How much is it going to cost us to do business in your State?" Whether the industry comes into Pennsylvania, or whether the industry which is here expands, is dependent upon the answers to those questions.

Now, Mr. President, in answer to Senator McMenamin's point about the amount of percentage of our contribution rates, I say this and I want to predict this, that if House Bill No. 120 passes with all of these fringe benefits in it and with all the other things in connection with it, the fund will go down to a point within a very few short months—I would make it a year from now anyway—where every employer's contribution will go up to 2.7%. I know that I have no facts with me to make that statement, but I know that the fund has been going down under the present law. The fund, I think when we came in here in January was around $390,000,000 and it is going down everyday to a point where now I understand that it is only around $353,000,000. If the fund goes down under the present law at that rate, and we put in all this other stuff, certainly it is going to go down to where the peril point is reached under the provisions of House Bill No. 120, and at that point the employers' contribution will go to 2.7%.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I think that the Majority Leader is confused. I remember President Roosevelt's Inaugural Address in 1933, in which he said that the greatest fear we have is the fear of ourselves. I think that they are fearful, on the other side, to vote on this bill tonight, because they know the consequences of what is going to happen to individual members on their side. I think that, possibly, next year you may see some Members from the House move over to the Senate, because I think they probably have keener and better judgment.

I do not want to read out of context, but I do want to read an editorial which I just happened to pick up, which is from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. This may be a shock to you gentlemen on the other side, because the article is headed "Shock Treatment" and reads as follows:

"Vice-President Nixon applies the shock treatment to the Republican Party in telling it that it is not strong enough to elect a president. It must have a powerful candidate to pull the party through to victory. The Vice-President clearly believes the GOP's best and perhaps only plan for 1956 is to ride on the Eisenhower coattails.

"This ice-water thrown on the hands of the national leadership of the party might awaken it to political realities. For it means that the principles that the party has put into its platforms year after year no longer appeal to the majority of voters.

"The Vice President breaks the news that no stalwart Republican need expect to be elected to the White House.

"President Eisenhower recognized the situation early in his administration, and since that time has been busily engaged in introducing progressive ideas into old Republican heads."

Now, may I just digress for a moment by telling the Majority Leader that under the present unemployment compensation we are working on, any new industry coming into this State must go under a tax rate of 2.7% for three years? Do you think that you can attract industry in that way? Under this bill before you now,

industry will pay 2.7% for one year and that will set the rate. May I continue.

"The President's foreign policy is the opposite of isolationism. He has recommended and secured from the GOP a broadening of social security." That is one of the things we are talking about tonight. "The Eisenhower tariff reciprocity program, now in the balance in Congress, smacks more of the policy of the Democrats than of the high protectionist GOP."

Mr. President, I might remind the gentlemen that the only ones who saved that program in the Congress, that is in the lower House, were the Democrats and the Grundyites were the ones who tried to defeat it.

Continuing, Mr. President, the editorial reads:

"The personal popularity of the President is unquestioned, but Mr. Nixon is of the opinion that he has not yet been able to convince the country that he has succeeded in making the GOP acceptable to the voters. The resistance and criticism which the President has encountered from the reactionary Republicans has"—as is happening here tonight—"much to do with creating the impression that the GOP is still unregenerate.

"No party completely dependent on the popularity of one man is in a healthy condition. Its future depends on its ability to face up to present conditions and to present itself to the voters as a party no longer looking backward."

Mr. President, I just happened to pick that editorial up and I thought it was just fitting for the discussion here this evening.

Mr. President, the Republican leader mentioned the Joint State Government Commission. We passed here last week a deficiency appropriation in the amount of $35,000 for the Joint State Government Commission. As I understand it, that bill has to be signed by the Governor in order to pay some girls who work up in that Department.

Mr. President, I want to say that that Commission has become a travesty. It is the most asinine expenditure of one-half million dollars which this State has ever spent.

I was appointed this year, Mr. President, to a committee in the Commission dealing with the axle per mile rate. They called one meeting and said, "You will hear from us later." They called another meeting, and I wrote and said I could not be there that day. My name appears now on the committee report in the Senate. How silly can we get? Mr. President, the shadows of 1935 are hanging over the Senate tonight.

We in our county, Mr. President, and I come from a rather large county, will hang on what is done in this Senate tonight by the Republican and Democratic Parties. Mr. President, our leader in the Senate has spoken as to what the Democratic position is. We will not take the watered-down version that you people tried to present out of the Committee on Labor and Industry yesterday.

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I really did not intend to enter into this discussion this morning, but there were some statements made which I think need clarification.

Unfortunately, Mr. President my father died when I was a very young child and I did not have the benefit of his advice, but my mother did tell me that I should read the Bible occasionally. It so happened that last night, before I crawled into bed, I picked up the Gideon Bible in the hotel and just opened it up. It happened to come to Isaiah, and it was Chapter 6. I made a note of this because I felt it might be appropriate from what had happened the day before.

Isaiah was a prophet, you recall, and it was in the time and year I think when King Uzziah died that Isaiah had his vision of the Lord, and the Lord told Isaiah, "Go and tell the people." Then, in the tenth verse it says, "Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes; lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart." It seems to me that what we have been trying to do will certainly make the ears of the people heavy, but I suppose that is the only way in which it can be done.

Mr. President, the Senator from Lackawanna made some comments about the estimated contribution rate. I would like to just cite a few figures to show the difficulty which we are getting into. First of all, let me give you the fund balance in the Unemployment Compensation Fund for the past few periods.

On December 31, 1954, there was 391.7 million dollars in the fund. On January 31, 1955, there was 374.2 million, a drop of 22.8 million dollars. On February 28, 1955, the fund contained 364 million dollars, and February was a short month. The estimate for March 1955, of outgo, is 23 million dollars, so that the fund at the end of March will probably be down to 341 million dollars.

Mr. President, according to House Bill No. 120, whenever the fund gets below between $450,000,000, under $450,000,000, but not below $350,000,000, then we get into a different schedule. I think it is Schedule B. We will be in that Schedule B as soon as this House Bill No. 120 becomes law. At the rate we are going with those payments, the next month or two would bring us into a further shortage of fund balance, to the point where we will be in Schedule C under the formula, at which most every employer, if we take the average, will be up around 2.7%.

Mr. President, here is the situation, and I would like to direct this directly to the Senator from Lackawanna. The Bureau estimates that in 1955 they will pay out in unemployment compensation benefits, under the present law, $180,000,000. The Bureau also estimates that House Bill No. 120 will bring in only $140,000,000. These are figures which you quoted, Senator. That means that the contributions by employers, under House Bill No. 120, will be $40,000,000 less than the Bureau estimates will be paid out this year.

Senator Dent, yesterday afternoon, used the figure of approximately $30,000,000 in round figures, as the added cost of these fringe benefits and the increased duration and the increased amount as the estimated cost to the Bureau. You have to add this to the $40,000,000 shortage, giving a total shortage of $70,000,000.

Now, if our figures are right or more nearly right than those of Senator Dent's, then we will not only add $30,000,000, but we will add another $70,000,000 to the outgo or shortage. If we split the difference in half, the outgo is going to exceed tremendously the amount of income from contributions, and the fund balance cannot help but drop. Just as the Majority Floor Leader pointed out, before long every employer in Pennsylvania is going to pay the 2.7%, and that will not meet the figure with a covered payroll of 8.2 billion dollars or 8.5 billion dollars. Even at the rate of 2.7%, we will not meet the outgo if our estimates are correct under this House Bill No. 120.

Mr. President, there was another question that was brought up which we did not discuss yesterday, and I think it bears a little discussion. The attempt is made in House Bill 120 to induce new employers to come into Pennsylvania. The proposal is set forth by saying that the first year the new employer comes into Pennsylvania, he pays the maximum contribution rate of 2.7% into the Unemployment Compensation Fund. At the end of that time, he then goes on the merit rating basis.

Mr. President, I would like to ask you, what happens to the present employer who has given employment to Pennsylvanians for many, many years, and who might be because of unfortunate circumstances perhaps at a contribution rate of 2.5%. He might have been here for thirty years or more, and just because of a little bad experience in the last few years, his contribution rate is raised to, say, 2.5%. At the end of the first year, the new employer who comes into the State has his rate dropped down, because he was just building up his force and had no unemployment, to the minimum contribution rate that is permissible under House Bill 120. Is that fair competition to the employer who has been established here and given employment over a period of time to Pennsylvanians? It hardly seems so to me.

Mr. President, there are several other features about this bill that are difficult for me to understand—and maybe I am wrong in my interpretation—but if a new employer is going to have the advantage of lower rates after one year, then many concerns now which might be partnerships or holding companies will change their name or re-incorporate, and will be eligible after one year for a reduced rate. There is nothing illegal about a corporation changing its name nor a partnership forming a corporation and becoming a new entity, so to speak, technically at least.

Mr. President, it seems to me that it is going to be very difficult for the Bureau to try to police these changes that are bound to be made by certain employers in order to have the advantage of these lower contribution rates which will apply to new employers. I could not help but think, what we were discussing this particular bill, that we have going up over here near the Capitol Building, a large, tall office building which is to be used by the Department of Labor. Suppose a contractor outside of the State had the job of building this building. The first year he might have done certain necessary engineering work, preparation work, getting his materials into Pennsylvania, building up perhaps his force to build the building. Therefore, he pays 2.7% on a relatively small number of people, a relatively small payroll while he is getting ready to do the construction work. After the first year, then he moves in his construction gang, hires some of our Pennsylvanians to do the work, but the second year, because of his low unemployment record for the first year, he is brought down to the minimum rate. How in the world could a local contractor compete in a situation like that?

I cannot help but agree with the Majority Floor Leader, Mr. President, that many of us—and I, myself—do not understand many of the provisions of this bill. I want to repeat again that I, with the most honest intentions, introduced Senate Bill No. 55 very early in the Session in the hope that we might remove the peril point. We do not want to see benefits drop, nor do we want to see the maximum contribution rate go into effect. However, such action would give us time to study this and work out perhaps some of these compromises, whether they are right or wrong. This would result, I am sure, in a much better piece of legislation than we have today.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I wish to be recorded as voting "aye."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Beaver will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—24

Bane,	Donolow,	McGinnis,	Seyler,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Camiel,	Hays,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Dent,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Yosko,

NAYS—24

Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Wade,
Blass,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watson,
Flack,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Whaley,
Fleming,	Mallery,	Taylor,	Wolfe,

Less than a Constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 136, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 17, 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county city except of the first and second class and second class A borough town township school district except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A and institution district taxes providing when how and upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes the return and entering of claims therefor the collection and adjudication of such claims sales of real property including seated and unseated lands subject to the lien of such tax claims the disposition of the proceeds thereof including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgage and liens on such property and the proceedings therefor creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county except of the first class to act as agent for taxing districts defining its powers and duties including sales of property the management of property taken in sequestration and the management sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners taxing districts and trustees at tax sales providing a method for the service of process and notices imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 208 act of July 7 1947 (P L 1368) known as the "Real Estate Tax Sale Law" is amended to read

Section 208 Agent of Taxing Districts Lien Certificates The bureau and the director thereof shall in the administration of this act be the agent of the taxing districts whose tax claims are returned to the bureau for collection and prosecution under the provisions of this act and in the management and disposition of property in accordance with the provisions of this act

The bureau shall upon request of any person furnish to him a lien certificate showing the taxes due on any property as shown by its records A fee of [one dollar ($1)] two dollars ($2) shall be charged for any such certificate for the use of the county

Section 2 Section 304 of the act amended June 30 1951 (P L 991) is amended to read

Section 304 Tax Liens and Municipal Claims Divested by Sale The lien of all taxes and municipal claims now or hereafter imposed levied or assessed against any property shall be divested by any public sale of such property under the provisions of this act if the amount of the purchase money shall be at least equal to the amount of prior tax liens of the Commonwealth the amount of all taxes and municipal claims due on such property and costs of sale

It is hereby made the duty of the bureau and of any other officer having claims or judgments for taxes and municipal claims for collection against any property advertised to be sold at public sale under the provisions of this act to give notice to the officer or person selling any such property of the amount of tax liens of the Commonwealth and of the amount of all taxes and municipal claims against the same and the bureau selling such property shall through the county treasurer pay out the proceeds arising from such sale in the order of their priority first the costs of sale and the proceedings upon which it is made second the tax liens of the Commonwealth third taxes and municipal claims and costs due thereon and fourth lien holders in the order of their priority and fifth any balance remaining to [whomsoever entitled thereto] the real owner at the time of sale

Section 3 Subsection (a) of section 308 of the act amended July 13 1953 (P L 439) and July 17 1953 (P L 457) is amended to read

Section 308 Notice of Filing of Returns and Entry of Claim (a) Not later than the thirty-first day of July of each year or for the first year a county operates under this act not later than the thirty-first day of October the bureau shall give notice of the returns of said taxes and the entry of such claim to each delinquent taxable by United States registered mail return receipt requested postage prepaid addressed to the owner personally at his last known post office address If no post office address of the owner is known or if a notice mailed to an owner at such last known post office address is not delivered to him in person or to a member of his immediate family by the postal authorities then notice as herein provided shall immediately be posted on the property affected Each mailed and posted notice shall (1) show all the information shown on the claim entered (2) state that if payment of the amount due the several taxing districts for said taxes is not made to the bureau on or before the thirty-first day of December next following in cases where the notice was mailed prior to August first or that if payment is not made on or before March thirty-first in cases where the notice was mailed on or after August first or no exceptions thereto filed the said claims shall become absolute (3) state that on July first of the year in which such notice is given or if the notice was mailed after July thirty-first that on the first day of the month (naming it) in which the notice was mailed the one (1) year period of redemption shall commence or has commenced to run and that if redemption is not made during that period as provided by this act the property shall be sold at judicial sale and there shall be no further redemption after such sale

* * * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 199, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2108 act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) known as the "Second Class County Code" is amended to read

Section 2108 Definitions (a) The term "deceased service person" as used in this subdivision shall mean and include

(1) Any deceased person who at the time of his or her death was serving (whether or not in a combat zone) in the Army Navy Air Force Marine Corps Coast Guard or any women's organization officially connected therewith during any war or armed conflict in which the United States has been is now or shall hereafter be engaged or who at the time of his or her death was serving in a zone where a campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict then existed in which the United States was is or shall be a participant The existence of a campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict and the participation of the United States therein as well as the fact that the deceased person served in a zone where such campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict existed shall in each case be established by the records of the Department of Defense of the Federal Government or

(2) Any deceased person who had so served at any time during his or her life and whose separation from such service was honorable whether by discharge or otherwise or who at the time of his or her death was continuing in such service after the cessation of the war armed conflict campaign or state or condition of war during or in which he or she served or

(3) Any deceased person who was in active service in the militia of the State of Pennsylvania under and in pursuance of any proclamation issued by the Governor during the Civil War who was not duly mustered into the service of the United States but was honorably discharged or relieved from such service

(b) The term "legal residence" as used in this sub-

division shall be construed as synonymous with "domicile" and is hereby defined as actual residence coupled with intention that it shall be permanent or a residence presently fixed with no definite intention of changing it or of returning to a former residence at some future period Legal residence is to be determined by abode of person and his or her intention to abandon his or her former domicile and establish a new one The legal residence of a deceased service person shall be prima facie in the county where he or she made his or her abode at the time of his or her death

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 200, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 4 1937 (P L 1625) entitled "An act providing for the creation maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class and imposing certain charges on counties" extending retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 10.1 act of June 4 1937 (P L 1625) entitled "An act providing for the creation maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class and imposing certain charges on counties" added May 20 1949 (P L 1560) is amended to read

Section 10.1 Any county employe who on or after the sixteenth day of September one thousand nine hundred forty has been employed by the county for a period of six months and who on or subsequent to such date shall have enlisted or been inducted into the military service of the United States in time of war armed conflict or national emergency so proclaimed by the President or the Congress of the United States shall have credited to his employment record for retirement benefits all of the time spent by him in such military service during the continuance of such war armed conflict or national emergency and such payments as were heretofore or shall hereafter be required to be made during such period by such county employe into the county employes' retirement fund shall be paid into such fund by the county Any employes who have made payments into the county employes' retirement fund for which payments the county is liable under the provisions of this amendment shall be reimbursed by the county to the full extent of such payments or be given credit towards future payments under this act

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Welfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 203, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 421 act of May 2 1929 (P L 1278) known as "The General County Law" amended April 10 1945 (P L 178) is amended to read

Section 421 Definitions The term "deceased service persons" as used in this act shall be defined and construed to mean and include

(1) Any deceased persons who at the time of his or her death was serving (whether or not in a combat zone) in the Army Navy Marine Corps Coast Guard or any women's organization officially connected therewith during any war or armed conflict in which the United States has been is now or shall hereafter be engaged or who at the time of his or her death was serving in a zone where a campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict then existed in which the United States was is or shall be a participant The existence of a campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict and the participation of the United States therein as well as the fact that the deceased person served in a zone where such campaign or state or condition of war or armed conflict existed shall in each case be established by the records of the War or Naval Departments of the Federal Government or

(2) Any deceased person who had so served at any time during his or her life and whose separation from such service was honorable whether by discharge or otherwise or who at the time of his or her death was continuing in such service after the cessation of the war armed conflict campaign or state or condition of war during or in which he or she served or

(3) Any deceased person who was in active service in the militia of the State of Pennsylvania under and in pursuance of any proclamation issued by the Governor during the Civil War and not duly mustered into the

service of the United States and has been honorably discharged or relieved from such service

The term "legal residence" as used in this act shall be construed as synonymous with "domicile" and is hereby defined as actual residence coupled with intention that it shall be permanent or a residence presently fixed with no definite intention of changing it or of returning to a former residence at some future period Legal residence is to be determined by abode of person and his or her intention to abandon his or her former domicile and establish a new one The legal residence of a deceased service person shall be prima facie in the county where he or she made his or her abode at the time of his or her death

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 211, Printer's No. 41, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 92, Printer's No. 33, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. I object to the bill going over in its order.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I stood here patiently listening to speeches. I heard about the fact that certain Members did not have a chance to read the bill because it was too long and they wanted to study it a little longer. The bill before us is a little turkey of three lines and I do not know what study we have to have on this bill.

Mr. President, this is a referendum to be given to the people, and it is the American way. I think that the people of Pennsylvania should tell us what is moral and what is immoral. It is the American way of life, and anybody suppressing and preventing this piece of legislation from going through should never talk about totalitarian countries and Mussolinis and Hitlers and communists and this and that. If we are going to be dictators, and dictate to the people instead of having them dictate to us, I do not think it is fair.

Mr. President, I think that this piece of legislation should be considered, and if you think it is fair to give the people the opportunity of telling us what to do, then I think that this is the proper time to do it. This is a harmless little turkey of three lines. There is nothing to study, nothing to memorize but just to visualize. What does it do? Do you want to vote or do you not want to vote for it — X or O?

Mr. President, I do not think that this action is fair. Is it going to die?

Unless it is going to inconvenience my co-sponsor, with whom I have not discussed it yet, I would like to interrogate him.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Watkins, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WATKINS. I will certainly try to be careful, but anything that he would like to ask me, I would like to reply to.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Senator, do you feel softened now, as compared to the vigor we had a few weeks ago, about putting this bill across?

Mr. WATKINS. Senator, the only thing that I can tell you about this bill is that I was advised by the Minority Leader of the Senate, my good friend, John Dent, that his people could not vote for a bill which would bring a referendum up at the general election. It is my understanding that there will be no votes for the general election.

I know there is a change of heart at different times, and perhaps there might be a change of heart, but I do not know it as of now, and that is why I thought it best to carry the bill over.

I have been too filled up with House Bill No. 120 today and I still do not know what is in that bill, do you?

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Do you think that if you study this bill a little more until Monday, you might have a change of heart?

Mr. WATKINS. I think, Senator, that would be the right thing to do.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. In other words, this bill is a little ambiguous?

Mr. WATKINS. Well, Senator, I would not say that the bill is ambiguous, but I can say very frankly that from what I understand. Congressman Green, who is a gallant Democratic leader in the city of Philadelphia, and for whom I have very high respect and regard, is very much disturbed about this bill. It seems as though he is afraid that if it goes on the machines in November, too many Republicans will come out to kill it.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Well, Senator, do you think that by insisting on the referendum in November it would benefit your party if they would come out and vote?

Mr. WATKINS. I would suggest this; yes, it would benefit our party very much.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Well, you had better think it over from now until Monday, then. I will not waste any more of our time.

Mr. WATKINS. I would like to make one other suggestion to you, Senator, and that is if you have conversation with Congressman Green, try to state the Re-

publican Party's feeling to him and see if he will not give in.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Senator, I have four telephone numbers of different places where I can reach him, and I am expecting the fifth one to be at the shore, because I think we will be here until summertime.

I will, therefore, withdraw my objection.

Mr. WATKINS. Senator, will you be at Reverend Forney's in case I want you over the week end?

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I did not really hear that; repeat it, I did not hear it. Honestly, I did not hear it. What did you say?

Mr. WATKINS. I am sorry, Senator, but I said would you by any chance be at Reverend Forney's house over the week end should I want to contact you?

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. I am going in training tomorrow, and I will be there.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Philadelphia having withdrawn his objection, Senate Bill No. 92, Printer's No. 33, will go over in its order.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 112, Printer's No. 34, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate Senator Barr.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. BARR, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BARR. I am very happy to, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Barr, this bill has been on the Calendar for some time now, and I would like to know if we can count on having some action on it during the first part of the week, or are you studying this bill, too?

Mr. BARR. I have studied the bill and I know exactly what it says. It says it is to increase the payment back to the county commissioners from two and one-half cents to six cents. I remember when legislation such as this type was passed here in the last Session and it was vetoed by the Republican Governor. I also know how much it is going to cost the State. I also know that the different heads of the departments must appear before the Secretary of the Budget Bureau and give their estimates of what they will need next year, and this is not included in the bill.

Now, does that answer your question?

Mr. MAHANY. No, Senator, it was not responsive, but the question I had was whether you would like to debate this bill the first part of next week.

You certainly are not going to kill the bill by keeping it on the Calendar from now until we adjourn sine die.

Mr. BARR. Well, do you want me to make a motion to send it back to committee? I will be very happy to.

Mr. MAHANY. No, let us do that next week.

Mr. BARR. Everything is next week.

Mr. MAHANY. That is right, Senator. I am not asking for any action on the bill tonight. I would just like to know whether we can expect some action on it next week. If you want to kill the bill, you can do it by voting "no" on it when it gets to Final Passage.

Mr. BARR. Well, Mr. President, since the gentleman wants to be informed about the bill, I will read this to him. I will read from a letter sent to Honorable Samuel M. Jackson, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, by Maurice K. Goddard:

"This refers to Senate Bill 112 introduced February 14 by Senators Berger, Stevenson and Lane,"—three fine gentlemen—"and scheduled for second reading in the Senate on Monday, March 14, which amends the Act of May 17, 1929 (P. L. 1798) by increasing the amounts of payments from the Commonwealth to counties. The amendment, which is contained in Section 1 of the Act, applies to lands acquired by the Commonwealth and the U. S. Government for Forest Reserves, etc., and increases the annual charge from two and one-half (2½¢) to six cents (6¢) per acre for the benefit of the county in which such lands are located.

"For your information, the Department is opposed to Senate Bill 112 for the following reasons:

"1. The additional money required under the provisions of this legislation is approximately $65,000 per year or $130,000 a biennium,"—

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHANY. I hope, Senator, that you are not starting a filibuster this early in the morning.

I will withdraw my objection to the bill going over in its order.

Mr. BARR. I want to know where the appropriation is in the bill.

Mr. MAHANY. As far as I am concerned, Senator, I will withdraw my objection to your request that the bill go over, and I hope that we can get together on it next week.

Mr. BARR. Okay, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection and this bill will go over in its order.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 171, Printer's No. 42, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 219, Printer's No. 43, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining

annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 242, Printer's No. 43, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I do not suppose it will do me much good to object, but I want to point out to the gentlemen on the other side that they agreed with me yeserday afternoon that if we left this bill go over, then we would have some action and get it moved up today.

Mr. President, I would like to go along with agreements when we have them. I like to stick with them. If there is some reason why they feel now that they want to abolish the agreement which they made yesterday, why did they not tell someone about it?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I understand that today in the Republican Caucus, there were six gentlemen who oposed the unit rule and they were not upheld by the rest of the gentlemen. I think that several of you gentlemen sitting around in your chairs have probably talked about this same thing. We thought that people were going to be allowed to vote as they thought and as their conscience dictated to them today. My conscience dictates to me tonight that we should ask that House Bill No. 242, Printer's No. 43, go over in its order.

Mr. MAHANY. I want to say, Senator, that your conscience is becoming quite elastic.

Mr. President, I would like to withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT. The objection by the gentleman from Crawford being withdrawn, the bill will go over in its order.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, the motion which I am about to make, I made yesterday and it did not go through. However, I hope that the gentlemen will now give me the opportunity of voting "aye" on this motion.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, March 21, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, in a spirit of harmony, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 2:20 o'clock a. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, March 21, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

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SENATE

MONDAY, March 21, 1955.

The Senate met at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN C. MOORE, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Coudersport, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, we need Thy wisdom and Thy guidance now as this Senate begins another day faced with many oportunities to know and do Thy will.

We pray Thee that Thou wilt bless these Thy chosen servants for Thou knowest them, their needs, their hopes, their fears. Given them strength for the multiple tasks set before them. Enlighten them with the truth in Thy wisdom, greater than their own. Give them spiritual understanding in their thinking, charity in their deliberations and mercy in their judgments.

Let them not be shaken by the problems that confront them, but rather uphold them by Thy strength. We give Thee thanks that Thou hast matched us with Thy power for this hour to the duties of the day.

We ask that Thy Will be done to the glory of Thy Holy Name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. TOOLE, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 68, PRINTER'S No. 9

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 68, Printer's No. 9, entitled "An Act to amend Section 1 of the act approved the twenty-second day of April one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 620) entitled 'An act directing the recorder of deeds of each county of the Commonwealth to refuse for record all deeds or other transfers of real estate or interest in real estate unless a certificate is attached to said instruments giving the precise residence of the grantee or grantees named therein and requiring a list thereof to be delivered to the proper board of revision of taxes or other officials charged with the assessment of real estate by requiring the certificate of the grantees to contain their complete post office address."

GEORGE M. LEADER

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 11, PRINTER'S No. 12

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 11, Printer's No. 12, entitled "An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission for the payment of general expenses."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 16, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Homer F. Green, R. D. 1, Palmerton, Carbon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Lower Towamensing, Carbon County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. BLASS, from the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, reported as amended Senate Bill No. 192, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing and practice of practical nursing imposing duties on the State Board of Nurse Examiners and imposing penalties.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. FLEMING read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 239, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvements under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," adding a new route in Allegheny County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. WADE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 240, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," removing the limitation on the amount of State annuities.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. KOPRIVER, JR., and SEYLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," extending the types permitted and fixing requirements thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Insurance.

Messrs. KOPRIVER, JR., and McGINNIS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," removing the requirement that interest be paid by employes seeking reinstatement in the retiremnt system, or seeking credit in the retirement system for previous service.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. TOOLE and BERGER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 243, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the laws relating thereto," permitting the use of automatic firearms for the hunting and killing of small or big game, predators, and unprotected birds by certain handicapped persons.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

Mr. SILVERT read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 244, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 22, 1953 (P. L. 1344), entitled "An act relating to marriage; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," further regulating the issuance of marriage licenses when applicants are infected with syphilis.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, on behalf of one of my colleagues, who represents the neighboring District of mine, Senator John Van Sant, I have been requested, as a courtesy to him, to present this bill.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. YOSKO, on behalf of Mr. VAN SANT, read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 245, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Justice for the payment of cerain moral claims against the Commonwealth.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, the two bills that I am about to present have been prepared some time ago and have been in my desk for about two weeks. The reason for doing that was to allow a duplicate copy to be made, so that they could be introduced by the Members of the House who are interested in this type of legislation.

Mr. President, what these bills do is they give to the Korean veteran a bonus.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am very happy, on behalf of my colleagues, Senator Wolfe, Senator Dent, Senator McMenamin and myself, to present these bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. PECHAN, WOLFE, DENT and McMENAMIN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 246, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the creation of an additional debt by the Commonwealth for the payment of compensation to certain veterans.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 247, entitled:

An Act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during the Korean Conflict; providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who, becauseof death or incapacity, cannot personally receive compensation; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; making an appropriation, and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in the early morning hours of last Thursday, we witnessed a drama of seeing twenty-four Republican Senators vote against an Unemployment Compensation Bill that was fair and just. On Wednesday, these same Republican Senators voted against amendments that the Democratic Senators offered.

Mr. President, this act of theirs was in keeping with the acts of the Republican Party of the last sixteen years. During that time, the Democratic Senators of the Senate have had to vote on the final passage of Unemployment Compensation Bills that gave a few paltry dollars in increases, but took off the rolls of unemployment thousands of others who should have received unemployment.

Mr. President, we had to vote for these Republican bills, because through the newspapers the Republican Party has sold the bills to the public as giving increased unemployment compensation but, at the same time, others were denied unemployment compensation. However, due to the false impression given to the public, we had to vote for the bills or be painted as being against an increase.

By the vote of the Republican Senators last Thursday morning, Mr. President, they were in favor of removing 60,000 applicants from qualifying for unemployment compensation.

Mr. President, I want today just to take up one amendment, as I do not believe that twenty-four Republican Senators, at heart, were not in favor of their own amendment which the Democratic Party took out of the bill on Wednesday. This amendment was against working mothers who are forced to work, due to the economic plight of the community in which they live.

Mr. President, the Republican amendment was a direct attack on married life in Pennsylvania. The action of the Republican Senators forced the working mothers into an economic position that those living in married life must break all the laws of God and man by preventing child birth.

Is the Senate of Pennsylvania telling the working mothers of Pennsylvania that they must practice birth control or their families must go with out food? The vote taken against this amendment, I believe, is a vote against God and nature. The conditions existing in our economic system today force them to work so that their families might eat.

Mr. President, a number of the Members of the State Senate made speeches about bringing industry into the coal regions to relieve unemployment and the plight of those working in the coal regions. However, you Members of the Senate did not state that the new industry brought into the coal regions will employ mostly women. So, instead of putting to work the unemployed miner, you put to work the miner's wife and make her the bread-earner of the family. After you forced the wife to be the family provider, the Senate of Pennsylvania says to her, "Now, don't you dare to have any children, or you will not get your job back."

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I am ashamed of the action of this Senate of Pennsylvania. Everyone of the twenty-four Republican Senators puts a dollar mark before decency and humanity when dealing with those less fortunate than we are here.

Mr. President, there is a lot of talk about destroying communism by dropping a hydrogen bomb on Russia, China or any other soviet form of government. Guns and bombs will not win this war of ideas. However, what you did here last Thursday will help the communist cause more than anything else you could do.

Mr. President, the Demcoratic amendment does not affect the enlightened employer who permits the pregnant mother to work as long as she is physically fit. The employer does not pay unemployment insurance to an expectant mother as if it is a bounty for having a child. Being pregnant does not make her eligible for unemployment compensation.

I am afraid that there are those lobbying here who are purposely making false and misleading statements to confuse the public. Here is how the amendment acts.

Mr. President, it permits the mother with a child to work as long as she is physically able. She gets no unemployment compensation when she quits work. She has her child and she gets no unemployment insurance. After recovery, she reports that she is fit and qualified, after a certain period of time, to go back to work. If her employer will not take her back, then and then only would she be qualified to apply for unmeployment insurance—and I say apply.

Mr. President, certainly, the good employers of Pennsylvania do not object to this amendment. It costs them no money, no unemployment compensation. I want to feel that the greater number of employers of Pennsylvania are fair and just.

Let us not look upon the expectant mother as though she were a criminal or a thief. You furnished the best propaganda for the communists. They will point out how, in a cold-blooded way, industrialists in America treated motherhood. You are unwittingly being a tool to help communism spread abroad. The way to destroy communism is by establishing here in America an economic way of life that will be the envy of all the countries of the world. The people of these countries will demand that their governments copy our system. We must not only talk about our great economic system, but we must work to make it better and better.

Mr. President, ideas have legs and can get under any iron curtain. When that idea is good, it can destroy any Godless country much faster than bombs and guns. How can we call communism Godless when we pass laws to destroy the sacred sacrament of marriage by forcing mothers to give up the right of having children?

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I ask all of you on the other side of the aisle to reconsider your action, to re-examine your conscience and put God's love and the love of humanity before those of the money-changers who are opposing this amendment.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, after listening to that

speech which Senator Holland made just a moment ago, I wonder if the Senator was here the other night and the other day when we debated the amendments to House Bill No. 120 and when we debated House Bill No. 120 itself.

Mr. President, I strongly suspect that Senator Dent, who was very active in the debate on that occasion, would not have made the same statement that Senator Holland made.

I noticed in one of the papers, Mr. President, that it was stated that some of the Senators at the midnight session, held last Thursday morning, were asleep at their desks. I do not know whether Senator Holland was in that category or not, but I certainly now wonder how he could state the things which he did if he had been listening attentively to these amendments.

Mr. President, the statement which the Senator has made distort the truth of our position in relation to the pregnancy benefits.

Under the present law, Mr. President, after the first six months of pregnancy, the expectant mother cannot be laid off by the employer unless for cause. In other words, after six months, the employer cannot lay off the employee if she is pregnant because of her condition.

Mr. President, the reason for that, of course, is not because we are against mothers having children. This law, evidently, was put on the stateute books so that those mothers who are pregnant for more than six months will not jeopardize their health in industry. If they are working at a machine or in some dangerous capacity in industry, they will not have to undergo that danger when they are in that condition. However, Mr. President, there is nothing in the present law which makes it mandatory for the employer to discharge that person if she happens to be pregnant for more than that period. In fact, many of the pregnant employees work up until a week or so before they must go to the hospital for delivery.

Mr. President, this is a delicate subject but we are going to try to work out something which will be equitable and fair for both the employers and the employees. We are now in the process of trying to arrive at some amendment which will be agreed upon by both sides so that we can be obsolutely fair in relation to this subject.

Although, Mr. President, the bill was defeated when we last met here, we expect today to make a motion to reconsider it, so that we may again consider the bill either on the floor of the Senate or in committee. This pregnancy feature is one of the fringe benefits on which we, no doubt, will be able to arrive at some agreement. Perhaps, the time limit of six months is too short. We might make it either seven months or eight months.

Mr. President, certainly we do not want to prevent women from having children by our laws. We want to be fair about this matter but, on the other hand, the unemployment compensation law was not intended to take care of people who are not available for work. If a persons is not available for work, either because of some physical condition or for some other reason personal to him or her, then the Unemployment Compensation Law was not intended to take care of that individual. As I see the Unemployment Compensation Law, it was only intended to take care of people who, through no fault of their own, are unemployed. If we can stick to that philosophy, I think that we will have much less difficulty with this problem.

Mr. President, statements and speeches such as we have just heard now, instead of helping us to clear the air so that the Democrats and Republicans can get together on a compromise, just tend to confuse the issue. These speeches, rather than being made from the desk of the Democratic Floor Leader, would sound a lot better if they were made from the top of a manure pile. That type of speech is certainly not designed to get the Democrats and the Republicans in the Senate together to work out legislation which is for the benefit of all of the Commonwealth and the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I do not have to explain to the people here how the Majority Floor Leader stands on the subject of mothers who are with child. He voted on this floor to prove how he stood, and he was counted with those who were against having pregnant women handled as they should be handled.

Mr. President, I also want to say to Senator Mahany that no speech made by me was ever made on the same manure pile that he has been making his on all this Session. I resent that statement, and I think it comes in very bad grace from the Majority Leader of this Senate.

Mr. President, I believe that he has debated time and time again the different questions on this unemployment compensation and he has hid behind false isues. He has had good prompters over there on his side. I see that the Bell Telephone Company man has been over there practically all of the time. The utilities of Pennsylvania have been fighting everything that is good for women because they are the largest employer of women, and Senator Mahany has taken their advice. For the benefit of the people, I have offered a bill which will put on record the expenses incurred by these representatives in lobbying on bills.

The Majority Floor Leader said that these women cannot be laid off except for good cause. I might tell you, Mr. President, that there were thousands of women who could have continued work, but they were laid off and denied unemployment compensation because there were high priced lawyers representing the companies and not high priced lawyers representing these employees. I speak of people who do not belong to organized labor, because when they belong to organized labor, they have a chance of having someone represent them. There is no form of organized women in the State of Pennsylvania and, therefore, they have been taken advantage of by being denied unemployment compensation when they should have received it.

Mr. President, I want to repeat that Senator Mahany has already put himself on record as to how he stands on this matter, because he voted against the good amendment, and also favored the bad amendment which would deny pregnant mothers the right to unemployment compensation.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, heat, when it is applied a little externally, does not do anything except create discomfort. Therefore, I do not think that we want to go into the question as to the proper platform from which to make speeches.

Mr. President, years ago they tell the story—I do not know how true it is, because I have not reached the age

yet where I can remember for sixty years—about William Jennings Bryan, the great hope of the Democratic Party through many a campaign, who, in swinging on a tour throughout the midwest, arrived at a small town outside of St. Louis. He arrived the day before he was scheduled to make a speech, and the local Democratic Committee was caught short. They had failed to build the proper stand from which he was to make his speech. As you all know, William Jennings Bryan was never at a loss for words to cover a situation. It seems that the handiest thing that was around for him to stand on which would elevate him above the crowd a little, was a farmer's wagon that most of us, who have been raised on the farm, call a manure spreader. William Jennings Bryan, rising to the occasion, got up and said that in his campaign for President he had made a great many Democratic speeches, but this was the first one he ever made from a Republican platform.

Now, Mr. President and Members of the Senate, there is a great deal of heat which has ben generated on the question of compensation payments to pregnant women. For some reason or other, a misconception is in the minds of the peoples of Pennsylvania. I have received countless pieces of mail dealing with this subject and another controversial amendment, and all of the letters, petitions, and telegrams are written in the same vein. They want to know why the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania wants to saddle the employer in this Commonwealth with contributions to the unemployment compensation reserve fund for the purpose of paying women during their period of pregnancy.

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, in order that there be no misunderstanding, whatsoever, at least in the minds of the Members of this Senate, nothing in the amendments offered by this side of the Senate, and accepted by this side, contain provisions wherein any pregnant woman will receive compensation from any employer when she is disabled and unable to work because of her pregnancy. The bone of contention here is that in 1953, against the opposition of the Democratic Minority, the Republican Majority passed amendments to the U. C. Law in which they gave to the employer, and the employer only, the right to establish the fitness for work of a female employee.

Mr. President, the gentleman who spoke from the other side put his finger upon the very weakness of their position. He said that it is not mandatory that a woman leave her job at the end of the six months of pregnancy; that she can and does work, in many instances, up until the week before delivery of the child. Mr. President, do you not see exactly what we are fighting for? We are fighting to give that woman in industry the right to determine for herself, with her doctor's advice, her ability to perform the duties that she is performing in her job, and not to have the employer have the sole right to determine her ability to work solely upon the basis of his need and not her health. If he needs her bad enough, he will work her until the day of delivery, and it has happened in industry, but if he does not happen to need her, then at the end of a six months period, he says, "You are through."

Further than that, Mr. President, even if that were the case, and the employers of Pennsylvania were all honorable men,—and I say to this Senate that the vast majority are honorable men—and they said that all women must stop at the six months period and not return to work until thirty days after delivery, then you might have some plausible excuse for the position which you have taken. Let us see what happens in practical operation in industry in this State.

A plant manager finds that he has to close down because of seasonal conditions in his industry or because of the normal reaction of the law of supply and demand, and he is going to shut his plant down for three months or four months or six weeks, but for a definite period. He searches out, if he is an employer of female labor, all of the women in his particular plant or industry who are pregnant and he says to them, "You are going to be laid off because of your pregnancy," and the day afterward, he shuts down the plant and all the other employees receive unemployment compensation, but these women are denied their unemployment compensation. However, if he were going to stay in production, Mr. President, the women would have been allowed to continue to work. That is the practical operation of your amendments in 1953.

Mr. President, what does the Democratic Party say? We say that all women are created perhaps in the same pattern, but not with the same physical attributes. Some of them can work and bear children as an ordinary matter. Others, because of the nature of their own nature and composition, find it very difficult to get through the trying stages and days of pregnancy. Therefore, Mr. President, we believe that it is within the woman's personal right to determine when she must leave her job. Hearkening back to some of the words uttered by Senator Holland, "let us always remember that women work in industry because they have to work," and in many instances, and in too many instances, women in industry are the breadwinners for their families, particularly in the distressed anthracite and bituminous coal regions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I also heard the Republican Floor Leader state that he intends to ask for a vote of reconsideration whereby House Bill No. 120 fell and failed to receive the number of votes for passage last week and, by so doing, he will revive the bill and put it back upon the Calendar. I have also heard him state that he intends to make a motion to the effect that the bill be sent back to committee. In talking to the gentleman on the other side—I believe that it is not improper to divulge the subject of our conversation—I have notified him that we, on the Democratic side, will not oppose a motion to reconsider the vote by which House Bill No. 120 failed, that we are satisfied to bring the bill back upon the Calendar but we will oppose, however, to the best of our ability, a motion to send the bill back to committee.

I believe that there has been so much misinformation given to the people of Pennsylvania about the intent of the legislation that we have had before us, that the proper place to discuss the amendments offered by both the Republicans and the Democrats is upon the floor of the Senate.

When we get back into committee, Mr. President, we lose our numerical strength that we enjoy upon the Senate floor and although you may out-vote us by one vote on

the other side on the floor, when we get into committee we are out-voted two to one. We do not have then the opportunity of telling the people of Pennsylvania just what your amendments intend to do and just what our amendments intend to do. We say to you now that we will not oppose your motion, or your request, for unanimous consideration on the part of the Senate to offer amendments to the bill on Third Reading. By the same token, we, too, will ask for unanimous consent to consider amendments. We, too, have some amendments. We are willing to establish for the people of Pennsylvania a positive position on the question of pregnancy payments and on the question of vacation payments. We stand ready to accept certain criticisms that have been handed out without foundation and yet in the interest of giving to many small employers in Pennsylvania that peace of mind which is necessary to the well-being of the employer.

We will offer amendments to clarify the position of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania on these two controversial amendments. If the Republican Majority is not fearful of what they intend to do to the bill, they will let the bill ride upon the calendar, offer their amendments for public debate, allow us to offer our amendments for public debate and allow the majority of the vote of the Senate to decide which amendments will be accepted and which will be rejected.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, when we get to the point where I make a motion to recommit this bill to committee, I will go into further discussion in answer to Senator Dent's statement concerning the question as to whether the bill should ride on the Calendar or go back to committee. I do not want to go into that now, because I do not think this is the proper time.

SENIORS FROM COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. President, someone has said that "Education is the cheap defense of nations."

I am happy to present, therefore, a teacher of teachers, Doctor Donald G. McGarey, and his class of twenty seniors in the College of Education of The Pennsylvania State University. They are now doing student teaching in nearby high schools in Dauphin and Cumberland Counties.

These prospective teachers come from all parts of the Commonwealth and next year they will all be good, inspiring, full-fledged high school teachers. May we hope they all stay in Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair welcomes the students, and the students' teacher, from Pennsylvania State Unisersity. We hope that you will come back and visit with us again.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 21, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 28, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Monday, March 28, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE RESOLUTION

ADJOURNING THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THE NEED FOR PROVIDING SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE BETWEEN ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA AND DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Messrs. DENT, MADIGAN, BLASS, BERGER and DERK offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, March 21, 1955.

Whereas, The Pennsylvania Cities of Erie, Bradford, Williamsport—are presently without benefit of direct scheduled air transportation to the major industrial center of Detroit, Michigan; and,

Whereas, These Pennsylvania Cities are presently making substantial and determined efforts to strengthen and supplement their industrial facilities; and,

Whereas, The industrial growth and well-being of these Pennsylvania cities would be greatly benefited by the provision of scheduled air transportation directly between Erie, Pennsylvania and Detroit, Michigan; and,

Whereas, The Civil Aeronautics Board presently has before it under Docket Number 6927 a Petition by Erie, Pennsylvania for immediate investigation as to the need for direct scheduled air transportation between Erie, Pennsylvania and Detroit, Michigan which Petition is actively supported by Bradford, Williamsport, Scranton, Wilkes Barre and other Pennsylvania cities to be benefited; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the Civil Aeronautics Board is hereby adjured to give immediate consideration to the need for providing scheduled air service directly between Erie, Pennsylvania and Detroit, Michigan by granting the Petition of the City of Erie in Docket Number 6927; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the Secretary of Commerce of the United States and the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be suspended and the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

RECONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL No. 120

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "Unemployment Compensation Law," by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner

in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.
failed of Final Passage in the Senate on March 17, 1955.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed third reading.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I voted with the prevailing side.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

HOUSE BILL No. 120, PRINTER'S No. 129, TO APPEAR ON THIRD READING CALENDAR ON MARCH 22, 1955

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I move that House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 129, be printed and appear on the Third Reading Calendar tomorrow.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I second the motion that House Bill No. 120 be printed and appear on the Third Reading Calendar for tomorrow's session.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

REASONS FOR VOTE

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I want to say that the reason I seconded Senator Dent's motion, and voted for it, is because there was some question as to parliamentary procedure as to whether we would be in a position to do anything further with this bill until such time as it appeared on the Calendar. Rather than take any chance that something might be wrong in connection with this, we decided to have it on the third reading Calendar so that it might be there for us for consideration tomorrow.

Mr. President, we want to be fair about this bill, and want my colleagues to know that we are doing everything we can to see to it that this bill is treated absolutely fairly. That is what we are trying to do at the present time.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to state that the bill would automatically appear on the Calendar without the motion, but that assures it now that it will appear on the Third Reading Calendar.

SENATOR JOHN T. VAN SANT WELCOMED TO SENATE

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, before we consider the first bill on the Calendar, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the fact that one of their beloved colleagues is now in the hall of the Senate, Senator John Van Sant.

Mr. President, I, personally, would like to welcome him here as he has been absent for many weeks, and I know all of my colleagues are glad to see him here in as good health as he appears to be. He seems to be well accompanied by one of his constituents who, I think, is certainly beautifying the Senate today. We are not only glad to see Senator Van Sant, but also his very nice-looking nurse who is along with him. We hope that we can look forward to seeing him now and in future Sessions as we go through the rest of this laborious Session, shall I say.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, on behalf of the Democratic Senators, I too, want to join my colleague, Senator Mahany, in welcoming back our colleague, Johnnie Van Sant.

Mr. President, I am sure that Johnnie realizes now that while he was gone we never took advantage of the situation. We, at all times, acted just as though he were here and we will continue to do so. There are no thoughts in our minds, other than to try to advance the good of the people of the Commonwealth and I know that Johnnie will join us on many an occasion to help us do that.

Mr. President, I am glad Senator Van Sant is back because he will be a stabilizing factor on the other side. He will help them to see the errors of their way, and will allow them to vote with us many times in the future to see to it that the poor people of the Commonwealth are given consideration on every occasion. I am sure that all of us will be happy to see him every day in the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I want to suggest to Senator Dent that no doubt Senator Van Sant will vote quite often in the days to come. However, I do not think he will be quite as regular with your side as the Lieutenant-Governor has been.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 1, on third reading, entitled:

An Act providing for anthracite mine drainage contingent on Federal aid; and making an appropriation.

be recommitted to the Committee on Mines and Mining, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 211, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating

thereto" authorizing the board of county commissioners to make an appropriation for controlling and eradicating elm beetles

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) known as "The General County Law" is amended by adding after section 446 a new section to read

Section 446.1 Eradication of Elm Beetles The board of county commissioners is authorized to appropriate up to two thousand dollars ($2000) a year for the purpose of controlling and eradicating elm beetles in the manner found to be most effective

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Wolfe,
			Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majoiity of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Reprsentatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 236, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (5) of section 7 act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" amended May 20 1949 (P. L. 1641) is amended to read

Duties of Heads of Departments

Section 7 * * *

(5) The head of each department shall cause to be deducted on each and every payroll of a contributor for each and every payroll period subsequent to December thirty-first nineteen hundred twenty-three such per centum of the total amount of salary earnable by the contributor in such payroll period as shall be certified to the head of each department by the retirement board as proper in accordance with the provisions of this act In determining the amount earnable by a contributor the retirement board may consider the rate of salary payable to such contributor on the first day of each regular payroll period as continuing throughout such payroll period and it may omit salary deductions for any period less than a full payroll period in cases where the member was not a contributor on the first day of the regular payroll period and to facilitate the making of the deductions it may modify the deduction required of any contributor by such amount as shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the salary upon the basis of which the deduction is to be made In the case of members of the General Assembly as a class for the purposes of this act the compensation received for each [regular and special session if any of the Assembly] two year period of service plus the allowance for clerical assistance and other expenses incurred during his term in connection with the duties of his office for each two year period of service shall be construed to be the annual salary or anual earnable salary or final salary of each member The deduction provided herein shall be made notwithstanding that minimum salaries or other compensation provided for by the laws rules or regulations of the Commonwealth shall be thereby reduced The head of each department shall certify to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth on account of each and every payroll of the contributor a statement as voucher for the amounts so deducted and shall send a duplicate of such statement to the secretary of the retirement board

* * *

Section 2 Section 7 of the act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read

Section 7 * * *

(7) A member of the General Assembly may pay to the retirement association a sum equal to the difference between the sum of the amounts that would have been deducted from his payroll each payroll period since he became a member if he had contributed on the basis of his compensation received for each two year period of service plus the allowance for clerical assistance and other expenses incurred during his term in connection with the duties of his office for each two year period of service and the sum of the amounts actually deducted or in lieu of the payment of a lump sum a member of the General Assembly may pay such sum in installments through payroll deductions Such back payments may be spread over a period of years by having such regular payroll deductions of such persons increased by not less than one-third of the amount thereof which deduction increase shall be credited to such back payments owing and shall be continued until the amount thereof shall be paid in full unless such member is retired under the provisions of this act before such back payments have been completed Any such deduction increase may be anticipated in full by the member at any time and shall be anticipated in full at the time of retirement before a retirement allowance is granted and if not so anticipated then the member's annuity shall be calculated on the total accumulated deductions standing to his credit and his State annuity shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the reduction which occurs in the member's annuity due to the amount of the back payments not so anticipated

Section 3 Subsection (1) of section 13 of the act amended May 18 1937 (P. L. 683) is amended and a new subsection is added at the end of the section to read

Section 13 Retirement for superannuation shall be as follows

(1) Any contributor who has reached the superannuation retirement age and any member of the General

Assembly who has served as such for twenty years or more regardless of age may retire for superannuation by filing with the retirement board a written statement duly attested setting forth on what date he or she desires to be retired Said application shall make the superannuation allowance effective on the date so specified if such application was filed in the offices of the board or deposited in the United States mail addressed to the Board before the date specified in the application and before the death of the contributor Provided however That the date so specified in the application shall not be more than thirty days from the date of filing or depositing the application in the mail

* * *

(3) Any member of the General Assembly who has served as such for twenty years or more shall receive a retirement allowance which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated deductions and a State annuity equal to one-half of his or her final salary

Section 4 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Wolfe,
			Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 92, entitled:

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate in regard to horse racing with legal wagering within the State.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

MOTION THAT SENATE BILL No. 92 BE RECOMMITTED TO COMMITTEE

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 92, on second reading, be recommitted to the Committee on Law and Order, for the purpose of further study.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, on February 8, Senate Bill No. 92 was read in place and on March 8, this bill was reported from committee as committed.

Mr. President, since that time we have had a lot of criticism from one side of the aisle and certainly a lack of agreement from both sides. I would like to personally oppose the recommitment of this bill, because I feel as though we are doing something, in my opinion, that is wrong. I surely think there is a lot of misunderstanding about this bill, in the form in which it appears, and notwithstanding that some people think that this is legalizing horse racing in giving the people a right to wager within the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, this bill in no way legalizes horse racing in the State of Pennsylvania. It is merely a referendum, asking the people to vote "yes" or "no" in November, as to whether they wish horse racing with legal wagering within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I certainly see nothing wrong—whether it be horse racing or whatever the issue might be—to give the public their due and just right to say whether they wish something or whether they do not wish it. In no way does this bill, Mr. President, legalize horse race betting or permit horse racing within this Commonwealth. I just cannot, for lack of understanding, find in my mind, after searching everywhere possible, any reason why the ministry would stand on the pulpits and tell the people that if this bill passes that it is a sin and that it is morally wrong. I cannot understand why statements like that have been made to the public and why they have been misled.

Mr. President, this bill only permits the people to say how they feel on this subject. Certainly, as Legislators, I think that is how we should think. We should always permit the public to vote on any controversial issue. In denying them this privilege, I feel as though we are making a tremendous mistake both as Democrats and Republicans.

There has been a lot of undue criticism, and unfair criticism, of one of our Senators, Senator DiSilvestro, whom I respect most highly as the rest of us in this Senate respect and admire him. Mr. President, I think that the attack made upon this Senator by Reverend Forney was outrageous, unfair, unjust and unpopular. I say this to Reverend Forney, that I feel as though an apology is due to the great Senator from Philadelphia. The Senator, at no time, was deserving of the criticism and the unfair treatment which Doctor Forney dished out to him. I demand of Reverend Forney, if he wishes to continue to have respect from me—and I think some of the other Senators feel the same way—that an apology is in order and that it be made.

Mr. President, Senator DiSilvestro has said nothing about how he would vote on horse racing. He has only wanted to clear up a question which has been in demand in the State of Pennsylvania for many years. I feel as though the Senator is entitled to an apology, and certainly if I am to deal with Reverend Forney, I shall demand it in the future.

Mr. President, there is another issue before the Chair today which might be causing some of the people to ask

for the recommitment of this bill. Politics again has creeped into the picture, as usual. Some politicians feel as though it would be disadvantageous to their party to permit this matter to be voted on at a general election. They feel as though it would be damaging to their party.

I say this, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, it would be most unfair to put any referendum vote before the people at a primary election. In my county, approximately twenty-five per cent of the people go to the polls to vote at a primary election. Certainly, it would not be a fair vote, and it would not be fair to hold an election where you have to ask people to go out and vote for this one issue. I do not think that this referendum should be campaigned upon. I think the people should be allowed to vote with an open mind, "yes" or "no."

Therefore, Mr. President, I say this, that this bill should be sent before the public in a general election. I want to say this, too, today, and I say this to my friends from the press. I, at no time, have said that I was for recommitting this bill. I do not want anyone to think that maybe someone outside of this hall got close to me, and gave me a proposition which would cause me to recommit this bill. There have been some very nasty rumors with reference to horse racing, and why the Legislature in the State of Pennsylvania has repeatedly ignored it and whenever it came up it fell.

Mr. President, I shall pursue further, if this bill is recommitted, with my committee, to bring it back to life. I shall also demand from my committee, if possible, a public hearing.

Mr. President, I do not think that this referendum should be just forgotten and laid away to die forever. I think that when we kill this referendum, then we kill all referendums. If we say to the people of the State of Pennsylvania that, "You are not entitled to say what you think about any legislation," then I think it would be a distasteful, disgraceful situation to have the people think that.

I respectfully request the Members of the Senate to vote against the recommitment of this bill, Mr. President, and hope that they have been enlightened to the fact that this is not legalizing hose racing. This is not doing anything but giving the people of Pennsylvania the opportunity to vote "yes" or "no" on this very controversial subject.

Mr. DISILVESTRO. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, if it were not for my clear understanding as to the position of every Senator on this floor, I believe that I could speak for about five hours on this subject. I could read the letters which I have received throughout the period of time that this piece of legislation has been in committee and on the floor. I say to you gentlemen that, out of every twenty-five letters which I received in favor, I received one or two opposed. However, the ones which were opposed seemed to be written on the same typewriter or the line of thought was similar. The ones which I received in favor of the referendum were written by honest-to-God citizens who, for once, had to speak out of their soul. It seems as though they must have said to themselves, "Oh, thank God, that I have an opportunity to go to the polls and express myself on this or any other piece of legislation."

I would like to read one letter, handwritten, beautifully written, to show you—I do not know this person from Pittsburgh. I have been in Pittsburgh for many years in the past and I do not know this person. This is someone who is speaking exactly how they feel, and the letter reads as follows:

"The people of Pennsylvania deserve the right to express their opinion over an important issue by the democratic process of voting. Myself, my friends, both in Pittsburgh and other places, and everybody I have talked with, are 100 per cent in favor of a referendum."

All of these letters go along the same thought because that is the American way of thinking. I cannot believe it, for the life of me, how any individual in this room could affix their vote on the column which does not give the people the right of expressing themselves in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I say to you gentlemen, and this is no threat—so help me God, I do not mean it as a threat—but as I said when I got up the first time, "God help those who get in the way." Now, I do not mean the Senators and I do not mean certain other groups, but I mean if some people would be clear-minded they would not impose upon me the ugly function of really putting into execution what I said. I say right now, I do not care how many years it will take, but I will dedicate myself to the theory and to the position that anybody who is against the right of the people to vote on a referendum is against the people, and I shall campaign throughout Pennsylvania—and not running for State office, remember that—to see that this league of people who insist that their thoughts and their ideas on legislation, or anything that pertains to their welfare, is enforced, and that they are given the right to vote on a ballot. So help me God, gentlemen, I was not kidding when I got up. I meant it. I would love that idea.

Mr. President, now how does anybody know how I would vote on the racing bill? I might have voted "no." The referendum has nothing to do with racing. It has been confused into the issue. It might have been Democrats and Republicans who created this confusion, I do not know. I just know that one block of people who are the minority in Pennsylvania, 2,242,000 from one religious group, have amalgamated forces to fight this, and yet there are over 870,322 of another group who have been inactive and there are 450,000 of another group who I feel have been inactive. In other words, the minority has to rule the majority. This minority is well organized and their machinery is well oiled. They have been able to spread literature and misconstrue the facts and create Pandemonium and anarchy throughout Pennsylvania by showing to the people that there is a race track bill. However, the people have been smart. The letters which I have received are unsolicited, and you can see that they understand the issues and they are sick and tired. I do not want to become personal, but some of these letters take awful raps and some of them take raps at me, too.

Mr. President, this is the way I feel about it. It is a sorrowful condition today, the first day of spring, to register in the annals of the history of Pennsylvania the fact that we will not give the people of Pennsylvania, those who send us here to the Legislature, the opportunity to register their approval or disapproval of any matter which might come before the public.

Mr. President, I dreadfully regret this moment, and I am not full of fire because I know that, in all the eighteen years that I have been here, I have always tried to keep away from being too aggressive. I love my colleagues and I think that they are all nice men, but the fact that some are going to take a position which, in my mind, in my thought, in my heart and in my soul, I think it un-American makes me regret that such a condition should arise in this Hall.

I regretfully oppose the recommittal of this bill to committee, because, even though it has a chance of coming out again, this procedure is usually the happy hunting ground of any bill in this Senate or in any other Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I rise to support the motion of Senator Fleming to return this bill to the Committee on Law and Order.

Personally, Mr. President, I have no quarrel with the gentleman from Delaware, Senator Watkins, who has been a grand chairman in the consideration of this proposal, and he was fair to everybody. Nobody in here has any quarrel with the genial Senator from Philadelphia, Senator DiSilvestro, but I think it is time now that something other than abuse be dished out regarding the moral forces of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, the difference in the philosophy expressed here today is that some take the position that you can get off of the spot by a referendum. There were some men sitting here at two o'clock, a. m., Thursday morning who, no doubt, would have enjoyed the opportunity of akaying a referendum on unemployment compensation, particularly as it applied to certain features. However, a moral issue is something you have to meet and face where it confronts you. That might be at the ballot box, it might be on the floor of the Senate, it might be in the confines of a committee room, but let me develop, if I may, and this is entirely my own thinking at the moment, the philosophy of those who ask that this bill go back to committee.

To start way back, Mr. President, two weeks ago tomorrow, in a thoughtless moment, Senator Dent wandered over here among the Republicans and happened to be sitting beside my desk when the President called the Session to order and introduced the Chaplain for prayer. The Chaplain prayed very effectively that day for the Almighty's guidance and direction of our deliberations, to help curb our tempers, to give us confidence in one another and trust, and at one point in his prayer I opened my eyes for a moment and looked at Senator Dent and he opened his and looked at me. After the Amen, he said to me, and I agreed very heartily, "Without God, we would all be lost. It would be confounding added to confusion."

Mr. President, there is a lot of talk about "Back to God." Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of England, and Dwight Eisenhower, the President of the United States, have been quoted recently as saying that probably the one last hope of world preservation is the return to dependency on God. I think that there is a resolution in the House commending the movement to return to God and giving Him the place which He should have in our lives.

I seem to recall that William Penn, the father of this great Commonwealth, said on one occasion something to the effect that, "Most assuredly people who refuse to be governed by God, must be eventually ruled by despots." If we could stand on that part of Penn's Woods where William Penn stood when he made that statement, and look all the way back in history to the days of the Pharaohs and the Egyptians' enslavement of the Israelites, all the way up to Mussolini and his treatment of Ethiopia, Hitler's persecution of minority groups, and Stalin with his enslavement of entire nations, we would certainly have to subscribe to what William Penn said.

Mr. President, now what form does this "back to God movement" take? Some of us, including myself, never miss an opportunity when it is afforded on a Tuesday night to hear Bishop Sheen, and, regardless of our denomination or beliefs, we are impressed by his reminding us week after week that we citizens have an obligation, by example, to the generation coming up which we are not sufficiently mindful of most of the time. We read of Billy Graham packing Madison Square Garden to overflowing in order to deliver a religious message, which is something that the prize fighters cannot do even when it is a championship match. We presume that Bishop Sheen speaks for God. We presume that Billy Graham speaks for God, and Norman Vincent Peale and many outstanding spiritual leaders speak for God.

Mr. President, there is in Pennsylvania, a Pennsylvania Council of Churches, representing twenty major denominations whom, we presume, try to represent God in their thinking and in the things for which they ask. They wanted a public hearing on this bill and all of this flurry, and skirmish, and backbiting and bitterness could have been avoided if the committee has seen fit to grant a public hearing. I asked for a public hearing in the committee meeting. I asked for the exact thing which the chairman now declares he is going to seek to achieve when he again gets possession of this bill. When I suggested it, the comment in committee was by a number of people that, "You cannot have a public hearing. It is too much bother and it would take special trains to bring in all the people who are in favor of horse racing." Well, I say that it would take still more trains to bring in all those who are opposed to horse racing. However, that should not be necessary. Other committees just schedule appearances of representatives of each group. If there is a representative of the Horse Breeder's Association, let him come in and tell the committee what this means to his particular industry. If there is a representative of manufacturers of pari-mutuel machines, let him come in and tell us what that would mean to Pennsylvania. If the gamblers want to be heard, let them send a reputable representative in to tell us the virtues of gambling as it applies to horse racing. If there is someone in here who has a brother who speaks to horses, let him talk to some of the horses and tell us what they think about this.

Above all, Mr. President, that is all any of us has asked for up to this point. Above all, let the moral forces of Pennsylvania be heard. I think it was the Y.M.C.A., that great institution that is doing such a magnificent job for the young people of Pennsylvania and everywhere —I think it was in one of their folders, a month or so ago, that broadcast the idea that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is our boys and girls. Let us hear from

that institution on what they think the effect upon our youth would be.

The whole point of this thing, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, is that the proposal—even a referendum on betting on horse racing—is something revolutionary for this great Commonwealth, which has more churches than any other State in the Union and more and better institutions of higher education than any other State, largely because of our concern for boys and girls who are coming up to take up tomorrow where we leave off.

Mr. President, let us evaluate this thing and let us make certain, regardless of any personal animosity that may have developed between one side and the other, that we understand before this proposal is passed what the sum total effect is going to be, not only dollar-wise but on the moral and spiritual future of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I support Senator Fleming's motion to recommit.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I have had the privilege of serving on the Committee on Law and Order for quite some number of years. Generally speaking, I imagine, in most cases, any legislation pertaining to legalized gambling or horse racing was generally killed in committee.

Mr. President, last year when I was campaigning for re-election to my seat in the Senate, I talked with quite a number of people who are interested in horse racing. Quite a few of them thought that something happened in the Committee on Law and Order when it came to horse racing bills. Some of them seemed to think that probably we were pulling something unlawful by killing these bills. I made up my mind that whenever the time came when a bill like this was before me in the committee, I would vote to report it out and let the Members of the Senate express their sentiments.

So, I believe it was my vote, Mr. President, that reported this bill to the floor. However, in committee, I made the statement that when the bill did come to the floor that I would vote "no" on its passage because I do not believe in this type of legislation. However, Mr. President, I say to you that a vote today, if there is a roll call vote on this motion to recommit, will be the sentiment of the Membership of this Senate in regard to pari mutuel betting. When they vote to recommit this bill, they are opposing pari mutuel betting. Therefore, we can secure the sentiment of the Members of the Senate.

Mr. President, it has been said on many occasions that committees kill bills which would actually pass the Senate if brought out. So, that is the reason I brought this bill out. It was my vote that brought it out and I will vote to recommit it.

I would like to see a roll call vote, Mr. President.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, the debate on this topic and other topics which have been presented to this body has seemed, in the last two or three weeks that we have been here discussing some of these vital issues, to have gotten down to the problem of personalities and one of the Members of the Senate even got into the personal invective and even reached to a new low by insulting the Philadelphia lawyers.

Mr. President, the issue here in this bill, and the problem involved, is a very simple one and one which I think it unworthy of us to sit in judgment upon.

Mr. President, we are merely saying to the people, "Do you want horse racing or do you not?" We are putting it up to the people. Why should we waste the time of the Members of the Senate, and other persons in the State Government, with sitting and listening to long and tedious public hearings of the pros and cons of this problem? Why not present it on the ballot, and let us have our public hearing by people going in and voting "yes" or "no" on this referendum?

Mr. President, the issue is a simple one. We are the trustees of this corporate body of the State. I think the stockholders have a right to vote on this important issue. If they decide that they do want horse racing, then it will be up to us to then put the machinery into effect that will give the people what they are asking for. I think it is wrong for us to sit here and vote for the people, and tell them that they have no right to go to the polls and vote on an issue that they think is important.

Mr. President, I do not know how I would vote on this issue, finally. I do not know whether I would be for horse racing or against horse racing. However, it seems to me that as long as we have horse racing all around us, and everyone of the States which surround the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has horse racing, there is no reason why our people should not have the opportunity, along with the other citizens who live alongside of us, to vote and decide whether we do or do not want horse racing.

Mr. President, the problem of the revenue that it would raise, the problem of whether our people do or do not go to those tracks and help those other States maintain certain functions and ease their tax burden because of the money they raise, is not in the issue. Whether we do or do not have pari mutuel betting is not in the issue either. The issue is a simple one. Do the people, who are deciding for themselves, want or do not want this horse race betting? I think it is wrong for us to decide what the morals of the people are. I think it is also a little beneath us to look down our noses and say, "You are not smart enough or clever enough to decide this issue for yourselves." I do not want to sit in judgment.

I believe this is a problem for the people as a whole to decide. I think we should give them that opportunity, and not use a device of sending a bill back to committee where all of us know it will die and will take all of us off of the proverbial spot.

Mr. President, I urge the Members of the Senate to vote on this bill, and let the people have the opportunity to decide for themselves what they do or do not want and what their morals will or will not stand.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, you have often heard me say on the Senate floor that coming events cast their shadows before.

Mr. President, back in 1935, along with a Member of the General Assembly from Philadelphia, Charles Baldi, a respected Member of that House of Representatives, registered as a Republican, and myself, registered as a Democrat, sponsored the first referendum pari mutuel bill in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to my knowl-

edge. The bill passed the House of Representatives and came over to the Senate. At that time, there was a similar bill which had been presented to the Senate by the distinguished gentleman from Allegheny, Senator McGinnis, and the Senator from Philadelphia, Senator Max Aron.

The bill came out of committee in the Senate and passed Third Reading. On Final Passage, a gentleman from one of the southwestern counties arose and called attention to the fact that there was a typographical error I believe on page 4, if my memory serves me right. So, the bill was held up until the next day for printing and correction. During the night, remembering that the bill had passed with a bare majority of twenty-six votes, one of the sponsors of the bill suddenly found that he had business to attend to in Philadelphia. The next day, with that man missing, the bill only received twenty-five votes.

At that time, Mr. President, the only State touching upon the fair borders of this Commonwealth that had pari mutuel horse racing was the State of Maryland. Its racing dated back to the days of Washington and Jefferson. I got on the floor of the Senate and made the comment that within the next generation, we would become an island in a sea of horse racing States. I predicted that Pennsylvania would find itself the only State in the eastern United States denying its peoples the privilege, as it were, to see a horse race, as such.

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, I would not have been too disturbed except for the fact that a friend of mine—incidentally, I have some friends who do not go to races and I have some that do. I have some friends who are Members of the Senate here who will vote to send this bill back to committee and with whom I have been to race tracks. If you men put a bill on the floor denying the people the right to go to horse races, then vote against it. However, that is all right. Each individual to his own conscience and his own term of human relationship.

Mr. President, a friend of mine happened to be in a nearby neighboring State. One of the mutuel clerks, in selling him a ticket, said to him, "I understand that you have another horse race bill up in Pennsylvania." This friend of mine said, "Yes." "Well," said the ticket clerk, "we in this State do not worry about it too much. Those fakers in Pennsylvania just put the bill in to collect and then kill it.'

Mr. President, I have been a sponsor of horse racing legislation for a good many years. I live in a room without a transom; maybe that is the reason I have not collected.

I believe, Mr. President, that this vote is very very important to the individual Membership of this Senate. Let me read to you a paragraph from a letter from a church in one of the neighboring counties. I will not read the name of the church nor the minister, because I do not believe that he would want to be publicly known as the man who wrote this letter.

Mr. President, this minister said:

"Dear Senator:

"I am writing to voice my opposition to Senate Bill 92, due for consideration this week. While it appears to be a Democratic procedure to permit the voter to enact legislation by means of a referendum, I would call to your attention the fact that the voter is not laways capable of exercising sound judgment where moral issues are involved."

Mr. President and Members of this Senate, if, after twenty centuries of Christian and moral teachings, the majority of the people of this great Commonwealth haven't the fiber to vote upon a moral question, then somewhere along the line the teaching has been wrong. I do not fear the constituency that I represent or their capabilities to make up their own minds on moral questions. I believe that the vast number of ministers, preachers and priests and rabbis in this Commonwealth have a greater regard for the ability of the people to determine that which is good or bad morally than the minister who wrote this letter.

Mr. President, if we, as the representatives of the people, hide behind a false and overloaded bush of political fear, let us not lack the courage to at least say to the people, "You make up your own minds."

Mr. President, what it will do for the people of Pennsylvania in the matter of finances becomes a secondary consideration here today. This is not a Democratic measure; it is not a Republican measure. It is the measure to determine whether men in this Senate regard their constituency as intelligent, forthright Christians and citizens, with the ability to decide for themselves that which is good for themselves, their families and their State. Are we to assume that all of the people in the surrounding States are condemned forever to the briny pits of hell because they allow racing in their States? Or, are we to believe, in good conscience, that there are many Christians, good citizens, in those States surrounding us?

Mr. President, let me read another little interesting item. It is only a headline, but it tells a very vicious story. I do not say this out of disrespect, because I count among my friends many Members of this Alliance. I try always to render unto Caesar those things that are Caesar's.

"The Lord's Day Alliance to Fight Horse Race Bill."

Mr. President, that is all right. That is their perfect right. However, this is not their right when they go on to say, "They warned the Legislators of reprisals at the polls."

Mr. President, for twenty years I have stood publicly in this Senate and have advocated a referendum on horse racing. For twenty years, I have been condemned by some and complimented by others. Every day in the General Assembly there is a new crisis. Today, we are damned to perdition and political oblivion if we vote our conscience on this particular legislation. Tomorrow, we will be damned to the same infernal spots if we vote our convictions on pregnancy and vacation payments in unemployment compensation. Later on in the week, we will again be called upon to make a decision on F.E.P.C. legislation. Perhaps, later in the Session, we will be called upon to decide, as a group, how we feel about Workmen's Compensation benefits and liberalization of the same. Then, too, we will be condemned no matter how we vote.

Mr. President, a man who lacks the intestinal fortitude to stand up for that which he, in good conscience, knows to be true, has no right in a legislative body. If cou-

rageous men had not met in the city of Philadelphia in 1776, we would not be meeting here today. The reprisals which are threatened to us are as of nothing compared to the reprisals not only threatened but meted out to that great group of valiant men. Throughout the days of history, we found that every time any question of personal privilege came up before the people, a certain group would demand the closing of the doors.

Mr. President, I sat in the House of Representatives and voted to give the people the right of a referendum and a local option on Sunday movies. I do not believe that in the twenty years that they have been in effect that I have seen over five Sunday movies in my entire lifetime. I voted, as a Member, to give to the people the right to decide whether they ought to enjoy sports spectacles on Sunday afternoons and, to the best of my knowledge, I have not witnessed a whole dozen in the twenty odd years of its existence.

Mr. President, this does not compel the people of Pennsylvania to vote for it. I have also answered my good friend, Reverend Forney, and in my letter I have said to him—in a letter than can be used publicly—and I wish you would bear with me a minute:

"My dear Reverend Forney:

"I need not tell you that I was very pleased to receive your letter. I assure you that most of us are fundamentally Christian in our beliefs and behaviors. As you know, my position as a Member of the Senate compels me to fulfill the duties of my office which are, namely, the passage of legislation affecting all of the people of Pennsylvania, its institutions, civic, public and religious activities.

"For a great many years, there has been much agitation in this State for the passage of a legalized racing bill. I have always maintained the position that I would support a bill only if that bill was passed onto the people by way of a referendum vote.

"I have a great deal of faith in the judgment of the people as a whole and in a matter that deals with their personal privilege, I believe the decision should come directly through a vote in an open election.

"I assure you that I do not intend to make any effort whatsoever for the passage of the referendum, or for the defeat of the referendum, at the polls. In the interest of clearing up this matter, I believe that I will have fulfilled my duty once the legislation is passed giving the people an opportunity to vote for it.

"I also assure you that I know litle about the motives of others. I do know that I believe the public has the inherent right to express their opinion on a matter dealing with their personal privileges. I would always take that position.

"I thank you for your kind expressions contained in your letter and my close personal friendship with the representatives of the churches who attend the Sessions at Harrisburg. It has always been a source of great satisfaction to me and I assure you that I respect their desires and their efforts in behalf of the good people of the Commonwealth.

"I regret the incident which you covered in your recent letter. I do not believe that this type of expression is becoming or is it proper. We have long ago decided that each of us has a right to our own opinion. We have also learned to respect each other's opinion, and upon this groundwork we can always come to some sound judgment that is mutually accepted.

"I want you to know that you will always be welcome any time you want to discuss with me any problem that your group has any legislation on the floor of the Senate."

Now, Mr. President, one of the sad things about this legislation is that we say here today that we are sending it back for a public hearing. What greater public hearing can this type of legislation get than a referendum upon the ballots of the people of this Commonwealth? Those who have the arguments against horse racing, and there are many, will have an opportunity to put their arguments publicly. Those who believe that they favor, will also be given that opportunity. I, for one, will oppose, as I have always opposed, tying the hands of the electorate. Let them vote to suit themselves. I cannot subcribe to the philosophy that we are in any way endangering our standards as Christians, when we fellow the concepts of the Constitution that we are sworn dutifully to obey, in giving to the people, under the Constitutional rights that we have, the opportunity to accept for themselves or reject for themselves this personal question.

It would be presumptuous on the part of any Member of this Senate in a question of this kind to vote for a bill of a postive nature. It would be wrong for us to inflict upon the people of Pennsylvania a bill decreeing that horse racing and legal betting will be allowed in Pennsylvania. However, we would be derelict in our duties, as Members of this Senate, if we denied to the people of Pennsylvania the opportunity to vote upon this legislation.

Mr. President, might I say in closing, that when you say that you are sending this back for a public hearing, remember this; that the many little citizens are not organized to come to Harrisburg. If you do not fear the judgment of the people, you will allow them to vote on it. If you feel that the so-called moral values of this legislation are so low that the people will defeat it, why do you hesitate to give them an opportunity to vote upon it?

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I entertain the idea that we have a representative form of government in this Commonwealth. Surely, I would be remiss, in view of the fact that I have received only one letter asking me to vote for pari mutuel betting. That letter happened to come from a member of the Bar in Blair County. I have discussed the matter with him on numerous occasions. I know that his opinion would not be supported by any Member of this Senate. He thinks that legalized betting would help to solve our financial problem in the Commonwealth.

Now, Mr. President, I know that I have, in both Blair and Huntingdon Counties, churches that exist like in any other county in the State. As I have said, and repeat now, I have received only one letter asking me to vote for the bill. On the other hand, I have received thousands against the bill, and I know of no two letters that are phrased in the same verbiage.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would be most remiss and certainly would have no knowledge of the thinking of my constituents back home, were I to vote for the bill.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, we have now

reached the point that I said awhile ago that I hated to reach.

Mr. President, in 1937 I had the opportunity to meet the fine gentleman who just preceded me, and I remember his concern when the flood struck his town and many other towns in Pennsylvania. I could see then that he was a man of feeling and the blood was withdrawn from his face and he looked like a white sheet, because he had the interest of his constituency at heart.

Now, Mr. President, I ask you to give me an opportunity to interrogate the gentleman from Blair, Senator Mallery.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Blair, Mr. Mallery, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MALLERY. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I am sure that the good Senator knows the difference between theocracy and democracy. Would the gentleman from Blair like to explain the difference between theocracy and democracy?

Mr. MALLERY. Well, I have an idea myself, Senator, but I do not think that we have a democracy in this Commonwealth. We never had since Colonial days, when people met out in the commons to decide what their laws should be. I think that the people in the various Senatorial Districts of the Commonwealth felt when they voted for the Members of this Senate that in doing so, the Members would vote according to their thinking.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. In other words, Mr. President, my good colleague feels that the latter is what rules, theocracy and not democracy.

Well, Mr. President, if that is so, let us ask these people of the theocracy party to put morale patrols near Ohio, near the Delaware River Bridge, near the Baltimore border line and preach morality to all the outgoing hundreds of thousands of people who frequent tracks. Then I would say they are doing a great thing. Then I would say that this group, who is particularly interested in opposing this measure, would be doing a God-given good thing. Put the morale patrols at every border line, and then I will vote for it one hundred per cent.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, since I am a member of the Committee on Law and Order, which reported this bill to the floor of the Senate, and since I voted to report the bill from committee, I feel that I must be consistent and vote against returning it to committee.

Mr. President, when the committee meeting was held, this bill was fully debated. Every phase involved in racing, its merits and demerits, were discussed by the members of the committee. Finally, a vote was taken. On the roll call, the vote was seven to five, and the bill came from committee to this floor. When it came on the floor, there seemed to be a lot of sentiment for it. However, in the past few days, that sentiment seems to have changed. I do not know whether it is politics; I do not know whether it is because of the racing interests that surround Pennsylvania; I do not know just what the reasons are, but the sentiment has changed. I certainly would like to know the reasons for it.

Mr. President, I voted for this bill to be reported from committee because I am convinced that it has become a major issue in Pennsylvania. The people of Pennsylvania realize that every State surrounding our Commonwealth has horse racing. There are thousands of people who go to these tracks, an they drive their automobiles to these tracks. When they park their cars, they have a chance to see just where all of the cars in the huge parking lots are from. I would say that the greater majority of those cars are from Pennsylvania, which means that millions and millions of Pennsylvania dollars are being poured into other States while Pennsylvania is not getting a nickel.

Mr. President, I just want to give you one example of those States. I have a summary here before me from the State of New York, which indicates that since 1940 New York collected $376,858,251.83. Just last year, this State of New York took in close to $51,000,000, $50,734,000. How did the State of New York get legalized horse racing? New York got legalized horse racing just as we are attempting to solve that problem now, by referendum. The Constitution of the State of New York was amended to permit horse racing. That is all we are attempting to do now. By referendum, by the voice of the people, we are trying to find out whether or not they want legalized horse racing in our State.

Mr. President, what do those who oppose this bill do about gambling generally? I think everyone in this Chamber will admit that in almost every nook and corner of Pennsylvania you have bookies who take bets on horse races. You have slot machines in many localities. Number writers are everywhere in evidence. Lottery tickets you can buy in every store, on every corner, in almost the whole State. The racketeers are reaping a harvest while the Commonwealth does not get a nickel. What do these people who oppose this bill do about it? I do not see them do anything on a local level to get rid of the slot machines, get rid of the number writers and the bookies and everybody else who is gambling illegally in our State.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, I think at the last Session of the Legislature I introduced a bill that would prohibit race charts and other data having to do with horse racing in Pennsylvania. I did not see Reverend Forney and his group come up here in droves or write letters to the Members of the Legislature and say, "Adopt that bill." It passed the Senate,and it died over in the House and not one finger was lifted.

I can say to you, Mr. Prsident and Members of the Senate, at least I am consistent by favoring this bill, because for the four Sessions that I have been here I have introduced, or caused to have introduced, a race horse bill. Reverend Forney and his organization, before the elections, passed out pamphlets against me before all the churches on the Sunday before the election. However, the people did not vote me down because of it. I was reelected each time, and I was renominated each time. That speaks for itself.

Mr. President, the Allentown Morning Call, which is one of the leading newspapers in this State, made a broad survey of the people in the entire area in which I live on this question. They devoted quite a bit of space in their newspaper to give the answers to questions from peoples of all walks of life, all sorts of organizations. I would say that the majority of the answers favored submitting this question to the people, so that they could decide once and for all whether or not they want legalized horse racing in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I am going to take just a minute to read an editorial from that newspaper, which I am assuming was based on the answers that were given by those who were interrogated. The title of this editorial is "Referendum on Horse Betting." I quote from the editorial:

"It is easy to understand the hard fight which the foes of betting at race tracks are putting up to prevent passage at Harrisburg of a bill which would put this matter of pari mutuel betting up to the voters of Pennsylvania at a referendum, perhaps in November. Organizations and individuals who are dead-set against what they consider a vice and a serious social evil would like to have the State Senate say so in effect by refusing to agree to such a referendum.

"Furthermore, if such a measure is adopted by the Legislature, it will require that fight against it be organized in every county in the State by the forces which oppose it. That can be an herculean task.

"Our elected representatives never can be chided for submitting any question to the people. They still are the sovereign force in this our democratic government.

"It is true that the people themselves do not wish to have every problem of government tossed into their laps at election times. Our Legislators are chosen to separate the wheat from the chaff. We expect them to use their best judgment in the enactment of laws or in discarding measures which have been proposed, but have little or no merit or might actually be harmful to the people.

"However, there come times when issues become so acute and are so widely discussed that a public decision, arrived at through referendum vote, is desirable for an enduring settlement.

This matter of pari mutuel betting has been bandied around in Pennsylvania for so many years that it may have reached the stage where the people desire to make a decision that shall govern for a long time.

"Certainly no Americans ever should fear the voice of the people. If and when we no longer can trust ourselves to do the right thing by our democratic institutions and by our people who must live under them, it will be time to admit the failure of our system and look around for a new one. That, of course, is unthinkable.

"The church groups of Pennsylvania for years have opposed this extension and encouragement to gambling in this State with entire consistency. Their representatives are fighting to have the Legislature reject a referendum and, thereby, put an official stamp of disapproval upon the idea.

"But, the church people should not fear a referendum. Certainly, that will demand battle in every election precinct of Pennsylvania, but there are church people in every such precinct. The church never has been weakened through battle. Instead, its fibre has been strengthened. It should have no fear of a referendum on a question that will concern the morality of our people, as well as the economic welfare of our society. Always, it can be known where the Church will stand and what its voice will be on those vitally important matters."

Mr. President, I am completely in accord with the sentiments expressed in this editorial. This editorial, in my opinion, calls upon this Senate to approve this bill so that the people of Pennsylvania will have a chance to pass upon the question involved.

I say to you, Mr. President, that by placing this question on the ballot, all forces in Pennsylvania, the church forces and other forces, will have a chance to express themselves and settle this question once and for all.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I would ask the indulgence of the Chair. I would first like to say to the Chair that I believe we are all out of order, that a motion to recommit is not debatable, that we have been debating it at quite some length and I hope you will indulge me and permit me to take at least one moment to make a few brief remarks.

When I made the motion to recommit, as several Senators have suggested, they did not quite know how they might vote on the issue if and when it was placed before the people. There is no question in my mind at all how I will vote on it if it goes before the people. I am unalterably opposed to legalizing gambling in any manner, shape or form in Pennsylvania. I think it is morally and econmically wrong and, for that reason, I moved to recommit the bill to committee. I did not say for a public hearing, but certainly if that committee on Law and Order sees fit to have a public hearing on it, that is there privilege and if they feel that that is right, then that is what they should do. However, I would like now, Mr. President, to suggest that we do have a vote on this motion to recommit.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, before I vote upon this motion, I want to clear the atmosphere somewhat. It so happens that I was born in Washington County, and I have the deepest respect for my colleague from Washington. The record shows that throughout the years we have seldom disagreed. This afternoon, however, the Senator from Washington County, Senator Lane, remarked that those who vote against this motion to recommit are actually voting for the bill.

Mr. President, I have not made up my mind as to how I should vote for the bill. However, it should not be construed that if I vote not to recommit, that I am voting for a measure calling for legalized gambling in Pennsylvania.

Secondly, Mr. President, I have always been taught that democratic government is for the people and by the people. Once we lose faith in letting our people decide an issue on a referendum, we have lost faith in ourselves.

This reminds me of an incident back in my county. Up until two years ago, I happened to be the manager of a brewery and every afternoon we had open hours for our friends. However, I had a secret office for certain ministers who came down on Tuesday and deasons on Wednesday. We were closed one Tuesday, and this caused a little mix-up in the visiting days. The ministers then met with us on Wednesday afternoon in the same office, and I was somewhat embarrassed when one minister said, "Boys, we are all here together so let's have a drink." It appears to me that it is not what they do, but what they say.

Mr. President, I have seen two horse races in my life. However, Mr. President, every Session there are members of this body soliciting me to join them in going down to see the Derby. If my memory serves me correctly, several years ago they planned a special train from this body to go

and see the Derby. Until today, there were again certain members of this body who were soliciting their fellow members to attend the Derby and to go down on the same train. I am going to watch and see how these men vote. After they come back from the Derby, I shall make my talk, Mr. President.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, it is a bit discouraging to me to find the disagreement which people have about this bill. It seems to me to amount to a misunderstanding of what the bill does. I find that opponents of the bill are saying to us that a vote for this bill would be a vote for legalized betting and horse racing. I think that is wrong; I think that they are mistaken. I find on the other hand, people who are in favor of this bill saying that this is a way of submitting the question of horse racing to the people. I think that is wrong.

Mr. President. I have read the bill very carefully. I have checked my own impression by referring it to eminent counsel. I have interrogated two sponsors of the bill, and from all of that it is my impression that this bill does nothing more or less than ask the people to register their opinion. I do not find that if that opinion is in the affirmative, any legislation will be accomplished thereby. I do not find that the results of this proposed referendum will be binding upon this Legislature, on any future Legislature, on any present legislator or on any future uegislator.

Mr. President, some people are certain that a moral issue is involved in this question or horse racing. If it is so, I would presume that people who are so sure, as one of the Senators on the other side is sure that a moral issue is involved, would have the moral stamina to vote against horse racing regardless of how the people in his area felt about is. If he would have that moral stamina, he could display it regardless of the effect of this bill, and would be showing real moral stamina then, perhaps, instead of hiding behind his lack of information in assuming what the people think.

Now, to my mind, gentlemen, the effect of this bill would be nothing more or less than if the Legislature would ask Doctor Gallup and his organization to come from Princeton, and take a poll in Pennsylvania to find out how the people think about it and report to the Legislature. The results of this referendum would be no more binding than Doctor Gallup's report would be, Mr. President. Are the gentlemen who are opposing this referendum bill seriously going to tell us that it would be immoral for Doctor Gallup to come into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and make a study on this question and report to us?

Mr. President, I have an exhibit here which I think will be of interest to the Senators. I have shown it to some of them and found that they were interested, and I would like to share it with all of us. I might call these Exhibit A and Exhibit B. These are two letters which I received on the same day, and which present an interesting point in this controversy. I am going to read the letters, but I am going to substitute "X, Y, and Z" for the persons and places named in order to protect the writers in both cases.

This letter I received last Monday morning, which is Exhibit A, and Exhibit B I received last Monday evening when I returned home from my attendance in the Senate, Mr. President. Exhibit A, reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"I have never written my Senator before, and this is an experience. May I express a thought of mine. I belong to the 'X' church here in 'Y' borough. In other words, if you receive a letter from a Reverend 'Z,' our Pastor, stating that all of the members of 'X' church are against the allowing of the people of this State to vote on the question of horse racing, disregard it. Many members think it should be put to a vote. That is the democratic way. We need no one to bully us."

Signed, "Mr. W."

Now, When I returned home, gentlemen of the Senate, I received this letter which I will read in part:

"Dear Senator:

"It has been requested that I, as the Pastor of 'X' church write to you about certain bills that are now before the Legislature, and we do want you to know that this letter is not a part of the so-called 'organized effort' as referred to by some proponents of these bills, but this letter represents the 'personal attitude and sentiment' of the members of 'X' church which comprises nearly half of the population of this borough of 'Y' and who are your constituents."

Mr. President, I will not read the rest of the letter, for it simply tells me that they are opposed to the referendum bill. I think this makes an interesting point. I do not think that it is true that there is any discrepancy between church membership or real religious sentiment in this bill. As a matter of fact, I believe that there is a real moral issue involved in this question. I believe that religion and democracy are very close. I do not think that democracy can really exist without deep religious belief and conviction. Certainly, the one thing which joins them in my mind is the belief in the dignity of the human individual; that he has a God-given ability to make free choices; that he is allowed to have free knowledge of the subject; that he is able and endowed by his Creator with the ability to make good, intelligent choices. I believe, in that sense, that there is a moral issue involved in this matter. I also believe that anyone who takes the position that it is somehow wrong to find out how people think about things, to give them an opportunity to express their desires to the legislators or to anybody else, it seems to me that that person had better check pretty carefully his basic religious belief and also his basic ideas about democracy.

Mr. President, I feel the weight of the argument that this is a representative form of government but, bear in mind, we are not, by this bill, submitting this question to the decision of an electorate. That is not true. If this bill passes, no horse racing bill will be legislated. We are simply putting on the ballot this question. As I said before, we are getting the same result as we would if we had a Gallup Poll except for two things. First of all, you have a bigger sample and, therefore, a more accurate judgment; and, secondly, it is a lot cheaper than if you have Doctor Gallup come over here and put on a poll.

Therefore, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I submit, in view of the facts, let us stop this can't

which we have been expressing about the moral issue on horse racing applying to this bill. Let us stop thinking that we are abrogating representative government by submitting the question to the people instead of taking our own stand on it. We simply are asking for information.

I personally do not feel the need of information. I feel that I am ready to vote on the horse racing bill right now, but some gentlemen are not and I, as a member of this Senate am willing to let those gentlemen have the benefit of learning how the people in their Districts think about this question.

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, I am hungry, too. However, I think that the editorial from the Allentown Morning Call, which was read by the distinguished Senator from Northampton a few minutes ago, is an excellent summation of the issues involved in this piece of legislation or this referendum resolution.

One thing I do not appreciate, Mr. President, is the implicit assumption that those who might vote for this resolution are necessarily immoral. I do not know any of my friends or associates at home who is not a member of a church. I have found that without regard to denomination, there are some in each category. There are some members of the same denomination who are for a referendum on horse racing and some who are against it.

Mr. President, it seems to me that this has been an issue in Pennsylvania for a long time. I think it is time that the Legislature took some affirmative action. This referendum is merely a matter of information or merely advisory, as the Senator from York has pointed out. However, it seems to me that there has been too much rumor and conjecture in years gone by as to why horse racing legislation always seems to have a way of dying in the State Legislature. I believe that the people are entitled to vote on this question. I do not have the slightest idea how the people in Lackawanna County would vote, but it is my opinion that they are entitled to be heard and to have a chance to say "yes" or "on."

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce that the next race is about ready to start.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I did not want to speak the second time, but since my statements have been questioned, I feel that no matter what we do it is wrong. I say, too, that I am ready to vote on legislation legalizing pari mutuel betting here in Pennsylvania right today. My vote would be "no."

Mr. President, when I made that statement, I am convinced that I am right. I feel that what we are looking for is justification for passing pari mutuel betting legislation in Pennsylvania. Therefore, we are using this referendum as more or less of an excuse, if you please. So, I still think that my position is correct because I, for one, am not interested in horses. I think I have been to two races. I do not have the time. I do not criticize those who go; that is their business. However, I think it is the wrong thing for Pennsylvania.

As far as the sponsors are concerned, I want them to know that they are my best friends and I hope they will be my best friends after the vote is cast.

Mr. President, I think it would be a good thing if this bill could be acted upon now and not recommitted. If we could vote here today whether or not we approve or disapprove a referendum, then I think the people would be convinced as to the position of the Members of the Senate.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. DENT. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

Mr. BARR. I ask for a roll call, Mr. President.

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, how did the gentleman from Dauphin County, Mr. Taylor, vote?

Mr. President, how did the gentleman from Crawford County, Mr. Mahany, vote?

The PRESIDENT. Does the gentleman from Allegheny wish to have the roll verified?

Mr. DENT. No, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DENT and Mr. BARR, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—23

Bane,	Harney,	Mallery,	Taylor,
Berger,	Hays,	McPherson, Jr.	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Diehm,	Lane,	Peelor,	Whalley,
Flack,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—25

Barr,	Haluska,	Miller,	Stiefel,
Blass,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Camiel,	Kopriver, Jr.	Ruth,	Watkins,
Dent,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Derk,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	McMenamin,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Donolow,			

So the question was determined in the negative.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 112, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1929 (P. L. 1798), entitled "An act providing a fixed charge, payable by the Commonwealth, on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves, or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania, and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks; and the distribution of the same for county, school, township, and road purposes in the counties, school districts, and townships where such forests are located; and making an appropriation," increasing the amounts of payments from the Commonwealth to counties.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. LANE offered the following amendment:

Amend Senate Bill No. 112 Printer's No. 34, Section 1, page 3, line 4 by striking out after the word one-half: "six" and inserting therein the word: "four"

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 171, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes and providing appeals.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and interinsurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, association, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, for the purposes of explanation, we have a bill over in the Governor's office, Senate Bill No. 15, dealing with the matching of funds for an inventory of existing hospitals and in connection with a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities. In this bill, we failed to put an effective date in it, and we are going to recall it, with the permission of the Senate, to place and effective date into the act.

RECALLING SENATE BILL No. 15, PRINTER'S No. 5, FROM THE GOVERNOR

Messrs. DENT and MAHANY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 21, 1955.

RESOLVED (if the House of Representatives concur), That Senate Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 5, entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal Funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 192, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing and practice of practical nursing; imposing duties on the State Board of Nurse Examiners and imposing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 22, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6:31 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, March 22, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, March 21, 1955

The House met at 4:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse offered the following prayer:

Grant us, Almighty and most merciful God, fervently to desire, wisely to search out, and perfectly to fulfill all that is well pleasing unto Thee this day.

O God, as Thou hast guided men and women in the past, so guide these Representatives today. Whisper in their ears Thy counsel. Help our leaders to consider thoughtfully what they say and then to say it bravely. Give them good intentions and help them to live in good deeds.

Thou, O God, has the answers. If we are right with Thee we will be right with our fellow-men. Therefore, make us willing to listen to Thee.

Hear our prayer, Thou God of all nations, and grant unto the members of this body Thy guidance, we humbly beseech Thee. In Jesus' name. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, March 14, Tuesday, March 15 and Wednesday, March 16, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. POLASKI and ROBERT K. HAMILTON.

HOUSE BILL No. 675.

An Act to amend the title and further amend the act, approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred fifteen (P. L. 534), entitled "An act relating to motion-picture films, reels, or stereopticon views or slides; providing a system of examination, approval, and regulation thereof, and of the banners, posters, and other like advertising matter used in connection therewith; creating the Board of Censors; and providing penalties for the violation of this act," by authorizing the disapproval of any reel, film or view which is obscene or incites to crimes of violence and by repealing certain sections of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

SENATE BILL NO. 17

A Supplement to the act approved the 7th day of March one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20) entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class" establishing a department of water in said cities providing for its officers and employees and defining the powers duties and jurisdiction of said department.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION SERIAL No. 116

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

Serial No. 116. (Not printed).

In the Senate, March 15, 1955.

While the danger is imminent that at the end of the current quarter all unemployment compensation contribution rates may be increased automatically to 2.7% and compensation payments reduced automatically to $20 a week and a total of twenty weeks or $400, whichever is the lesser, there is an extremely wide difference of opinion between the Department of Labor and Industry and employers as to the actual necessity for an increase in the schedule of contribution rates.

In order to resolve this difference accurately and intelligently a careful and time consuming study is necessary before a law removing the danger can be adopted; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, limiting the amount of compensation payable to an employe for a week of unemployment, and the total amount of compensation payable during a calendar quarter, if on March 31, 1955, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in the full amount provided for in the "Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits" set forth in section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law as amended September 29, 1951 (P. L. 1580), even though at the end of the calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any consecutive twelve months.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House fo Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGES

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented extracts from the Journal of the Senate:

Senate Bills for concurrence 136, 199, 200 and 203.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The SPEAKER laid before the House Exhibit No. 1, submitted by His Excellency, The Governor, pursuant to House Resolution No. 22, adopted March 7, 1955.

Exhibit No. 1 referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILL No. 89, Printer's No. 103.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., March 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 89, Printer's No. 103, entitled "An Act to further amend Section 15 of the act

approved the twenty-first day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 626) entitled 'An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties' by changing the provisions concerning service of notice to taxables upon charge of assessments."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

RESOLUTION—PRESBYTERY OF PITTSBURGH

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Resolution adopted by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, commending the Governor for his support of FEPC legislation and urging the Senate to act favorably upon Administration Senate Bill 74.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 21, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 28, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock P. M., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 28, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock P. M.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of a former distinguished Member, the gentleman from York, the Hon. George Goodling.

WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF LEHIGH COUNTY WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of the members of the Women's Democratic Club of Lehigh County and their friends, who are here as the guests of the lady from Lehigh, Miss Leiby, President.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. STANK from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 24.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as amended, House Resolution No. 32.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 40.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 41.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate Resolution No. 114.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 645, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the coloration or adding of any ingredients to potatoes or yams.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 343) entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government providing for the settlement assessment collection and lien of taxes bonus and all other accounts due the Commonwealth the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth

and imposing penalties affecting every department board commission and officer of the State government every political subdivision of the State and certain officers of such subdivisions every person association and corporation required to pay assess or collect taxes or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth" extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning share of capital stock for taxation purposes

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 126, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 15 1897 (P. L. 292) entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation" extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 162, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing rental charge allowed for use of receiving district's school plant in calculating tuition charge per high school pupil to be paid by sending district.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 251, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to provide a school building and other facilities for wards of the Commonwealth

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 252, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to provide for a deficiency in the maintenance of wards of the Commonwealth at said institution

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 253, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 22 1953 (Appropriation Acts 101) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school" increasing the per capita annual maintenance rate of wards of the Commonwealth

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeable to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 254, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and prescribing certain conditions upon which the appropriation will be available to the school

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 255, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Elwyn Training School at Elwyn in the County of Delaware Commonwealth of Pennsylvania toward the cost of replacing a large dormitory destroyed by fire and providing for a lien against the property improved thereby

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 295, entitled:

An Act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth class

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1931 (P. L. 1206) entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" authorizing the reassessment of after built property in first class townships and imposing liability for school taxes upon the owners thereof

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 321, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the publication distribution or sale of certain comic books and publications imposing duties on the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors and on law enforcement officers and imposing penalties

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mrs. VARALLA. Mr. Speaker, many newspapers that I have read in the last few days contain these reports—I quote:

> Lady-like Wrangle Flares Over Comic Book Bill
> Comics Ban Bill Stirs Row——End of quote

I wish to say in reply: There is no "wrangle," and there is no "row" over the objectives of the bill—because my intentions always have been and always will be to take care of the public demand—by the sponsoring of a bill putting under censorship comic books and other publications. This I did. And I introduced it prior to the bill now under consideration.

There are several solutions to the problem of control and censorship of comic books. My bill presents one solution. The bill which was reported out presents another solution which has considerable merit. However to obtain the best results all bills should be considered and the best features of all be advanced for the benefit of the public.

Where the people are vitally interested in any question you will always finds me on their side. I have sponsored similar legislation in prior sessions and if this bill has the same aim in curtailing the horror out of the comic books then the bill under consideration has my full support, regardless of its sponsorship.

Mr. READINGEB. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take just a few minutes of the Members' time today to get myself out from the middle of the pile of women in this House.

Last week we had a sort of a powder puff tempest around here, because this bill was reported out with certain sponsors on it. I had not had an opportunity to read the bill at the time when all this arose, and I did my best without success to persuade the original sponsors to allow some additional sponsors to be added to the bill.

That did not meet with their approval and at the time I mentioned the fact that it might be necessary to recommit the bill because of this mix-up on sponsors or lack of sufficient sponsors. However, when I finally got a chance to read the bill today, thoroughly, I was forced to the conclusion that there is a very, very serious doubt about its constitutionality.

As you know the duty to administer the bill relating to comic and horror books, which are banned for children and so forth, by an amendment in the Committee has been imposed upon the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors. I have no objection to that but if any of you have read it you will see on page 3 that it makes it a crime to sell or distribute certain types of comic books or publications devoted to the fictional deeds of crime, bloodshed, lust or immorality, which would tend to corrupt or debase the morals of children, and so forth.

Now, certainly none of us have any objection, I am sure, to eliminating the type of comic and horror books they are trying to eliminate under this legislation. But you must remember that when we write a law and say it is a crime we should in some way define the limits of it, we should set up some standards by which the administrative body can be guided, otherwise we are saying to every person who publishes a book or phamplet, "You are liable to be guilty of a crime."

That is my main objection to the bill as it stands at the moment. I greatly fear if this thing is passed in its present form and goes before the Courts nobody will ever be convicted because he will say "I had nothing by which I could guide my conduct."

For example, in my opinion the way it is written now, if somebody publishes and distributes Robert Louis Stevensons' Treasure Island, and a copy should be sold to a child, a person could be held guilty of a crime, depending upon the way this bill would be interpreted, because there certainly was a lot of bloodshed and plenty of crime in that famous story.

My objective today in taking your time in speaking about this is to assure you that when I make a motion in a few minutes, asking that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary, no, it didn't come from that Committee, it came from Child Care, but I will ask that it be recommitted to Judiciary. I do so with only one purpose in mind, not to have it killed, not to change any sponsors or even add any sponsors, but solely to have the members of that Committee, which I believe is best equipped to consider this phase of legislation, determine whether or not it will meet the legal standards and stand up in court. If we are going to have legislation that is worthwhile along this line, let us be sure when we finally pass a bill it will have teeth in it, that it will get rid of the type of comic and horror books that we want to get rid of, and will not be thrown out by any court in this Commonwealth on the ground that it isn't constitutional. When I do make the motion to recommit I want you to know that I have every intention of using my own influence, whatever it might be, in getting the bill reported back from Judiciary for final consideration by this House. But I do think our best plan would be to send it to Judiciary.

I have no intention of curtailing debate on this bill in any way and that is the reason I have not made the motion up to this time. I do not want anybody to be re-

stricted technically to the question of whether it should be recommitted or not and if anybody wants to debate the merits of this bill today before I make my motion I will be glad to withhold it and will raise no objection. I am sure nobody on this side will object to a full discussion of the bill.

With that understanding, Mr. Speaker, I move that House Bill 321 be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary for the purpose of further study and consideration.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise at this time to fight the recommittal motion and I, and we on this side, sincerely believe the gentleman when he says he is honest in his endeavor to make this a good and constitutional piece of legislation. We certainly agree with him because we know this legislation is needed. It is something we should have in Pennsylvania and I believe that all of us on both sides of the House feel that comic books misused and written in the wrong way have caused a great deal of our juvenile delinquency. But as all of us know, recommitting a bill sometimes to a Committee is the death of the bill.

I know it is not fair to ask the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who I understand is Mr. Lopresti, to guarantee that this bill will come out in a constitutional manner, but to show sincerity on both sides with such an important piece of legislation, I would like to request the gentleman in whose care this bill is going to be placed, under all the circumstances not to pickle this bill. It is too good a bill. It is a good bill whether you are a Republican or whether you are a Democrat. It is a bill that should be given very serious consideration, and if there be a doubt as to its constitutionality I would still say to report it out of Committee and let us vote on it, let the Senate vote on it and let the Atorney General himself have he final say as to its constitutionality. This legislation is needed today in Pennsylvania and all over our country.

Mr. PETROSKY. Mr. Speaker, on the same subject matter discussed by prior speakers, I have worked very deligently upon this problem. Not being one of the sponsors and not wanting to be one of the sponsors, I am primarily interested in seeing that a good piece of legislation is worked out, becomes enacted and placed upon the statute books so that the evil which confronts us now in this field can be eradicated.

I, like the Majority Leader, feel that were we to pass legislation that was not drawn up properly it would be a shame, for two years from now we would be confronted with the same problem and then we would have to go to work and draw up a proper piece of legislation. We can gain two years by submitting this to the proper committee, drawing it up properly and attacking the problem that must be attached in a short period of time.

I believe the Majority Leader has suggested a very good procedure. We can adopt it and, I know, enact proper legislation at this session to curtail the evil that confronts us today on this bill.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I just don't quite like to take the bait on this one. It kind of makes me think of the time I was trading horses with a guy. I looked this horse over pretty well and I said, "Are you sure this horse doesn't have the heaves?" He said, "No sir, Doc, that horse just breathes that way."

If there is any question about the constitutionality of this bill, I believe the proper procedure would be to amend the bill on the floor of the House. I have been here a good many years and I have seen a lot of bills go back for possible amendment and further study, and you know and I know what happens to them.

When I look at the sponsorship of this bill, namely, the ladies, Mrs. Henzel, Mrs. Markley and Mrs. Munley, I could not think of any finer sponsors, so I would like to see the bill stay on the floor and amendments offered. I think if it is not a good bill now, it can be made a very good bill with a few simple amendments.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, since the horse trader from Erie County is still in grave doubt, perhaps it will ease his mind if I say that I will join with the Minority Leader in a motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of this bill if after due time they see fit not to report it out.

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, since attention is called to the fact that there might be possible amendments to the bill, it is very obvious to those who have read the bill that Section 6 on page 4 provides for a penalty for the violation of Section 4, which does not contain any reference to any provisions of the bill at all other than the fact that a board shall administer the act.

In other words, this bill was so hastily changed last week from the bill which provides for the appointment of a commission, to the bill which provides for the activity of the State Board of Censors that it was not properly written. It is quite true that there may be some amendments. After the Judiciary Committee gets it we might be in a posiion to straighten it out and report it back to the floor at least in such shape — — — —

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I believe we were not talking on the bill but only on the recommittal motion. If I am wrong, I am at the mercy of the Chair; but I do not believe it right at this time to debate the merits of the bill. I do not believe the Majority Leader and myself got into the actual merits of the bill itself. I think the gentleman is out of order when he debates specific things in the bill at this time.

The SPEAKER. It is the Chairs understanding that before the motion is put, and the motion has not been put to recommit, there would be a discussion of the bill. There is nothing before the House now but the discussion. The motion to recommit has not been put as yet.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I thought the motion to recommit had been put, Mr. Speaker. I did not know you were going to get into the merits of the bill at this time.

The SPEAKER. The motion has been made, but the motion has not been put and it is not yet before the House.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, to allay the fears of some of the Members that this bill may not be considered properly before the Judiciary Committee, I wish to make the statement at this time that if this House sees fit to recommit this bill, it will be discussed in the Judiciary Committee. It will be brought before that Committee and every attempt made to get a good bill on the floor of this House.

Of course, I do not speak for the membership of that Committee, I can speak only for myself. Personally, I will see that the bill is given consideration.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend I consulted with two of three attorneys relative to the merits of this bill, as to whether or not it would be constitutional. They seemed to feel that the intent of the bill is right, but the bill in its present form would not be of any value. It would be declared out in court in case they had a contest on it.

I think the intention of the bill is wonderful. I think we ought to go along with it if it is amended to bring it up to where it should be and make it legal all the way through. However, under the present setup I think the bill is out.

I also disagree with the setup of introducing a measure of this kind in the House without giving it the proper study, and I do want to say now for the benefit of any of the Members who are new Members, who do not know that I have introduced session after session legislation covering this subject and it never got any consideration. That same legislation is introduced now and it has not been given consideration.

I am not asking to be a sponsor of this bill. If the bill were to come up today even in its present form, I would vote for it. The aim is right, but the bill in its present form is not right. Therefore, I am going to vote to recommit the bill with the understanding that it will be reported from the Committee in proper form.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion to recommit House Bill 321 to the Committee on Judiciary?

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 354, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 14 1923 (P. L. 710) entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing sparring and wrestling matches and exhiibtions establishing a State Athletic Commission making an appropriation therefor and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes and prescribing penalties" clarifying its provisions relative to women wrestlers

The first section and title were separately read and agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I wonder if I may interrogate the sponsor of this bill, it is a peculiar bill to be following—we just had woman trouble.

The SPEAKER. Who does the gentleman from Philadelphia desire to interrogate about woman trouble?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. The sponsor of the bill, Mr. Muldowney, from Philadelphia.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Philadelphia willing to be interrogated? Is he an expert upon the subject?

Mr. MULDOWNEY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed with his inquiry.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I was wondering first of all, Mr. Speaker, if I could ask the gentleman, in lines 12, 13 and 14 where it says, "Nothing in this or any other Act shall be construed to authorize the commission to prohibit wrestling matches or exhibitions in which women are participants." Now, is that restricted strictly to women?

Mr. MULDOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, in Pennsylvania the Athletic Commission has the sole ruling whether a woman is allowed to wrestle or not, and if they did not like the promoter of wrestling matches where women perform they would be the sole judges whether this man is going to operate wrestling matches where women are going to wrestle in their bouts. I think the bill will take a lot of power away from the Commission and it will give the Legislature a chance to vote on whether they think it is right or not.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, it is not quite clear to me whether women are going to have to wrestle with each other or with other individuals such as men. It just says in which they are participants, it does not say it has to be 100 per cent participation.

I was wondering if I could go a little further, the Majority Leader just said that he was under a pile of women on Bill 321. I have seen wrestling matches where there have been four, or five, or six people involved, but I was wondering—

The SPEAKER. When the Minority Leader gets them in piles, it is going pretty heavy.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I was just wondering if there were six people and only one man involved would that be legal? Would they still be under the pile of five women?

Mr. MULDOWNEY. No, it would be women wrestling against each other.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Then we would have no interest as the male sex, we could not enter into this?

Mr. MULDOWNEY. No, you could not.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I am rather disappointed, Mr. Speaker. We will probably have to vote against the bill tomorrow because of that, unless the gentleman would like to amend it.

Mr. MULDOWNEY. I do not see where it could be amended.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 404, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1933 (P. L. 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties the cost of storm sewers or drains

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and re-

strictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporation for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 590, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 29 1953 (Appropriation Acts 19 No. 24-A) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines for the sealing and dewatering of and extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines" authorizing the use of funds for flushing mine voids in certain cases

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 281 as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the department of revenue the department of highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence impoisng upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" permitting volunteer firemen to equip certain vehicles with red lights and controlling the use thereof

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. WHORLEY. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the State Fire Police Association, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Motor Vehicles for further study and until the State Fire Police Legislative Committee can have a conference with the Members of this House who are interested.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 429, as follows:

An Act to further amend section four of the act approved the second day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198) entitled "An act relating to employes and organizations thereof defining labor disputes prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes and the scope thereof declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished prior to the issuance of injunctions prescribing the procedure in case of appeal from granting injunctions limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes and providing for the payment of costs and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith" by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section four of the act approved the second day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1198) entitled " An act relating to employes and organizations thereof defining labor disputes prescribing the procedure by which and the conditions under which injunctions may be granted in such disputes and the scope thereof declaring certain undertakings and promises between employers and employes contrary to public policy and void prescribing the nature of proof necessary in actions arising out of labor disputes against persons or associations prescribing the terms and conditions for bonds to be furnished to the issuance of injunctions prescribing the procedure in case of appeal

from granting injunctions limiting the duration of temporary and permanent injunctions in case of labor disputes and providing for the payment of costs and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith" as amended by the act approved the ninth day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 302) is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 4 No court of this Commonwealth shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case included within this act except in strict conformity with the provisions of this act nor shall any such restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction be issued contrary to the public policy declared in this act Exclusive jurisdiction and power to hear and determine all actions and suits coming under the provisions of this act shall be vested in the courts of common pleas of the several counties of this Commonwealth [: Provided however That this act shall not apply in any case

(a) Involving a labor dispute as defined herein which is in disregard breach or violation of or which tends to procure the disregard breach or violation of a valid subsisting labor agreement arrived at between an employer and the representatives designated or selected by the employes for the purpose of collective bargaining as defined and provided for in the act approved the first day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws one thousand one hundred six-eight) entitled "An act to protect the rights of employes to organize and bargain collectively creating the Pensylvania Labor Relations Board conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board officers of the State government and courts providing for the rgiht of employes to organize and bargain collectively declaring certain labor practices by employers to be unfair further providing that representatives of a majority of the employes be the exclusive representatives of all the employes authorizing the board to conduct hearings and elections and certify as to representatives of employes for purposes of collective bargaining empowering the board to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice and providing a procedure for such cases including the issuance of a complaint the conducting of a hearing and the making of an order empowering the board to petition a court of common pleas for the enforcement of its order and providing a procedure for such cases providing for the review of an order of the board by a court of common pleas on petition of any person aggrieved by such order and establishing a procedure for such cases providing for an appeal from the common pleas court to the Supreme Court providing the board with investigatory process of the board prescribing certain penalties" and the proper court providing for service of papers and compelling of obedience to them through application to powers including the power to issue subpeonas and the amendments thereto or as defined and provided for in the National Labor Relations Act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five Provided however That the complaining person has not during the term of the said agreement committed an act as defined in both of the aforesaid acts as an unfair labor practice or violated any of the terms of said agreement

(b) Where a majority of the employes have not joined a labor organization or where two or more organizations are competing for membership of the employes and any labor organization or any of its officers agents representatives employes or members engages in a course of conduct intended or calculated to coerce an employer to compel or require his employes to prefer or become members of or otherwise join any labor organization

(c) Where any person association employe labor organization or any employe agent representative or officer of a labor organization engages in a course of conduct intended or calculated to coerce an employer to commit a violation of the Pensylvania Labor Relations Act of 1937 or the National Labor Relations Act of 1935

(d) Where in the course of labor dispute as herein defined an employe or employes acting in concert or a labor organization or the members officers agents or representatives of a labor organization or any one acting for such organization seize hold damage or destroy the plant equipment machinery or other property of the employer with the intention of compelling the employer to accede to any demands conditions or terms of employment or for collective bargaining]

Section 2 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, lines 1, 2 and 3 from top of title, by striking out all of lines 1 and 2, and "1198" in line 3 and inserting in lieu thereof "Amending the act of June 2, 1937 (P. L. 1198)."

Amend Title, page 2, next to last line and last line of title, by striking out "by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act" and inserting in lieu thereof "providing for immediate review by Supreme Court of injunctions granted without hearing in cases excepted from act."

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, lines 1 to 10, and page 3, lines 1 to 6, by striking out all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof "Section 1. Section 4, act of June 2, 1937 (P. L. 1198) known as the "Labor Anti-Injunction Act," amended June 9, 1939 (P. L. 302), is amended to read.

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 3, line 15, by striking out the bracket before "Provided"

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 3, line 20, by striking out the bracket after the word "in"

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 4, line 1, by striking out the bracket before "the" where it appears the first time.

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 4, line 1, by inserting a bracket before "approved"

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 4, line 19, by striking out the bracket after "for"

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 5, line 1, by striking out the bracket before "an"

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 5, line 5, by inserting after "thereto" the following 'of June 1, 1937 (P. L. 1168) known as the "Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act"'

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 5, line 20, by striking out the bracket after "organization"

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 6, line 1, by striking out the bracket before "engages"

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4), page 6, line 10, by striking out the bracket after "bargaining"

Amend Bill, page 6, by inserting between lines 10 and 11, the following "An injunction granted without a hearing as provided under general equity practice in any of the above cases shall be subject to immediate review by a Justice of the Supreme Court."

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The SPEAKER. Might the Chair inquire as to whether these amendments are to be integrated and to be discussed as a whole, or whether the bill is amended section by section and the amendments do not tie together?

Mr. TOMPKINS. No, they integrate, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, House Bill 429 in its present form merely strikes out the provisos of the Act of 1937 which was amended by the Act of 1939.

As a matter of fact, what this present bill does in its present form, House Bill 429, is merely to provide that the provisions put in the 1937 Act by the 1939 amendments be stricken out and restore the Act to its 1937 position.

The reason which has been given heretofore by the administration according to quotations in the paper is that injunctions of an ex parte nature, that is to say, where there is no preliminary hearing, shall be subject to immediate review, which is not presently in the Act.

What these amendments which I have offered will accomplish will have the provisions of the 1939 amendments, but will allow an immediate appeal for which there is no such right at the present time. Simply stated, that is what the amendments provide and the purpose is to save the provisions of the 1939 amendments, which related principally to sit-down strikes, but to give them the right of immediate appeal rather than the processes that operate at the present time where appeals are delayed for an unnecessary length of time.

Mr. READINGER. I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Cameron.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Cameron permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. TOMPKINS. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman whether under his amendments there is any assurance that a review, which is supposed to be immediate, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania would be given within, say, ten days of the time application was made for it?

Mr. TOMPKINS. The present bill does not provide for appeals except under the usual processes, which are sometimes delayed. Now the provisos of the 1939 amendments were exempted from the bill which did not give the right of immediate appeal. The Act in other respects provides for the right of immediate appeal to the Supreme Court. This will be an amendment to sub-section D of that Act which relates entirely and exclusively to the provisos in that section, and will give the right of immediate appeal in those cases the same as in all other cases in the injunction Act.

Mr. READINGER. Is there any assurance under the amendments offered by the gentleman that if an ex parte injunction is granted the party against whom it is granted will have a chance of having a review within, say, two months?

Mr. TOMPKINS. It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, not being an expert labor lawyer myself, that these amendments are designed to accomplish that purpose, yes, sir.

Mr. READINGER. They are designed, you say, to allow the person or the organization against which the injunction is issued to immediately make application for review by the Supreme Court. Is that correct?

Mr. TOMPKINS. That is my understanding, sir.

Mr. READINGER. But there are no clauses in your amendments which would assure such a party of a hearing within any length of time, is that correct?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Other than is contained in the injunction bill itself, which is a ten-day limitation.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am asking the membership of this House to vote these amendments down.

The bill before you now eliminates the exceptions which were inserted in this law back in 1939 and which in effect said that in certain cases, despite the anti-injunction laws, the common pleas courts could issue injunctions simply upon the sworn affidavits of somebody who said his rights were being wronged in some way. If after these injunctions were issued and a hearing held two, three or four weeks later, perhaps longer, the court determined it should not have issued the injunction, it immediately dissolved it, but by that time the entire purpose of the person or organization which sought the injunction would have been served.

All we are trying to do under House Bill 429 is to put the law of Pennsylvania in such position that before any court issues an injunction in one of these labor disputes it fixes a date for a hearing and has a hearing—and I say that a hearing of that kind could be held in one day —and then the court would have some facts based on testimony on both sides before it in order to make a determination as to whether the injunction should issue or should not.

We want to remove from the law of Pennsylvania the chance of an improper injunction being issued. I use the word "improper" in the sense that a court examining affidavits might think one should issue, but if a hearing were held on the matter the court might feel quite differently. There are plenty of instances in which an employer, if he so desires, can rig the type of testimony which he thinks he needs in order to get a sworn affidavit that certain things are being done which are wrong and upon which he could get an injunction in a labor case.

It is to eliminate the chance of that happening that we are asking that this House Bill 429 be passed, and we certainly are not accomplishing that if we accept the amendments offered by the gentleman from Cameron. I think it is a good thing to provide for an immediate review, but I think it is a great deal better thing to provide that these injunctions shall not issue ex parte and that there should be a hearing before they are issued at all.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Readinger.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know if the provisos contained in the present law do not relate principally to sit-down strikes.

Mr. READINGER. I do not think they relate principally to them, but I think they relate to sit-down strike cases in which damage might be inflicted upon property, cases which involve a breach of contract between employers or employes. They relate to more things than sit-down strikes.

Mr. TOMPKINS. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

These provisos generally were intended to protect management from threatened damage. If these provisos are stricken out of it Bill 429 is passed, it means that management cannot do anything until such time as damage has been inflicted upon them, and in those circumstances we are granting to one class of our people, I believe,

rights which were not given to all of our people. It places itself somewhat on a class legislation basis. Now labor has every right to be protected, to get its rights protected, to have its rights enforced in Courts the same as everybody else, but when they are asking for a special privilege where irreparable damage might be done, and management must wait until after that damage has been inflicted upon them, we don't think it is right.

In the last twenty years labor and management have come a long way. There is a friendly feeling developing between them and they are showing a disposition to want to get along. Sure, they have their differences, they have them now and they will always have them, the same as individuals have differences. But, we have come a long way, we made great strides under the provisions of our present law, and to turn back the clock twenty years now and put us in a position to say that we are going to bring about conditions that required or brought about the passage of these amendments, I don't think it is right for our society or for the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We want to try to give labor the right of quick decisions and so forth, but I don't believe we should go so far as to say that management should be subjected to having injury inflicted upon it before it does something to protect itself.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I concur in part with what the gentleman has just said, but when he infers that by changing this law back to the way it was written in 1937, we have a desire to inflict upon management or people that own property undue harm, I think he is entirely wrong in making that statement.

All this bill does, without his amendment, is to say to the people of Pennsylvania and to the people involved in these matters, that before the Court shall issue the injunction, there shall be a hearing. Now, he speaks about threatened damage and so forth. Management need not wait until damage has been inflicted, if there is threatened injury and damage and the matter is brought before a Court on an application for an injunction. All labor asks for is the right to have a hearing before an injunction is issued.

Let us assume a case where a certain employer wants to prevent the organization of the employes in the plant into a union. He can, if he wants to, employ people to get into a picket line, to cause damage, to start fights, to throw rocks through a building and so forth. Perhaps the union members hadn't a thing to do with it, it could very easily be employes under the employer, and then the employer could go into Court and say, "Here my plant is being damaged; I want an injunction." Perhaps the Court will believe that union members in their zeal, or whatever you want to call it, were doing these things and issue the injunction. Perhaps there wouldn't be a hearing for a month. Perhaps the whole plan of unionization may have been defeated by that time, based on the fact that somebody, not connected with the union, was creating damage. All these people are asking for is their day in Court before an injunction goes out and upsets every plan they might have made for peaceable organization of a certain plan. If it is right to give to the applicants an immediate review by the Supreme Court, may I ask you why it is not right that the local courts review these matters by having a hearing before they grant an injunction?

I agree with the gentleman when he says that labor relations today are better perhaps than they have been for many, many years and we are all glad to know that, because labor strikes between management and labor usually result in a loss to everybody. The relations are better today, we probably won't ever see another sit-down strike, but this bill we are asking you to pass, 429, certainly does not allow sit-down strikes. It simply says that before injunctions are issued there shall be a hearing, and the local courts can have hearings on very short notice, and then they will make a proper determination as to whether an injunction should issue or not. Injunctions will still issue if someone is doing something illegal or wrong.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. I would like to ask the Majority Leader one question?

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. I understand the gentleman gives us his assurance that the sole and exclusive purpose of this bill is to prevent ex parte injunctions upon affidavits only. Is that the sole, exclusive purpose?

Mr. READINGER. It is to eliminate the issuance of injunctions by ex parte affidavits.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. That is the only purpose of the bill?

Mr. READINGER. That is the only thing the bill does. The injunction Act prior to that time provided for the issuance of injunctions in a certain way, but then in 1939 they said except in these cases, in these four instances you don't need a hearing, you have an ex parte injunction.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. The reason I asked that is because it refers to conformity with the act and I wanted your assurance in that respect. That is all.

Mr. READINGER. I so understand it.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to further interrogate the Majority Leader, if I may?

The SPEAKER. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be further interrogated?

Mr. READINGER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Majority Leader if in a dispute that exists between him and myself, which has no relation to labor disputes, if I cannot today go into court on an affidavit of mine and get a preliminary injunction without the necessity of having a hearing, which then must be heard within a period of five days?

Mr. READINGER. You can.

Mr. TOMPKINS. That applies then to all the other classes and organizations in the State of Pennsylvania, does it not?

Mr. READINGER. It does, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. TOMPKINS. That is under your equity practice in the State of Pennsylvania, as I understand it.

Mr. READINGER. That is right.

Mr. TOMPKINS. Then why are we asking that this privilege be given to just this one classification rather than putting them on a par with all the other people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

Mr. READINGER. Well my answer to that would be that the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed in Congress years ago, and many of the States passed anti-injunction acts relative to labor disputes. But those acts were passed because history had indicated that there was a great

abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor cases. In other words, they were used many times to break up a strike, to break up organization of union people and for many other reasons which were anti-labor. The labor people were trying to organize, they were trying to be recognized, they were seeking what they considered to be the rights of the working man and history indicates very clearly that in many instances the courts were abused by getting injunctions issued and this whole series of bills, federal and state, was designed to break up that abuse of labor injunctions. It was stated as a public policy in this State and many other States that the purpose for the anti-injunction bill was to accomplish just that, and if we are going to go back to the law as it was, and the law as it still is in many equity cases, then we may as well forget the past history because we would have it back on our doorsteps again some day. All of these things were designed to eliminate labor unrest, labor disputes, friction between management and labor, and I think they have had that purpose in mind and they still do. This is a socially equitable bill that we are asking you to pass and I think the gentlemen from labor and industry will agree that there have been many abuses in the past which should never come about again.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

On a rising vote, sixty-four Members having voted in the affirmative and one hundred fifteen Members having voted in the negative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendments were not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. TOMPKINS. Mr. Speaker, the number of reasons that might be raised and debated on this bill were covered in the amendment. I would merely like to read a statement in connection with this bill in order that we have something for the record.

If this bill is passed it will return the Anti-Injunction Act to its 1937 status. Under the 1937 Act (as it stood before the 1939 amendments), no ex parte injunctions can be issued. As a matter of fact under the 1937 Act no injunction can be issued except under those conditions cited in Paragraph 206 i of 43 Purdons. The conditions are (1) an unlawful act has been committed, (2) irreparable damage will result, (3) greater harm will result by denying the relief than granting it, (4) no adequate remedy at law, and (5) that public officers can not furnish adequate protection. In these cases injunction can be issued but only after notice of hearings, etc.

The Governor's statement of March 4, 1955, in substance is correct. That is, the 1937 Act did not permit the issuance of ex parte injunctions. It might be added that the 1937 Act still prohibits ex parte injunctions. It is only in the four cases covered by the proviso of 1939 that ex parte injunctions are permitted.

When they state to you that the repeal of the 1939 amendments would permit a quicker appeal to the appellate court in injunction cases, they are probably correct. By striking out the proviso in the 1939 amendment, the law will then provide that all injunction cases must be processed in strict conformity with the 1937 Act. The 1937 Act then provides that an immediate appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court by either party. The lower court is ordered to forthwith certify the record as soon as the request is made. Obviously if injunctions can only be issued under the 1937 Act, then, of course, appeals to the Supreme Court are available to either party.

In the final analysis, if the 1939 proviso is repealed, the Courts of this Commonwealth for all practical purposes have their hands tied so far as issuing an injunction in a labor case is concerned. A careful reading of Section 206 f in 43 Purdons makes it obvious to anyone that the Court has practically no authority to issue any injunction. For the sake of argument however, either you, I or anyone could cite a set of facts under which a possible injunction could be issued, but for all practical purposes it is almost impossible. On the other hand they may argue that with a speedy appeal to the Supreme Court, the employer's rights are fully protected. That does not work out in practice. If the Court takes the position he can not issue the injunction because of the restriction in the Act, then the only thing the employer can do is wait until irreparable injury becomes evident and then he can proceed for an injunction. In other words the complainant must suffer injury before he has a remedy. He can not go into Court and try to prevent the injury before it occurs.

It is my own opinion that the mere fact that the proviso of 1939 was on the Statute Books and has itself prevented considerable violence and property damage from occurring in labor strikes. I think it has been a deterrent especially since the decisions of the Westinghouse case and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel case of 1946. Those cases have pretty well laid down the rule as to how far strikers may go in their picketing at plant gates and on plant premises. As the law is at the present time, the Unions are not in any way interfered or restrained from carrying on what might be termed a legal strike. The only place the Unions are curbed is in committing violence, and damage to property and injury to persons. When they go that far they should be rstrained. Every reasonably minded Union representative thinks along the same lines.

I think we should also keep in mind that times have changed over the past ten years. Both labor and management are learning to live together and any of the early animosities are no longer present. Both sides now respect each other. At least more so than they did twenty years ago.

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the bill. In listening to the gentleman, Mr. Tompkins, speaking about protecting management from damages, to me in my experience in life that is the biggest joke I ever heard. I do not propose to ask if he was active in organized labor prior to 1934 when Pennsylvania was one of the worst states in the union for a workingman to get a square deal. I know he knows that, and everybody within the hearing of my voice knows about it, with the Coal and Iron Police, the private guards, the state militia, and finally in many cases the State Patrol, which is now known as the Traffic Patrol.

They tell us at this late date that we Americans who have to work for a living, who make it possible for the wheels of industry to turn, who make it possible for

these big plants throughout the state of Pennsylvania to be the biggest in the country, who are the spenders and keep the big stores rolling, are not entitled to a hearing before we are found guilty.

I would like to know if anyone within hearing of my voice would like to be arrested, brought before the judge, and only the prosecutor be allowed to talk, and he shall not say anything in his defense. There is no reason why a hearing cannot be held; held immediately as far as that goes, both sides would be there, and the judge will have both sides of the story.

Do you know what I think, and I am not a lawyer, I think it is an imposition on a judge to say, "You give us that injunction, you do not know whether it is right or wrong." Bingo! That is the way you want it done, don't you? You have been doing it all your life in Pennsylvania and many of the other states, and, as you have said, we are getting along good now, we believe in progressivism, go ahead, improve as we go along. That is the reason why I am talking in favor of the bill and asking all Members of the House to support a bill that I know they would want if they should happen to be caught in this particular situation. I am sure of that.

Let us not kid ourselves. Why should the worker be picked out as the guy to make a fool out of? He is the big guy in the country—you know that, everybody knows that. Without him where would you be? You would not exist, because many of the boys who piled up their millions at the expense of the worker could not even go down in the kitchen and make coffee if the worker decided to take a twenty-four-hour recess. If there is anybody entitled to a square deal, if there is anybody that should be given first-hand consideration, it is the worker, the important guy in this great state of ours and in this great country of ours.

Please consider it from the standpoint of your own position in case you would be trapped according to this law.

One more word, something was said about destroying property. As I said a while ago, that was a big joke. How many of us would get up there that would know that the employer was responsible for the damage done to the company. So you get the militia, so you get the State Police, so you get all the police powers of the state to come in and break up the union, break it up, and they have done it, and done it, and done it, until we got sick and finally the people of this state and the country as a whole woke up in 1934 and gave us some protection.

As Mr. Tompkins says, we are progressing nicely, the employers and the employes are getting along very well. Let us keep it that way by passing this bill, and let the men have a hearing before you convict them.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask all the Members of this House to support this bill.

Before the 1937 Act was passed we certainly were in an awful condition in Pennsylvania. We had all kinds of disputes—labor disputes, management disputes, and under the 1937 Act it gave both sides the right to ask for a hearing. This bill does nothing more than give labor a chance to have a hearing. It also gives management a chance to have a hearing. It is not one-sided as the present bill is.

I can remember over the years when they used to use —today they call them State Police—back in the old days, as Mr. Leonard says, they were called the State Militia. When there was a strike all the management had to do was to ask for the State Police and they came in there. They rode into houses. They rode into homes. They rode over people on the streets; they clubbed them. Even the Coal and Iron Police had the power to go outside those plants and pick people up on the streets, regardless of what they were doing or what they were not doing. If they just thought they wanted to pull somebody in, they went out and grabbed them. That power has been taken away. The Coal and Iron Police do not have that power anymore. The local guards in the plant do not have power anymore. The local municipalities have their own police to take care of keeping order, and on very few occasions do we ever have to call our State Police into labor disputes. Since labor has been organized, labor has organized its forces in such a way that they carry on orderly strikes or labor disputes when necessary.

Under this bill the only thing that it does, the only clear thing that it does is give a public hearing, or grant a hearing before a labor injunction can be granted to either side.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I have read this bill very carefully and I have listened with a very great deal of interest to the speakers on both sides.

I sincerely say I am sorry the House did not see fit to adopt the amendments offered by the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Tompkins, because I believe those amendments were the real crux and the real key to the situation that was designed to be corrected under this bill as offered.

Under the bill as offered, I am very much concerned as to whether or not we are going to do a great deal of harm to the good relationships that now exist between management and labor in this State. Most certainly since 1939, when this bill was passed in its present form, the relationships between management and labor or between industry and labor, if you want to make class distinctions such as that. I represent neither in any way, shape or form, I try to be fair to both parties as much as I can possibly be, certainly those relationships have been very, very excellent. All that occurred previous to 1934, or 1937, does not bear one iota on this particular bill.

I had in mind to vote against it for the reason that I believe the danger inherent in it insofar as relationship between industry and labor is concerned is very plain, and that we may be undoing an awful lot that was done under the Act of 1939.

However, in the hope that after it gets past the House, and in sympathy with the idea under which the bill was offered, I am going to vote for the bill hoping that when it gets over to the Senate, that the gut's that have been taken out of this bill as offered by the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Moran, will be restored, and all of that part put in which would give labor the relief they ask and to which they may be entitled. It is questionable because of the good relationship that has existed between management and labor since 1939. Ex-

perience has proven that. Experience has proven that over the last 14 or 16 years. But in the hope that that can be ironed out in the Senate and in view of my sympathy with the idea involved, I am going to vote "aye" on the bill, but I hope that the real features of the bill will be retained in it because I think if they are still kept out by the Senate, you are going to see a lot of harm fall upon the relationship between management or industry and labor.

On the question recurring

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—156

Adam,	Gaffney,	McGee,	Sarraf,
Agnew,	Garlock,	McKeever,	Scarcelli,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	McLaughlin,	Schuster,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gibb,	McWherter,	Sherman,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	Meholchick,	Sigman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	Mihm,	Smith, C. C.,
Banker,	Gramlich,	Mikula,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	Miller,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	Mills,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Monroe,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Moody,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Moran,	Stephens,
Branca,	Haudenshield,	Muldowney,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Heavey,	Mullen,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Helm,	Munley,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Murphy,	Swartz,
Breth,	Holt,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Murray, P. G.,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Needham,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Ogilvie,	Varner,
Cioffi,	Jump,	Olsen,	Verona,
Cochran,	Kamyk,	O'Neil,	Wall,
Connelly,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Curwood,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Weidner,
Dougherty,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Welsh,
Down,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Leiby,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Erb,	Leonard,	Price,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leven,	Readinger,	Wood,
Filo,	Limper,	Reibman,	Worley,
Fineman,	Lopresti,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flint,	Lovett,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Floyd,	Lutty,	Rigby,	Young,
Flynn,	Magee,	Rovansek,	Ziegler,
Foster,	Maxwell,	Rubin,	Andrews,
Frank,	McCann,	Rudisill,	Speaker
Frascella,			

NAYS—27

Ashton,	Hewitt,	Lippincott,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Keller,	Markley,	Thompson,
Brown,	Kent,	Metz,	Tompkins,
Davis,	Kratz,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Frost,	Lafore,	Pursley,	Waterhouse,
George,	Leisey,	Steckel,	Willaredt,
Henzel,	Light,	Stoner,	

NOT VOTING—27

Bazin,	Ewing,	Kromer,	Pomeroy,
Blair,	Greenwood,	Mahan,	Rosen,
Bower,	Houk,	McCormack,	Royer,
Comer,	Isaacs,	McInroy,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Moscrip,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Knecht,	Paulhamus,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate Resolution Serial No. 116.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION SERIAL No. 116

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

Serial No. 116. (Not printed).

In the Senate, March 15, 1955.

While the danger is imminent that at the end of the current quarter all unemployment compensation contribution rates may be increased automatically to 2.7% and compensation payments reduced automatically to $20 a week and a total of twenty weeks or $400, whichever is the lesser, there is an extremely wide difference of opinion between the Department of Labor and Industry and employers as to the actual necessity for an increase in the schedule of contribution rates.

In order to resolve this difference accurately and intelligently a careful and time consuming study is necessary before a law removing the danger can be adopted; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, limiting the amount of compensation payable to an employe for a week of unemployment, and the total amount of compensation payable during a calendar quarter, if on March 31, 1955, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in the full amount provided for in the "Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits" set forth in section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law as amended September 29, 1951 (P. L. 1580), even though at the end of the calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any consecutive twelve months.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Messrs. READINGER, CHARLES C. SMITH and PETROSKY offered a resolution which was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, March 21, 1955.

The Honorable John F. Stank yesterday celebrated his fifty-second birthday.

Born in Coal Township on March 20, 1903, the son of August and Josephine (Goheen) Stank, Representative Stank was educated in the Coal Township schools. He is married to the former Gertrude T. Sacus and is the father of three children.

John F. Stank is in the retail furniture business and is an active member in numerous fraternal organizations. The likeable personality and ability of Representative

Stank are reflected by his continuous re-election to the House as a representative of Northumberland County since 1932; therefore be it

Resolved, That in honor of the fifty-second birthday of the Honorable John F. Stank, and in appreciation of his services to the Commonwealth, the House of Representatives extends to him its sincere birthday greetings; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution, certified under the seal of the House, to one of its most capable members, the Honorable John F. Stank.

Mr. STANK. Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate this fine resolution, I don't know how they ever thought it up. For twenty-four years I got away without this stuff. I did too much celebrating yesterday to continue, I just thank you.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. PRICE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. FINEMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. WALSH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

SENATE MESSAGES

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented extracts from the Journal of the Senate:

Senate Bills for concurrence 211 and 236.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

CITIES-COUNTIES FIRST CLASS—Mr. Kolankiewicz, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, March 22, at 11:30 a. m.

CITIES-THIRD CLASS—Mr. Bucchin, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, March 22, at 10:30 a. m.

CONSERVATION and WILD LIFE—Mr. Breth, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, March 22, at 9:30 a. m.

EDUCATION—Mr. McCann, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, March 22, at 11:00 a. m.

ELECTIONS and APPORTIONMENT—Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, March 22, at 9:30 a. m.

JUDICIARY—Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, March 22, at 1:00 p. m.

LAW AND ORDER—Mr. Yetzer, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday, March 22, at 1:45 p. m.

MOTOR VEHICLES—Mr. Amarando, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, March 22, at 12:30 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE—Mr. Boies, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday, March 22, at 10:00 a. m.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Mr. Mills, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, March 22, at 11:30 a. m.

SPECIAL HEARING—Conservation and Wild Life Committee, Tuesday, March 22, at 10:00 a. m., House Caucus Room, to interview Mr. French and other officials on The Fish Commission. All House Members will be welcome!

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 22, 1955, at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 7:47 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1955. No. 28.

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 22, 1955.

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. JOHN C. MOORE, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Coudersport, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Father of souls, Who hast created man in Thine own image, grant to the Members and officers of this Senate thoughts of Thee as we face the duties of the coming day.

Remember Thy promise that Thou wilt be with us when we call upon Thee. May we be aware of Thy presence with us at this hour. Thou knowest our needs before we ask and our ignorance in asking. Be with us if we falter before the decisions in our hands; help us to solve them in Thy way.

If Thou wilt help us, then shall we be better than we are, wiser than we know, stronger than we hope to be. We are men weighted with responsibility who need Divine Guidance. Send us Thy help and guide our feet into the pathways of truth and righteousness, for Thy Name's Sake.

Father, may Thy will be done through these Thy servants in the strength of Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert E. Bloomer, Allenwood, Union County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Gregg, Union County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, March 21, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 28, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 28, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bill of the House, as follows: House Bill No. 429, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four of the act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1198), entitled "Labor Anti-Injunction Act," by removing certain restrictions on the application of the act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 233, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims;

registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing, certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the use and administrative control of uniform summons and information forms prescribed by the Secretary of Revenue for use in cases involving traffic violations.

Mr. McMENAMIN, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed, House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, and of street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 93, entitled:

An Act to facilitate traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania, at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg, in Monroe County; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of such turnpike and to issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness exempt from taxation; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 217, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justice of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for suspension of operator's licenses and learner's permits by the Secretary of Revenue on a point system based on offenses and violations.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DEALING WITH SELECTED EMPLOYE BENEFIT PLANS

Mr. McPHERSON, JR., on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following report which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

P. O. BOX 61

ROOM 450—CAPITOL BUILDING

HARRISBURG

March 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Selected Employe Benefit Plans.

Copies of this report for members of the Senate have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

(s) BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

The PRESIDENT. The Report will be noted in the Journal.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. SILVERT, WEINER, DONOLOW, MULLIN and

BLASS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 248, entitled:

An Act providing for the determination and effect of comparative negligence in actions of tort and providing that contributory negligence shall not bar recovery.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. McCREESH, MALLERY, DENT and MAHANY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 249, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051) entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance, and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," increasing monthly pension allowance; abolishing maximum income allowance; crediting encumbrances in reality valuation; and abolishing the sum of income and pension as a ceiling for pension receivable.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Messrs. BARR and WADE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 250, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the first day of May one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" by changing the penalty as to speed.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, the bill that I am about to present establishes in Pennsylvania a Business Development Corporation.

Mr. President, this bill is co-sponsored by Senator McMenamin and Senator Scott. We feel that this legislation will have a far-reaching affect upon the economic development of our great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I would like the Membership to know, too, that this legislation is copied after legislation which is now in effect in the State of New York. Therefore, when the bill is in the pink copy, I would appreciate it if you would examine it very closely, bring it back to us and if you have any criticism or comments, we would like to her from you.

Mr. President, I am presenting this bill on behalf of Senator McMenamin, Senator Scott and myself.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. LANE, McMENAMIN and SCOTT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 251, entitled:

An Act establishing the Pennsylvania Business Development Corporation; prescribing its powers and duties, and providing for its operation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, sometime ago I introduced in this body a bill providing for a Southwestern Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. At that time, the interest was derived solely from a desire on the part of vesting in the Turnpike Commision the necessary authority to build a Southwestern Extension, in order that they might, in the interest of arriving at some determinative decision, decide upon a place where that turnpike might meet with the West Virginia Extension coming northward.

Mr. President, the facts in the case, briefly, are that the West Virginia Turnpike has now reached to the point in West Virginia known as Princeton. They are trying to make a decision at this time as to whether they will extend their turnpike northward, through Parkersburg to Wheeling, or whether it will come somewhere in the neighborhood of Morgantown, West Virginia.

It is, therefore, essential, Mr. President, because this is an intrastate problem, that our Turnpike Commission be given authority to negotiate with the West Virginia Turnpike Commission in order that they might attempt to arrive at some decision as to where the turnpikes might connect.

Mr. President, after the introduction of that bill, Washington and Greene Counties decided that they would like to have it go through their counties. Of course, we, from Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, were likewise interested in that determination. Mr. President, it also now develops that Cambria County is also interested.

Therefore, Mr. President, in the interest of harmony and to give the Turnpike Commisison authority at least to negotiate with the West Virginia Turnpike, I have prepared a bill which provides only that the Turnpike Commission shall have the necessary authority to build

the Southwestern Extension at the place where they find it to be most feasible and most practical.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. BANE, DENT, LANE and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 252, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commisison may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of the turnpike, providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting the bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commisison to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocations and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM LANCASTER COUNTY PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I would like to present to the Senate forty-two high school students from Lancaster County. They are celebrating "Youth in Government Day," and are sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, under the leadership of Stanley Albright, of Columbia, and Charles W. Briggs, Jr., of Manheim. They are now in the balcony.

The PRESIDENT. May I say, for the other Members of the Senate, that we are very glad to have you with us, the constituents of the Senator from Lancaster, Mr. Kessler?

STUDENTS OF NORTHERN LEBANON JOINT HIGH SCHOOL, FREDERICKSBURG, LEBANON COUNTY, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. KESSLER. Mr. President, I further take pleasure in presenting to the Senate, a group of twenty-five pupils from the Northern Lebanon Joint High School, Fredricksburg, Lebanon County, under the leadership of Mrs. W. E. Black. They are now in the balcony.

The PRESIDENT. May I also say that we are glad to have the constituents of the Senator from Lancaster, Mr. Kessler, here with us this morning?

RECESS

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 1:00 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of holding Republican and Democratic Caucuses.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, it just so happens that I am the Democratic Caucus Chairman, and I have no knowledge of a Caucus being called or of any prearrangements being made.

Mr. President, I would like for the Senate to be at ease for a few minutes in order to discuss this with my colleagues before having a recess until 1:00 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I now withdraw my objection to a recess.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 17, PRINTER'S No. 15

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 17, Printer's No. 15, entitled "A Supplement to the act approved the 7th day of March one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20) entitled 'An act for the government of cities of the second class' establishing a department of water in said cities providing for its officers and employees and defining the powers duties and jurisdiction of said department."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. BLASS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The chair hears none.

Mr. BLASS, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees, prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated

towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for special permits for certain vehicles of non-residents.

WOMEN'S CLUB OF BOYERTOWN PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, in the balcony we have with us today, and I would like to introduce them to the Senate, a group of members of the Boyertown Women's Club. They are thirty-eight in number, under the leadership of Mrs. Calvin Yoh.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of the other Members of the Senate, wishes to welcome the constituents of Doctor Ruth.

CHARLES W. ETTINGER WELCOMED TO SENATE

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I want to make an observation. I am sure that during the past several weeks those of us who know one of the gentlemen of the Press, who I see is back with us, have missed him. He was seriously ill, and I am certainly glad to see him back and I am sure that everyone here feels the same way.

Mr. President, I am referring to a good friend of everybody here, as well as the members of the Press, Charlie Ettinger.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING, DEFEATED ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreebaly to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 92, entitled:

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate in regard to horse racing with legal wagering within the State.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

(During the calling of the roll, the following occurred:)

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate be at ease for a moment.

The PRESIDENT. The Senate will be at ease.

(The Senate was at ease.)

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I reserve the right, if I obtain unanimous consent, to make my statement after the announcement of the roll call.

Mr. CAMIEL. Mr. President, I wish to be recorded as votink "aye."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Philadelphia will be so recorded.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, having voted under a misapprehension, I wish to change my vote from "aye" to "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Westmoreland will be so recorded.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, having voted under a misapprehension, I wish to change my vote from "aye" to "no."

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from orthampton will be so recorded.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—20

Barr,	Donolow,	McMenamin,	Silvert,
Blass,	Holland,	Mullin,	Stiefel,
Camiel,	Kopriver, Jr.	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	McCreesh,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	McGinnis,	Seyler,	Weiner,

NAYS—26

Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Chapman,	Hays,	Miller,	Wade,
Dent,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Diehm,	Lane,	Peelor,	Whalley,
Flack,	Madigan,	Scott,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	Mahany,	Stevenson,	Yosko,
Haluska,	Mallery,		

Less than a Constitutional majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the negative.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DiSILVESTRO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, the good old American way and the Democratic way is to be a good sport. I congratulate those who voted their conscience, or those who voted because they had to vote, and those who did not know what they were doing.

However, Mr. President, I want the whole world to know that I knew this would happen. It is no surprise. My fight shall continue on, and God bless Reverend Forney and God bless all those who will use their own minds and who will employ better methods rather than those of intimidation, those of forcing and those that are un-Democratic. Congratulations to the winners.

Also, Mr. President, I publicly ask my good friend, Senator Pechan, to withdraw my reservation for the Kentucky Derby because I have very important business to do. I must do a lot of camgpaigning.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I am in a pretty rough spot, and I want to ask all the Senators to pray for me because the ministers are mad at me and the Catholics think I sold out.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 112, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 17 1929 (P L 1798) entitled "An act providing a fixed charge payable by the Commonwealth on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves or for the

purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks and the distribution of the same for county school township and road purposes in the counties school districts and townships where such forests are located and making an appropriation" increasing the amounts of payments from the Commonwealth to counties

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May 17 1929 (P L 1798) entitled "An act providing a fixed charge payable by the Commonwealth on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks and the distribution of the same for county school township and road purposes in the counties school districts and townships where such forests are located and making an appropriation" amended May 27 1949 (P L 1900) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That from and after the passage of this act all lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Commonwealth or by the Government of the United State for forest reserves or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating any portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks and which by existing laws are now exempt from taxation and all lands and property heretofore or hereafter acquired for the purpose of conservation of water or to prevent flood conditions upon which a tax is imposed by existing laws payable by the Commonwealth shall hereafter be subject to an annual charge of [two and one-half] six cents per acre for the benefit of the county in which said lands are located two and one-half cents per acre for the benefit of the schools in the respective school districts in which such lands are located and two and one-half cents per acre for the benefit of the roads in the township where such lands are located which charge shall be payable by the Commonwealth The annual charge payable by the Commonwealth on land acquired by the Government of the United State for forest reserves is to continue only until the receipts of money by treasurers and road supervisors of the said counties and school districts and townships in which national forest reserves are located provided for in act of April twenty-seventh one thousand nine hundred twenty-five Pamphlet Laws three hundred twenty-four shall equal or exceed the amount paid by the Commonwealth in lieu of taxes

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Berger,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Blass,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	Yosko,
Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,	

NAYS—2

Barr,	Camiel,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 129, on third reading, go over in its order, temporarily.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I want to note for the record, that Senator Dent and I changed our votes on the horse race referendum bill so that we could bring it up for reconsideration.

CALENDAR

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 171, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes and providing appeals

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 4408 act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) known as "The Third Class City Code" amended June 28 1951 (P. L. 662) is amended to read

Section 4408 Suspension and Discharge Reduction of Employes Appeals All employes subject to civil service shall be subject to suspension by the director of the department for misconduct or violation of any law of this Commonwealth any ordinance of the city or regulation of the department pending action by the city council upon the charges made against any of such employes On hearing before the city council where they may be represented by counsel they may be fined or suspended for a period not exceeding thirty days with or without pay or they may be discharged by city council if found guilty of the charges made against them The director of each such department may for misconduct or violation as aforesaid suspend any employe of such department for a period of ten days with or without pay without preferring charges and without a hearing of council [Provided however That if] but no employe shall be suspended more than one time for the identical or same violation or act of misconduct If it should become necessary to reduce the number of men in said department for purposes of economy seniority rights shall prevail and any and all removals for such cause or causes shall be from the members last appointed and the member or members serving the shortest time shall be removed first but members with longer times of service may be discharged for cause

Any civil service employe aggrieved by the action of the council in fining suspending or discharging him shall have the right to appeal by petition to the court of common pleas within thirty days after the suspension or after receipt of written notice of such action by council which it shall be the duty of the council to give and the court shall hear the charges made against him de novo The issue before the court shall be whether the action of the council shall be affirmed or be modified in any respect or whether the charges should be dismissed or whether the

suspension made by the director shall be affirmed or rescinded Where any such employe has been suspended [by action of council] and the charges are dismissed or the suspension rescinded on appeal he shall receive full compensation for the entire period of suspension

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Flack.	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Wolfe.
			Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 219, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 17 1921 (P. L. 682) entitled "An act relating to insurance amending revising and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies and the regulation supervision and protection of home and foreign insurance companies Lloyds associations reciprocal and interinsurance exchanges and fire insurance rating bureaus and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies associations and exchanges including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund providing penalties and repealing existing laws" extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated

The General Assembly of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause 4 of subsection (c) of section 202 act of May 17 1921 (P. L. 682) known as "The Insurance Company Law of 1921" amended April 28, 1943 (P. L. 131) and May 6 1943 (P. L. 181) is re-enacted and amended to read

Section 202 Purposes for Which Companies May Be Incorporated

* * *

(c) Stock casualty insurance companies may be incorporated for any or all of the following purposes

* * *

(4) To insurance any one against loss or damage resulting from accident to or injury fatal or non-fatal suffered by an employe or other person for which the person insured is liable to insure against medical hospital surgical and funeral expenses incurred by or on behalf of the persons accidentally injured including the person insured and in the case of automobile liability insurance including also an obligation of the insurer to pay disability benefits to injured persons and death benefits to dependents beneficiaries or personal representatives of persons who are killed irrespective of the legal liability of the insured when such insurance is issued with and supplemental to such liability insurance to insure against loss or damage to property caused by horses or by any vehicle drawn by animal power for which loss or damage the person insured is liable and to insure against loss or damage to property for which loss or damage the person insured is liable but not including any kind of property damage insurance specified in other paragraphs of this section

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (e) of section 629 of the act as added by the act of April 28 1943 (P. L. 131) is amended to read

Section 629 Limitations

* * *

(e) Nothing in subdivision (b) of this article shall apply to nor in any way affect any insurance of medical hospital surgical and funeral expenses and disability and death benefits issued with and supplemental to a liability insurance policy as mentioned in paragraph four of subsection (c) of section two hundred two of this act

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Flack.	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Wolfe,
			Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives—for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 242, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P L 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" changing provisions relating to incompatability in office of civil service commissioners

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (d) section 1503 act of July 28 1953 (P L 723) known as the "Second Class County Code" is amended to read

Section 1503 Civil Service Commission Created Appointments Vacancies * * *

(d) No commissioner shall at the same time hold an elective or appointive office under the United States Government [the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any political subdivision of the Commonwealth]

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—49

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Wolfe,
			Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 192, Printer's No. 45, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

HOUSE BILL No. 120 CALLED UP

Mr. MAHANY. I call up from the Third Reading Calendar at this time, Mr. President, House Bill No. 120, which was passed over in its order temporarily.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO APPOINT SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, there is some indication that amendments will be offered to House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 129, not only by the Democrats but also by the Republicans.

Mr. President, some of these amendments may be agreed to between the Republicans and the Democrats and, perhaps, some will be controversial. Perhaps we can narrow down the area of non-controversy if a committee would be appointed to see if we cannot work out the differences which may exist between the Democrats and the Republicans.

Personally, Mr. President, I feel that the Committee on Labor and Industry should be the committee to do that However, inasmuch as it has been alleged by Senator Dent that the committee of the Senate have many more Republicans than Democrats on them and, therefore, they may not have the advantage that they should have, I am now going to move that the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint a committe of four Republican and four Democrats, the Democratic Members being recommended to the President pro tempore by the Democratic Floor Leader. I suggest that that committee try to work out any differences which may exist in connection with these amendments, and to be given until nine o'clock tonight.

Mr. President, if this motion succeeds in passing, I will then request that we recess until nine o'clock tonight, when we can come back again to consider House Bill No. 120.

Mr. President, I also move that this committee, to be named by the President pro tempore of the Senate, be named the Senate Conference Committee on House Bill No. 120.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. Prsident, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore of the Senate, wishes to announce the appointment of the following Senate Conference Committee on House Bill No. 120: Senator Dent, Senator McMenamin, Senator Lane, Senator Weiner, Senator Mahany, Senator Berger, Senator Kessler and Senator Fleming.

BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 129, on third reading, go over in its order temporarily.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, before we recess, I have sent to the desk of every Senator an analysis of House Bill No. 120, which was handed out by the opposition to House Bill No. 120. I have had it reprinted for purposes of comparison, and I have also sent to the Members' desks answers to this analysis of House Bill No. 120, submitted to the Senate by the opposition to House Bill No. 120, which takes up in chronological order all of the claims made in the opposition analysis.

Mr. President, the Department of Labor and Industry has worked out in detail and has placed its interpretation of the various features of the bill into this answer to the opposition analysis.

Mr. President, I believe that if every Member if this Senate will take the time between now and nine o'clock tonight, they will be better informed as to the real facts concerning House Bill No. 120. There appears to be a vast difference between the figures which have been submitted on the part of the opposition, and the figures which the Department of Labor and Industry has given as the official computations in the bill.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would like to submit to the Chair, for inclusion in the Appendix of the Journal of the Senate, both the analysis by the opposition and the answer by the Department of Labor and Industry.

The PRESIDENT. As requested by the gentleman from Westmoreland, Senator Dent, "Analysis of House Bill 120 by the Opposition" and "Answers to Analysis of H. 120 Submitted to Senate by Opposition to H. 120" will be included in the Appendix of the Legislative Journal.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now recess until 9:00 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of allowing the Senate Conference Committee on House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 129, an opportunity to get on with its work.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 83

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 108

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not not been removed.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, SERIAL No. 114

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

ESTABLISHING THE "BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SESQUI-BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA"

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

Benjamin Franklin in his long service to the peoples of the world, made outstanding contributions to better understanding among nations; working tirelessly in the field of diplomacy, public service, science and the arts.

Benjamin Franklin was a member of many of the world's foremost societies of his day, which do now plan with other societies associations and institutions to honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth in 1956, with an International Celebration dedicated to the furtherance of better understanding among all peoples.

In addition to his national and international services. Benjamin Franklin was also a pioneer public servant of the Colony and State of Pennsylvania — as clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, member from Philadelphia, deputy postmaster, representative from Pennsylvania and other Colonies to the Court of Great Britain and later at the Court of France, delegate of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to the Second Continental Congres, assisting in the draft of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Convention which framed the Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, and State President for three years; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in grateful memory of the services of Benjamin Franklin, join with those who would honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth; and that a commission, to be known as the "Benjamin Franklin Sesqui Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania" be established, to consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, five members of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and five citizens who shall be appointed by the Governor. This commission shall coperate with the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania in extending the warm and cordial hospitality of this State to all who are working for better international understanding in memory of Benjamin Franklin. It shall also be the task of the commission to sponsor the production and distribution of editorial material on Benjamin Franklin that may be sent to the newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations of all cooperating countries, so that they may have adequate information on the many phases of Benjamin Franklin's life and teachings.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 32 REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives which was twice read as follows and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics:

NATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO WEEK

In the House of Representatives, March 1, 1955.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby requested and authorized to proclaim the week of June 19, this year, and the third full week in June annually thereafter, as "National Amateur Radio Week," in appreciation by the people of this Commonwealth for the services performed by amateur radio communication hobbyists in times of national and local disasters.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 41 REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives which was twice read as follows and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations:

CONGRESS MEMORIALIZED TO ENACT LEGISLATION TO CARRY ON CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CUMBERLAND DAM

In the House of Representatives, March 15, 1955.

The New Cumberland Dam authorized by Congress to replace existing locks and dams, numbers 7, 8 and 9 on the Ohio River, is an emergency project.

The existing locks and dams, especially lock and dam number 7, are in such deplorable condition that failure is imminent. Due to extreme pressure from a hillside, the land lock wall at lock number 7 is gradually moving riverward. The situation is so very critical that it is feared the wall will collapse before the new dam can be built, even if the building program proceeds on schedule. If this happens, it will be a real catastrophe. Traffic will be stopped on the river for a period of a few months to a year or more, depending upon the seriousness of the failure.

When it is realized that more than 60 million tons of traffic moved over the Ohio River last year and that over a million freight cars would be required to handle this traffic, it becomes apparent that this is one of the world's most vital traffic arteries. If one of the locks were to fail, the result would be immediate shutdown of many mills and factories along the Ohio River. There are not sufficient existing rail or truck facilities to handle the tonnage now moving over the Ohio River. Many of the plants are entirely dependent upon the river for the transportation

of raw materials such as coal, petroleum and other bulk material, to the plants, as well as for the movement of their finished products to market. A failure in this system of river transportation would cause immediate unemployment of 30,000 persons in addition to the loss of production.

The estimated cost of the entire project is 46 million dollars spread over five-year construction period. The present appropriation of one million dollars will be sufficient to relocate a highway and purchase property in the project area. The amount required to carry on the actual construction program for the next fiscal year is about 13 million dollars. This money must be appropriated by the Congress of the United States before July 1, 1955 to continue construction.

It is estimated that the huge tonnage moved on the Ohio River last year saved shippers some 80 million dollars. This is nearly twice the amount required to build New Cumberland Dam. The ratio of benefit over cost is nearly 6 to 1 in benefit to the public, since the savings on this traffic is passed on directly to the consumer.

The project is vital to the economy of the United States and to the National defense. One of the heaviest concentrations of traffic in the world moves through the project area. Materials such as coal, coke, iron, steel, fluorspar, sulphur, oil, gasoline, sand, gravel, glass, stone, acids, solvents, benzol scrap slag, ore, and general freight comprise the tonnage through the project area. During World War II, actually billions of gallons of gasoline and oil which could not be moved by sea because of the submarine menace, came up the Ohio River to the North and East for both military and domestic use. Right in the Pittsburgh district there were literally hundreds of war vessels built and moved down the Ohio River for our armed forces. If we were to experience a failure of one of the locks or dams during such a war emergency, it would be a terrible disaster. The unsettled international situation today makes it imperative that construction of New Cumberland Dam be started at once and brought to completion with all possible haste.

When canalization of the Ohio River was begun, it was estimated that when the tonnage moved over it reached the figure of 15 million tons per year it would then be a self-liquidating proposition. This figure was passed before canalization was complete and today that much tonnage moves through just one of locks 7, 8 and 9. This traffic comes from many points. In the Pittsburgh District, which includes the three rivers as far South as mile 109 on the Ohio River, there are 47 terminals on the Allegheny River, 136 terminals on the Monongahela River, and 123 terminals on the Ohio River, including 9 river-rail terminals. It can be seen from these statistics that industry makes intensive use of the rivers. It is also noteworthy that, in spite of the fact that all of the locks and dams on the Ohio River were designed for downstream tonnage only, the upstream tonnage now equals that which moves downstream. There is a fine reciprocity of trade between Pittsburgh and lower river points.

It was not happenstance that industry located along the river banks. There are many advantages to industry and the public from a canalized river in addition to low-cost transportation. Water is a vital necessity to many industries. It requires about 30 tons of water to make a ton of steel. The City of Pittsburgh is a tremendous user of water for drinking purposes and sanitation, yet one plant such as Kobuta on the Ohio River uses more water each day than this great metropolis. The assurance of a stable and insured harbor for transportation and landings is a real advantage, but equally important is an assured supply of water for municipal and industrial purposes. All of these uses of water will be considerably enhanced by the construction of New Cumberland Dam.

The existing structures (Locks 7, 8 and 9) are completely worn out; they have paid for themselves in savings to the public many times over; they are incapable of handling modern transportation and unsuited to modern methods and traffic; their replacement is vital to the economy of the United States and to the National defense; their failure will put undue hardship on industry and the public and cause unemployment; whereas construction of a new dam will increase employment and further the prosperity of the entire valley. Congress was infinitely wise in canalizing the Ohio River. The investment has paid off in savings to the public and in the development of the entire river valley as a great industrial empire. The welfare of the Nation demands that Congress now invest once more in a replacement program on the Ohio River beginning with New Cumberland locks and dam.

The so-called New Cumberland Dam will consist of one entirely new structure consisting of a roller-gate dam and two sets of locks impounding a pool some 22.7 miles in length. The larger lock will measure 1200 feet in length and 110 feet in width and the smaller lock will be 600 feet long and 110 feet wide. They will accommodate a towboat and 22 barges carrying a cargo of some 22,000 tons at a draft of 8.5 feet; therefore be it

Resolved (The Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact into legislation the necessary appropriation measure or measures for the next fiscal year to carry on the actual construction of the so-called New Cumberland Dam; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

He also presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 61, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "The Penal Code," prohibiting the coloration or adding of any ingredients to potatoes or yams.

Which was committed to the Committee on Agriculture.

House Bill No. 162, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "Public School Code of 1949," increasing rental charge allowed for use of receiving district's school plant in calculating tuition charge per high school pupil to be paid by sending district.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "First Class Township Law," authorizing the reassessment of after built property in first class townships, and imposing liability for school taxes upon the owners thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 404, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "The Second Class Township Law," making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties, the cost for storm sewers or drains.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "Rural State Highway Law," changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

House Bill No. 590, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 29, 1953 (Appropriation Acts 19, No. 24-A) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines for the sealing and dewatering of and extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines," authorizing the use of the funds for flushing mine voids in certain cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I dislike to do this because I know we have a large audience and they would like to have immediate action, but I move that the Senate do now take a recess for thirty minutes for the purpose of having a Republican Caucus and a Democratic Caucus.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

HOUSE BILL No. 120, PRINTER'S No. 129, CALLED UP

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I call up for consideration at this time House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 129, which went over in its order, temporarily.

BILL ON THIRD READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 4, lines 15 to 17, by striking out "or on ac-" in line 15, and all of lines 16 and 17, and inserting in lieu thereof: "No employe shall be deemed eligible for compensation during a plant shutdown for vacation who receives directly or indirectly any funds from the employer as vacation allowance;" Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 21, line 16 and 17 by striking out both of said lines, and inserting in lieu thereof: "B) .8 .8. 8. .8 .9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4; (C) .8 1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2;" Amend Sec. 3 (Sec 301), page 22, lines 19 and 20, by striking out both of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof: "(B) .8 .8 .8 .8 .9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4; (C) .8 1.1 1.3 1.5 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.2;" Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 301), page 23, line 12, by striking out "2.2" where it appears the first time, and inserting in lieu thereof: "1.2;" Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 401) page 27, line 2, by striking out the bracket before "Provided;" Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 401), page 27, line 3, by inserting a bracket before "attribut-"; Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 401), page 27, line 4, by inserting a bracket after "month" and inserting immediately thereafter: "after seven and one-half months"; Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 401), page 27, line 5, by inserting brackets before "one" and after "month," and inserting immediately thereafter: "thirty days;" Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 401), page 27, line 5, by striking out the bracket after "confinement"; Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 401), page 27, line 13, by inserting brackets before and after "good"; Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 401), page 27, line 13, by inserting after "cause": "of a necessitous and compelling nature."

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I want to take just a half a minute to say that in all of the deliberations on this very important bill, there were moments when we were very far apart. There were moments when it appeared that it was hopeless to even dream of getting somewhere near an agreement.

However, Mr. President, this afternoon, under the direction of the President pro tempore, a committee was named, made up of equal membership on both the Democratic and Republican sides. I might say that during the seven hours of discussion in that committee, there were times when some of us did not particularly like each other. However, in the final analysis, all of us I believe worked toward a common end to create in Pennsylvania a piece of legislation designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number.

Personally, I want to thank the Members who served from both the Republican and the Democratic sides on that committee, unselfishly, all afternoon, without

hope of glory and with the sure knowledge that there would be some condemnation. I am sure that all of us realize that in those moments, when the common good is at stake, both Republicans and Democrats try to arise to the occasion to give this State of ours the outstanding piece of legislation written in the United States dealing wih unemployment compensation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, when I settle an insurance company case, especially one of these automobile liability cases, I usually try to get some kind of a compromise between the insurance adjuster and the client and we argue back and forth. I usually know when I hit a pretty good compromise, because neither the insurance adjuster nor my client is absolutely satisfied and happy. Then I know I must have done a good job:.

Mr. President, It seems by that test, with neither side being completely happy, we must have gotten a pretty good compromise on this bill.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for fifteen minutes for the purpose of having House Bill No. 120 printed finally so that we may vote on it under the Constitutional provisions.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE BILL No. 120, PRINTER'S No. 149 CALLED UP

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I now call up House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 149, which is on Final Passage, for consideration at this time.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the consideration of House Bill No. 120. as follows:

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-esevn P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsections (u) (w) and (x) of Section 4 Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) known as the "Unemployment Compensation Law" subsection (u) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsections (w) and (x) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended to read

Section 4 Definitions The following words and phrases as used in this act shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise

* * *

(u) "Unemployed" An individual shall be deemed unemployed (1) with respect to any week (i) during which he performs no services for which remuneration is paid or payable to him and (ii) with respect to which no remuneration is paid or payable to him or (II) with respect to any week of less than his full-time work if the remuneration paid or payable to him with respect to such week is less than his weekly benefit rate plus six dollars ($6) Provided That for the purposes of this subsection (i) vacation pay and similar payments whether or not legally required to be paid and (ii) wages in lieu of notice separation allowances dismissal wages and similar payments which are legally required to be paid shall be deemed remuneration paid or payable with respect to such period as shall be determined by rules and regulations of the department [Charges resulting exclusively from the payment of benefits made solely by reason of this particular amendment of this particular subsection shall be considered only on the basis of a five-year average in the determination of the contribution rate of base year employer] Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deeemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective-bargaining agents agreed to the vacation No employe shall be deemed eligible for compensation during a plant shutdown for vacation who receives directly or indirectly any funds from the employer as vacation allowance

* * *

(w) A "Valid Application for Benefits" means an application for benefits on a form prescribed by the department which is filed by an individual as of a day not included in the benefit year previously established by such individual who (1) has been separated from his work or who during the week commencing on such day has worked less than his full time due to lack of work and has earned less than the maximum weekly benefit amount plus six (6) dollars and (2) is qualified under the provisions of section four hundred and one (a) (b) and (d)

(x) "Wages" means all remuneration (including the cash value of mediums of payment other than cash) paid by an employer to an individual with respect to his employment except that the term "wages" shall not include

(1) That part of the remuneration which is in excess of the first three thousand dollars ($3000) paid to an individual by each of his employers during a calendar year Provided That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual during the same calendar year with respect to employment And provided also That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which he or his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual in the same calendar year on which contributions have been required and paid by such employer under an unemployment compensation law of another state but no such credit may be taken for remuneration which has been paid by another employer to such individual whether or not contribtuions have been paid thereon by such other employer under this act or under any state unemployment compensation law [Re-

muneration in excess of three thousand dollars ($3000) excluded from the definition of wages under the provisions of this subsection may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of any individual under this act and in determining such rights the first three thousand dollars ($3000) of remuneration on which contributions are payable shall be considered as paid only in the calendar quarter or quarters in which such amount was actually paid Provided That no credit may be taken by an employer for any remuneration paid by his predecessor-in-interest prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-one]

Remuneration paid by an employer in excess of the amount on which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under this act Remuneration paid by an employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purpose may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (a) of Section 201 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 201 General Powers and Duties of Department

(a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws It shall have power and authority to adopt amend and rescind such rules and regulations require such reports from employers employes the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act make such investigations and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper The department shall also prepare and present to the Governor on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year an actuarial evaluation of the financial operations of the unemployment compensation program together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits Such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends statistics and analyses on which the evaluation is based In the discharge of the duties imposed by this act the Secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations take depositions and certify to official acts The department shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books papers correspondence memoranda and other records deemed necessary in the administration of this act

Section 3 Subsections (a) (b) and (c) of Section 301 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended to read

Section 301 Contributions by Employers Experience Rating

(a) Each employer shall pay contributions with respect to the calendar year one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five and each calendar year thereafter at a rate equal to two and seven-tenths per centum of wages paid by him for employment Provided however That such rate shall be adjusted between a minimum rate of [three-tenths] five-tenths of one per centum and a maximum rate of two and seven-tenths per centum in accordance with the following provisions of this section as hereby amended if the employer has paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and has also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-months periods And provided further effective with respect to contribution rates for calendar years beginning January one one thousand nine hundred fifty-six employers shall for the purpose of being considered for reduced contribution rates be grouped as follows

Group 1 shall consist of those employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in the twelve-month period ending on the computation date for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such twelve-month period

Group 2 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the two twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such two twelve-month periods

Group 3 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-month periods In no event shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 3 be classified in either Group 1 or Group 2 nor shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 2 be classified in Group 1

And [provided further however That] no employer's rate of contribution for any calendar year shall be less than two and seven-tenths per centum unless all his contributions due on wages paid to the end of the second calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year together with interest and penalties due thereon have been paid by the [thirty-first day of July] fifteenth day of September of such preceding calendar year except that an employer who has timely filed an appeal as provided in subsection (e) of this section and who has been determined ineligible to receive a reduced rate solely on the basis that he has not paid all contributions interest and penalties within the time limits as required in this subsection shall have his rate redetermined and shall not be considered ineligible under this subsection if payment of such delinquent contributions interest and penalties is made within thirty days after the department has notified the employer of the reason for his ineligiblity for rate reduction in response to the appeal filed by the employer under subsection (e)

* * * *

(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to such date and for these purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect

(c) The rate of contribution payable by an employer entitled to an adjustment as herein provided shall be as follows

(A) When as of the computation date there is a credit balance in such employer's reserve account which balance shall include (1) contributions with respect to the period ending on the computation date and paid on or before [July thirty-one] September fifteenth immediately following such computation date (2) benefits paid on or before computation date and shall also include any voluntary payments made in accordance with subsection (g) of section 302 of this act his contribution rate for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred fifty-five subject to the provisions of Paragraph (B) of this subsection shall be as set forth in [the following] table number one and for the calendar years thereafter shall be as set forth in table number two

[Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Fund Balance	10 Or More	9.5	9	8.5	8	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4.5	4	Less Than 4
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
(B)	.6	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7
(C)	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7]

Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Table No. 1

Fund Balance	12.5 or More	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2

Table No. 1 (Continued)

Fund Balance	12.5 or 7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	Less Than 4.0
(A)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Table No. 2

Fund Balance		6.25 or more							
	Group 1	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
	Group 2	9.37 or more 9.00	8.62	8.25	7.87	7.50	7.12	6.75	6.37	6.00
	Group 3	12.50 or more 12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00
(A)		.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)		.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)		.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fund Balance	Group 1	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	Less than 2.00
	Group 2	5.62	5.25	4.87	4.50	4.12	3.75	3.37	3.00	Less than 3.00
	Group 3	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	Less than 4.00
(A)		1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)		1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)		2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

As used in the foregoing table the term "Employer Percentage" means the ratio of the balance in an employer's reserve account to his average annual payroll and the term "Fund Balance" means the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of any calendar [quarter] year as recorded on the records of the department

(B) An employer's rate of contribution on wages paid during each calendar [quarter] year shall be the rate specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite

(1) Fund Balance (A) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [four hundred twenty million dollars ($420,000,000)] four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000) or

(2) Fund Balance (B) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [three hundred forty million dollars ($340,000,000)] three hundred fifty million dollars ($350,000,000) or

(3) Fund Balance (C) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) Provided That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) [or one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during the twelve (12) consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty (120) consecutive months whichever amount is greater then] all employers' rates of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar [quarter] year shall be two and seven-tenths per centum [And provided further That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter was equal to or in excess of six hundred seventy million dollars ($670,000.000) then the rate of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar quarter for any employer having an "Employer Percentage" of four per centum or more shall be two-tenths of one per centum less than the rate of contribution specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite Fund Balance (A) in the foregoing table And provided further however That in no case shall the rate of any employer exceed two and seventenths per centum or be less than three-tenths of one per centum]

Section 4 Subsection (d) of section 401 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 401 Qualifications Required to Secure Compensation Compensation shall be payable to any employe who is or becomes unemployed and who

* * *

(d) Is able to work and available for suitable work [Provided That a claimant shall be conclusively presumed to be unavailable for work with respect to any week of unemployment attributable to pregnancy and in any event after the sixth month of pregnancy and until after one month of confinement]

Section 5 Subsection (b) of Section 402 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 402 Ineligibility for Compensation An employe shall be ineligible for compensation for any week

* * *

(b) In which his unemployment is due to voluntarily leaving work without good cause of a necessitous and compelling nature irrespective of whether or not such work is in "employment" as defined in this act Provided That no employe shall be deemed to be ineligible under this subsection where as a condition of continuing in employment such employe would be required to join or remain a member of a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization or to accept wages hours or conditions of employment not desired by a majority of the employes in the establishment or the occupation or would be denied the right of collective bargaining under generally prevailing conditions and that in determining whether or not an employe has left his work voluntarily without good cause the department shall give consideration to the same factors insofar as they are applicable provided with respect to the determination of suitable work under section four (t) [martial filial and domestic circumstances and obligations shall not be deemed good cause within the meaning of this act] And provided further That the provisions of this subesction shall not apply in the event of a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute within the meaning of subsection (d)

Section 6 The first paragraph and subsections (a) (d) (e) and the tables specified for the determination of rate and amount of benefits of section 404 of the act the first paragraph amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (a) amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 717) subsection (d) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (e) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) and said tables amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended and a new subsection (c) is added to read

Section 404 Rate and Amount of Compensation Compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in ac-

cordance with the following provisions of this section except that compensation payable with respect to weeks ending in benefit years which begin prior to the [first day of October one thousand nine hundred fifty-one] first day of the second calendar month following enactment of this amendment shall be paid on the basis of the provisions of this section in effect at the beginning of such benefit years provided that the amendments to subsections (d) and (e) removing the limitations on the amount and duration of compensation shall take effect immediately

(a) The employe's weekly benefit rate shall be [that rate which appears in "Part B" and which is on the same horizontal line in "Part A" as the interval which includes his "highest quarterly wage"] computed as (1) one twenty-fifth of his "highest quarterly wage" in accordance with Part of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits or (2) fifty per centum (50%) of his full-time weekly wage whichever is greater or if his base year wages are insufficient to qualify him for compensation by either of these methods of his weekly benefit rate shall be determined as (3) that rate appearing in Part B of the table on the line on which in Part C appears the amount of qualifying wages which most nearly approximates but does not exceed his base year wages

* * *

(c) Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to the amount appearing in Part d of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits on the line on which in Part b appears his weekly benefit rate provided he has sufficient qualifying wages in Part c and provided further that an employe whose weekly benefit rate has been determined under clause (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to compensation only if his base year wages are at least thirty times the weekly benefit rate as computed under clause (1) of subsection (a)

* * *

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section each eligible employe who is unemployed with respect to any week ending subsequent to the effective date of this act shall be paid with respect to such week compensation in an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate less that part of the remuneration if any paid or payable to him with respect to such week which is in excess of six dollars ($6.00) Such compensation if not multiple of one dollar ($1.00) shall be computed to the next higher multiple of one dollar ($1.00) [Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvana is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months the maximum amount of compensation payable to any employe for a week of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter shall not be in excess of twenty dollars ($20)]

(e) [Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate multiplied by the number which appears at the top of a column under "Part C" to be ascertained by locating on the same horizontal line on which his weekly benefit rate appears the maximum amount which does not exceed the total wages paid to him during his base year Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months no employe shall be paid compensation with respect to weeks of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter in an amount which together with any amounts previously paid with respect to the same benefit year would be in excess of twenty times the employe's weekly benefit rate or four hundred dollars ($400) whichever is the lesser]

Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

Part A Highest Quarterly Wage	Part B Rate of Compensation	Part C Qualifying Wages	Part D Amount of Compensation
$120-$262	$10	$320	$300
263- 287	11	333	330
288- 312	12	367	360
313- 337	13	402	390
338- 362	14	439	420
363- 387	15	476	450
388- 412	16	514	480
413- 437	17	553	510
438- 462	18	592	540
463- 487	19	633	570
488- 512	20	675	600
513- 537	21	718	630
538- 562	22	763	660
563- 587	23	808	690
588- 612	24	855	720
613- 637	25	903	750
638- 662	26	952	780
663- 687	27	1,003	810
688- 712	28	1,055	840
713- 737	29	1,109	870
738- 762	30	1,164	900
763- 787	31	1,221	930
788- 812	32	1,280	960
813- 837	33	1,341	990
838- 862	34	1,403	1,020
863 or more	35	1,468	1,050

* * *

[TABLES SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A Highest Quarterly Wages	Part B Weekly Benefit Rate	Part C Minimum Base Year Wages 13	14	15	16	17	18	19
$120-262	$10	$300	$333	$368	$403	$439	$476	$514
263-287	11	330	367	404	443	483	524	565
288-312	12	360	400	441	484	527	571	616
313-337	13	390	433	478	524	571	619	668
338-362	14	420	467	515	564	615	667	719
363-387	15	450	500	551	605	659	714	770
388-412	16	480	533	588	645	703	762	822
413-437	17	510	567	625	685	747	810	873
438-462	18	540	600	662	725	791	857	924
463-487	19	570	633	699	766	835	905	976
488-512	20	600	667	735	806	879	952	1027
513-537	21	630	700	772	846	922	1000	1078
538-562	22	660	733	809	887	966	1048	1130
563-587	23	690	767	846	927	1010	1095	1181
588-612	24	720	800	882	967	1054	1143	1232
613-637	25	750	833	919	1008	1098	1190	1284
638-662	26	780	867	956	1048	1142	1238	1335
663-687	27	810	900	993	1088	1186	1286	1386
688-712	28	840	933	1029	1128	1230	1333	1438
713-737	29	870	967	1066	1169	1274	1381	1489
738 or more	30	900	1000	1103	1209	1318	1429	1541]

[TABLES SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A Highest Quarterly Wages	Part B Weekly Benefit Rate	Part C Minimum Base Year Wages 20	21	22	23	24	25	26
$120-262	$10	$551	$588	$625	$661	$696	$729	$760
263-287	11	606	647	687	727	765	802	836
288-312	12	661	706	750	793	835	875	912
313-337	13	716	765	812	859	904	948	988
338-362	14	771	824	875	925	974	1020	1064
363-387	15	826	882	937	991	1043	1093	1140

388-412	16	882	941	1000	1057	1113	1166	1216
413-437	17	937	1000	1062	1124	1183	1239	1292
438-462	18	992	1059	1125	1190	1252	1312	1368
463-487	19	1047	1118	1187	1256	1322	1385	1444
488-512	20	1102	1176	1250	1322	1391	1458	1520
513-537	21	1157	1235	1312	1388	1461	1531	1596
538-562	22	1212	1294	1375	1454	1530	1603	1673

[Part A Part B Part C

Highest Quarterly Wages	Weekly Benefit Rate	Minimum Base Year Wages 20	21	22	23	24	25	26
563-587	23	1267	1353	1437	1520	1600	1676	1749
588-612	24	1322	1412	1500	1586	1670	1749	1825
613-637	25	1377	1471	1562	1652	1739	1822	1901
638-662	26	1433	1529	1625	1718	1809	1895	1977
663-687	27	1488	1588	1687	1784	1878	1968	2053
688-712	28	1543	1647	1750	1851	1948	2041	2129
713-737	29	1598	1706	1812	1917	2017	2114	2205
738 or more	30	1653	1765	1875	1983	2087	2187	2281]

Section 7 Section 801 of the act amended September twenty-nine nineteen hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 801 False Statements and Representations to Obtain or Increase Compensation Whoever makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act of under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government either for himself or for any other person shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine or not less than [twenty] thirty nor more than [fifty] two hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days or both and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense Whoever makes a false statement knowing it to be false knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act or under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government may be disqualified within the one year period immediately following the departmental determination of such offense for such week or weeks of improper payments plus a penalty period of two weeks and for not more than one additional week for each such week of improper payment provided that no additional weeks of disqualification shall be imposed under this section if prosecution proceedings have been instituted against the claimant because of such misrepresentation or non-disclosure

Section 8 Section 802 of the act is amended to read

Section 802 False Statements and Representations to Prevent or Reduce Compensation Any employer (whether or not liable for the payment of contributions under this act) or any officer or agent of such employer or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to prevent or reduce the payment of compensation to any employe entitled thereto or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employer under this act or who wilfully fails or refuses to make any such contribution or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or who wilfully fails or refuses to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than [twenty] fifty dollars nor more than [two] five hundred dollars and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact and each day of such failure or refusal shall constitute a separate offense

Section 9 Subsection (b) of section 804 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 804 Recovery and Recoupment of Compensation

* * *

(b) Any person who other than by reason of his fault has received with respect to a benefit year any sum as compensation under this act to which he was not entitled shall not be liable to repay such sum but shall be liable to have such sum deducted from any future compensation payable to him with respect to such benefit year or the three-year period immediately following such benefit year Provided That with respect to overpayments of one hundred dollars or more recoupment from such future compensation shall not exceed one-third of the maximum benefit amount to which such person is entitled during any such subsequent benefit year nor one-third of the weekly benefit amount to which such person may be entitled for any particular week In the absence of misrepresentation or non-disclosure of a material fact no recoupment shall be had if such overpayment is created by reason of (1) a subsequent reversal of a decision of eligibility under the provisions of section five hundred one (e) of this act or (2) a retroactive allocation of wages pursuant to an award of a labor relations board arbitrator or the like unless such award provides for the repayment of unemployment compensation benefits received during the period to which such wages are allocated or (3) the subsequent receipt of holiday pay vacation pay or the like of which the person had no knowledge or (4) a subsequent determination that the person's base year wages were not earned in employment as defined in this act No provision of this subsection shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the voluntary repayment of compensation by such person or the maintenance of records of overpayments by the department [In determining whether or not recoupment from future compensation would be inequitable or unconscionable the claimant's financial worth shall not be considered]

The claimant and other affected parties shall be notified in writing of the department's determination to deduct any sum from future compensation under this section and such determination shall be subject to appeal in the manner provided in this act for appeals from determinations of compensation

Section 10 This act shall take effect immediately

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42

Bane,	Harney,	Mullin,	Taylor,
Barr,	Hays,	Pechan,	Toole,
Blass,	Holland,	Peelor,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Kopriver, Jr.	Ruth,	Wagner,
Dent,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watkins,
Derk,	Mahany,	Scott,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Whalley,
Flack,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	Wolfe,
Fleming,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,	Yosko,
Haluska,	Miller,		

NAYS—7

Berger,	Diehm,	Madigan,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	McPherson, Jr.	

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, the resolution which I am about to introduce is related to the horse racing bill, defeated this afternoon.

Mr. President, I do not want anyone to construe my action as that of a hard loser. If the proposal defeated this afternoon was of the type that forced or prevented someone from doing something, I would have accepted the verdict of the majority for that is democracy. However, the proposal defeated this afternoon was different in that it deprived the citizens of Pennsylvania of the right to decide an issue. Since that is true, I shall continue to exert my efforts to extend that privilege to our citizens.

Mr. President, when the proposal was defeated this afternoon, I touched upon a factor that was related to the horse racing bill. It involved gambling on a local level.

Mr. President, the resolution I am about to present touches upon that subject. In presenting this resolution, I want it understood that I have no desire to put anybody on the spot.

I say to you frankly, Mr. President, that the purpose of this resolution is to find out definitely, and with a clarity that cannot be misunderstood, whether those who voted to defeat the race referendum bill really are for or against gambling.

Mr. President, by the vote in this Senate this afternoon, a majority of the Members indicated that they are against gambling. At least, they voted against the proposition of submitting to the people the question of whether they do or do not favor the legalizing of parimutuel betting at race tracks in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, it seems to me that there has been far too much hypocrisy on the question. It is common knowledge that some Members of this Senate, who voted against giving the people the right to decide the issue of horse race betting, frequently go to the race tracks. I do not know whether they bet on the horses or whether they do not, but I do know that by their vote they deprived the people of this State the right to exercise the same privilege in Pennsylvania as these Senators exercised in other States.

Now, of course, Mr. President, there are other forms of gambling than betting on the horses, and I think they are far more vicious. To mention some, there are slot machines, there are numbers' writers, there are lotteries, there are bookies and there are gambling joints.

Mr. President, it is reliably reported that in hundreds of communities of this state, gambling is rampant, and very little or nothing is being done about it. I call your attention to the fact, in support of that statement, that when the Kefauver Committee sat in Pennsylvania and took testimony on rackets which existed in Pennsylvania, on gambling which existed in Pennsylvania, a member of the State Police appeared before that committee and testified that in the Treasury Balance racket alone, more than $30,000,000 was milked from Pennsylvania citizens each year. Millions of dollars are milked from Pennsylvania citizens from the numbers' racket, from slot machines and from other forms of gambling. Therefore, gambling does exist on a local level.

Mr. President, I have made repeated efforts in this Senate to have the Legislature set up a proper investigation of gambling at the local level, because that is where the gambling is. Since this incident happened this afternoon, I propose to reintroduce the measures which I introduced in the past.

In view of the sentiment expressed on the question in this Chamber today, Mr. President, I think this is the right time to present a resolution calling for an investigation of gambling at the local level. If we are going to pretend to be lily white, let us take steps to actually be lily white. I want an end to hypocrisy.

Mr. President, before I present this resolution, I want to pay tribute to a gentleman in this Senate, one of our colleagues, Senator Ruth. Senator Ruth, as you know, is a member of the clergy. I know him and I am sure that everybody else here knows him as an honest, conscientious legislator, citizen and a member of the clergy.

In our Caucus, we had asked him what he thought about this bill having to do with giving the people the right to decide whether or not we shall have legalized horse racing in Pennsylvania. He told us that he would vote for the bill. He told us that he never voted against a referendum proposal since he has been a Member of the Senate. He thought that that was the democratic way to settle and answer questions which confront the people of Pennsylvania. He said he voted for Sunday baseball; he said he voted for Sunday movies and other forms of Sunday entertainment that helped to amend the so-called blue laws in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, on the moral issue which was injected into this subject of horse racing by members of the clergy, Senator Ruth very definitely reminded us that it has been an accepted rule in this Country that the church shall be separated from the state, and that it was not the business of the clergy to tell the Legislature what to do just as much as it was not the business of the Legislature to tell the clergy what to do. If the clergy was interested in the subject that was confronting the people, it had the right to talk about it to its parishoners from he pulpit, and we, here in the Legislature, should not be disturbed by them.

Mr. President, insofar as funds from gambling might be concerned, Senator Ruth, who, as I said before is a respected member of the clergy, said he saw no difference between money derived from gambling as compared with money derived from liquor sold in Pennsylvania to help finance the obligations of the Commonwealth.

Mr. President, for his courageous statement, I salute him, I respect him, and I am sure that everybody else in here should feel likewise.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GAMBLING ON LOCAL LEVEL

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. YOSKO offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Law and Order:

In the Senate, March 22, 1955.

Many persons contend that they are the arch enemies of gambling in any form, even if it is systematically

conducted by an agency of the Commonwealth. Yet gambling, racketeering and vice operations continue to exist on a local level in many parts of our Commonwealth, and little or no action has been taken to put a stop to these activities. For the Commonwealth to represent itself as being so morally upright that it will not even permit its citizens to decide the issue of legal wagering on horse races under the strict supervision of the state, and at the same time to allow gambling and vice on a local level to continue either unhampered or without opposition is, to say the least, a dire inconsistency in policy; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring) That the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint five members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint five members of the House, who together shall constitue a joint committee, to make an investigation of gambling on a local level and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings and take testimony. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books papers records and documents as the committe deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before this committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committe shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committe make a report of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation to this session of the General Assembly as soon as the investigation has been completed.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. McGINNIS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I was hopeful this afternoon that I could come to the rescue of a few church people who have come to this Senate and objected to this bill. I am sure in my own mind that there are very few of all of the churches in Pennsylvania—I would say only five per cent of the church groups have come here to object to this bill. I would say that ninety-five per cent of the churches of this State are not here tonight, and were not here today on this bill. Now, the Chaplain is not here.

Mr. President, I had in mind today that if we had a Grand Circuit in Harrisburg—I am not sure whether we would have it in Senator Taylor's County or Senator Wade's County, but I would have been happy this afternoon when this bill was up if, within two hours, we would have had a Grand Circuit in Harrisburg. I would say this, that there would not be a soul left in this Senate had that happened today.

Mr. President, I live in Pittsburgh, near Ohio. I want to say to you people here that if you would go to the Grand Circuit in Ohio and see those horses race, it would do you good, and, if we had the Grand Circuit here today in Harrisburg, every farmer in every county around here would bring their families and their children to see it.

Mr. President, it is not my intent to take up any more time of the Senate this evening, as I feel that my position on this subject has previously been clearly stated for the purposes of the record.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, since we just heard the debate on a bill that was defeated twelve hours ago, I thought it might be in order to talk about a resolution that has been referred to committee. Incidentally, I have said within the past two hours that I always love to hear Senator McGinnis speak on the floor. I am wating for the day when he is on the same side as I am and makes a speech, but I would like to suggest to Senator Yosko, and I say this part seriously, that now that I am at the Minority Leader's desk, I would support his resolution when, as and if I get the opportunity. I think it is very pertinent.

I am a little surprised at the need for it because it isn't so awfully long ago that slot machines were a vice in Pennsylvania and the recent Governor, Governor John Fine, clamped down on slot machies, and so far as I was able to observe, in my own county and many others, he did clamp down on them. I think Governor Fine did a better job at suppressing slot machines than any Governor in my time has done, and I can hardly believe, since Governor Leader has only taken over such a brief time, that this thing has become an epidemic. However, if it has, let us be diligent about seeing to it that this and any other forms of gambling are suppressed as far as possible. and that the laws are observed in Pennsylvania.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, from the remarks of the gentleman from Schuylkill, I would assume that he intended to convey the impression that since Governor Leader took office there might be slot machines in Pennsylvania, and with that I don't agree. If there are slot machines in Pennsylvania, there are slot machines in Pennsylvania because they were there before Governor Leader took office, but it is for us to find out whether or not there are slot machines in any of the counties of the State.

Just because a few slot machines were cleaned up in Dauphin County, and Northumberland County, and Schuylkill County and perhaps a few others, does not necessarily say that they disappeared in their entirety. However, I did not hear Senator Wagner say anything about the numbers, I did not hear him say anything about the lottery tickets, the Treasury Balance Lottery and other forms of gambling that I know existed during the term of Governor Fine and his predecessors and which still exist. It is nothing more than a carry-on.

For anybody to say that there is no gambling today on a local level is just plain silly. We can find out very easily by the adoption of that resolution, and I do not think it is fair to attempt to reflect discredit upon Governor Leader insofar as any slot machines being in operation today.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley, omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts, and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for special permits for certain vehicles of non-residents.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 93, entitled:

An Act to facilitate traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of such turnpike and to issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making such turnpike bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness exempt from taxation constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

And said bill having been read at length the first time. Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolly omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 217, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fine forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for suspension of operator's licenses and learner's permits by the Secretary of Revenue on a point system based on offenses and violations.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 233, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration

of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for the use and administrative control of uniform summons and information forms prescribed by the Secretary of Revenue for use in cases involving traffic violations.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, March 28, 1955, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:31 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, March 28, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, March 22, 1955.

The House met at 2:00 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Eternal and Everliving God, with gratitude we acknowledge Thy goodness toward us and to all the children of men. Humbly we thank Thee for all we are and have. At this moment we would share the quiet mind of those whose ways are committed to Thee.

O God, our help in ages past, our hope today and forever, deliver us from lust of power, from vanity of spirit, envy, and ill-will. Thou, who hast granted to our age to discover such wonders of Thy mind and such mysteries of Thy handiwork, as to give man such vast power for good or ill, let us not use Thy beautiful power for cruel and unworthy ends. Stay our hands and lead us as a nation in the way of justice, peace and brotherly kindness.

Be with Thy servants in this place. Guide and direct their thinking in this day's work. Bless their loved ones and their families and make thir homes sanctuaries of love and peace where they may find spiritual resources for the strain and pressure of their duties here. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Monday, March 21, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. POLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 676.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for use in installing a central cooling system in the Main Capitol Building.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FOSTER. HOUSE BILL No. 677.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," increasing the millage tax rate for general township purposes.

Referred to Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. HELM and GUTHRIE.
HOUSE BILL No. 678.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emenrgency Relief Board," changing the eligibility requirements for assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. BRETH and TOMPKINS.
HOUSE BILL No. 679.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools, amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing school districts to teach an elective safety course in shooting and hunting in secondary schools.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MIKULA. HOUSE BILL No. 680.

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, to sell and convey 84.69 acres, more or less, of land, situate in Butler Township, Adams County.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. LUTTY. HOUSE BILL No. 681.

An Act amending the act of January 5, 1952 (P. L. 1833), entitled "An act to provide for the coverage of certain officers and employes of the Commonweallth and its political subdivisions under the old-age and survivor insurance provisions of Title II of the Federal Social Security Act, as amended; creating the State Agency and conferring powers and imposing duties upon the State Agency; authorizing the State Agency to enter into agreements with the Federal Security Administrator and with political subdivisions under certain terms and conditions; providing for the Commonwealth's contribution under agreements with the Federal Security Administrator and for the collection and payment of employer and employe contributions; authorizing interstate cooperation in certain cases; creating a Contribution Fund; and making appropriations," authorizing the State Agency to enter into agreements with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; further declaring the policy of the General Assembly; redefining certain terms; providing for contributions by employes of the Commonwealth or political subdivisions; and providing for a referendum and certification thereof.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 682.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 928), entitled "An act relating to the annual salaries and compensation of certain county officers of counties of the sixth class," changing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. STONE and WILLIAM B. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 683.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," authorizing boroughs with approval of the court of quarter sessions to improve and maintain neglected burial grounds.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 684.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," regulating the use of multiple beam road lighting equipment.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. NAUGLE. HOUSE BILL No. 685.

An Act requiring railroad companies to exhibit and maintain reflective materials on the sides of freight cars; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Mr. NAUGLE. HOUSE BILL No. 686.

A Supplement to the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled as amended "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," providing for the payment of compensation to persons employed or associated in any capacity in certain civil defense organizations.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. JENKINS and GOLDSTEIN. HOUSE BILL No. 687.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness for capital improvements on short term loans; providing for the retirement of the certificates of indebtedness; and providing for tax levies.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. FOSTER. HOUSE BILL No. 688.

An Act prohibiting the sale or furnishing of air guns to persons under eighteen years of age except under certain restrictions; prohibiting the use of air guns in any public place; and providing a penalty.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. PETROSKY. HOUSE BILL No. 689.

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1937 (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility businesses, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or aboltion of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," requiring railroads to maintain watchmen or automatic crossing signals at certain highway grade crossings.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Messrs. PETROSKY and MILLS. HOUSE BILL No. 690.

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (1937 P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a sytem of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," providing that voluntary retirement after reaching age sixty shall not disqualify an employe for unemployment compensation.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. McCANN and WEIDNER.

HOUSE BILL No. 691.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, asessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," further extending the provisions of the act to townships of the second class.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. THOMAS and OLSEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 692.

An Act amending the act of July 16, 1941 (P. L. 400), entitled "An act to protect the debtors, obligors or guarantors of debts for which judgments are entered or may be entered, and owners of real property affected thereby, and others indirectly liable for the payment thereof, by prescribing the method of fixing the fair market value of such property sold on execution, and limiting the amount collectible thereafter on such judgments," requiring notice of amount of debt after sale limiting the period within which deficiency judgments are collectible.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. WALSH and JOHN J. MURRAY.

HOUSE BILL No. 693.

An Act repealing Section 314 of Act of May 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled: "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto."

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mrs. HENZEL and Mr. DAVIS.

HOUSE BILL No. 694.

An Act fixing penalties for the killing of any person by a motor vehicle operator while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, authorizing the attachment of wages, salary and commissions in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. YOUNG and LOPRESTI.

HOUSE BILL No. 695.

An act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the George Jr. Republic Association, Grove City, Pennsylvania for construction of new buildings and repairs and improvements to existing buildings at the George Jr. Republic School in Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, SARRAF, NEEDHAM, OGILVIE, ZIEGLER and GIBSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 696.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the creation of an additional debt by the Commonwealth for the payment of compensation to certain veterans.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. TOOMEY, AUKER, GUSS, PRICE, BANKER, ERB and STROUP.

HOUSE BILL NO. 697.

An act making appropriation to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters for payment into the Flood Control Fund for certain flood control purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. TOLL, LEVEN, WELSH, JOHN J. MURRAY, WALSH and SARRAF.

HOUSE BILL No. 698.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing the compensation of election officers in counties of the first and second class.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. FINEMAN, GELFAND, BOORY and RUBIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 699.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2045), entitled, as amended "An act relating to the support of indigent persons; providing for the support of such persons by certain relatives, and for the recovery of public moneys expended for care and assistance from the property and estates of certain persons; providing for guardians of the person and property of such persons; providing for the arrest, and seizure and sale of the property of deserters; and providing procedure," relieving children of liability for support of parents deserting them during minority.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 136.

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes; the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor;

creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

SENATE BILL No. 199.

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953, (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

SENATE BILL No. 200.

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1937 (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," extending retirement benefits to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

SENATE BILL No. 203.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," extending the definition of "deceased service persons" to include service personnel serving in an armed conflict.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

SENATE BILL No. 211.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the board of county commissioners to make an appropriation for controlling and eradicating elm beetles.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

SENATE BILL No. 236.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. READINGER. RESOLUTION No. 44.

In the House of Representatives, March 21, 1955.

Resolved, That House Rule 18, Paragraph one, be amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"No House bill shall have more than six sponsors, and no sponsor shall be added after a bill has been introduced."

Resolved, That House Rule 84, Paragraph one, be amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"No House resolution shall have more than six sponsors and no sponsor shall be added after a resolution has been introduced."

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. MILLS, JOHN J. MURRAY, and JENKINS. RESOLUTION No. 45.

In the House of Representatives, March 21, 1955.

The field of hospitalization insurance is rapidly expanding in Pennsylvania. There are many reputable companies which give adequate protection for a small price. There are, however, many other companies which are purportedly milking their policy holders of exorbitant premiums and affording little or very restricted benefits in return; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Insurance of the House of Representatives make a thorough investigation of the hospitalization insurance companies now doing business within this Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings, take testimony and make investigations. It may issue subpoenas under the hand and seal of its chairman commanding any person to appear before it and to answer questions touching matters properly being inquired into by the committee and to produce such books, papers, records, and documents as the committee deems necessary. Any person who wilfully neglects or refuses to testify before this committee or to produce any books, papers, records or documents shall be subject to the penalties provided by the laws of the Commonwealth in such cases. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall make reports to the House of Representatives from time to time as the work progresses.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

LANCASTER YOUTH DAY IN GOVERNMENT WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair hopes the House will be on its good behavior today since we are under observation by a very considerable number of future citizens.

The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Lancaster Youth Day In Government of Lancaster County who are here under the supervision of the members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Lancaster. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Lancaster, Messrs. Royer, Wood, Murray and Eshleman.

STUDENTS OF CONEWAGO JOINT SCHOOL SYSTEM OF EAST BERLIN WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair also welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Conewago Joint School System of East Berlin of Adams County who are here under the supervision of their teachers,

Supervising Principal Mr. Elmer Greuver and Mrs. Dorothy Elgin. They are the guests of the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley.

STUDENTS OF NEW CUMBERLAND HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair also welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the New Cumberland High School of Cumberland County who are here under the supervision of their teachers, Miss Peters and Mr. Johnson. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Cumberland, Messrs. George and Stoner.

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION OF BERKS COUNTY BOYERTOWN WOMEN'S CLUB WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair also welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of members of the Legislative Division of the Berks County Boyertown Women's Club of Berks County, headed by Mrs. Daniel Boyer. They are the guests of the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Readinger.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. MATT S. ANDERSON from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 150, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payments by the Commonwealth to school districts on account of sinking fund charges for school buildings or educational equipment.

Mr. WALSH from the Committee on Cities—Third Class, reported as committed, House Bill No. 279, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," providing for examination for promotions in the police department and limiting and providing the procedure for the demotion of police officers and suspension of civil service employes.

Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 307, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the election of directors to boards of union or merged districts and validating certain elections and appointments.

Mr. DAVIS from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 362, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," clarifying the duties of the vice-president and providing for the signing of checks and vouchers by the vice-president in certain cases.

Mr. GAFFNEY from the Committee on Education, reported as committed, House Bill No. 382, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the Public School System, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for a presiding officer and secretary at joint sessions of joint schools or departments meeting to adopt annual school budget.

Mr. MIKULA from the Committee on Cities—Third Class, reported as committed, House Bill No. 384, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 5, 1947 (P. L. 458), entitled as amended "An act creating as bodies corporate and politic "Parking Authorities" in cities of the first, second, second A and third classes, boroughs, and townships of the first class; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such authorities; authorizing such authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate parking projects; to conduct research of the parking problem, and to establish a permanent coordinated system of parking facilities, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such authorities; empowering such authorities to enter into contracts with, and to accept grants from, the Federal Government, State, political subdivisions of the State or any agency thereof; exempting the property and securities of such parking authorities from taxation and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates, "changing the power to appoint members of the governing body of parking authorities in cities of the third class, and prescribing the method of filling vacancies for unexpired terms on such bodies in cities of the third class, boroughs and townships of the first class.

Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES from the Committee on Professional Licensure, reported as committed, House Bill No. 406, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," further prescribing the qualifications of members of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 416, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533), entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," permitting the indictment of persons while committed, and validating indictments heretofore returned.

Mr. LAFORE from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 445, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellanous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating passing school buses and granting the magistrates power to recommend suspension of operating privileges for violations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, reported as amended, House Bill No. 504, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949, (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto", by providing for the payment of salaries of professional and temporary professional employes in cases of sickness or accidental injury.

Mr. WELSH from the Committee on Cities Counties—First Class, reported as amended, House Bill No. 532, entitled:

An Act relating to baseball, basketball, bowling, football and hockey on Sunday in Philadelphia; prohibiting these sports on Sunday during certain hours, and also during certain other hours unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and, in certain cases, a license has first been secured from the city; providing for a referendum to ascertain the will of the electors, and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances and resolutions in accordance therewith; providing penalties; and repealing inconsistent laws.

Mr. TAYLOR from the Committee on Public Utilities, reported as committed, House Bill No. 546, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1945 (P. L. 382), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation as bodies corporate and politic of 'Authorities' for municipalities, counties and townships; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such Authorities heretofore or hereafter incorporated; authorizing such Authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate projects, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds, and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates," requiring certain utility rates to be approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

Mr. STONE from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 561, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matters of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations; requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists.

Mr. LAFORE from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 620, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating speed; designating a traffic court; further prescribing enforcement and penal provisions; and imposing duties on certain pedestrians.

Mr. AMARANDO from the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class, reported as amended Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

Mr. LAWYER from the Committee on Cities—Third Class reported as committed Senate Bill No. 153, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon

what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

BILLS RE-REFERRED

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 304, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time for present employes to elect to be covered by the retirement system, and granting retirement rights to additional persons who have withdrawn from and returned to school service.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 367, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1916 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributors by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," changing the provisions thereof as to contributors who qualify for retirements but who die before retirement, and making the changes retroactive in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 402, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 19, 1953 (P. L. 1097), entitled "A supplement to the act approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043), entitled 'An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting former contributors who have become State employes and members of the State Employes' Retirement Association to restore membership in the Public School Employes' Retirement Association, and authorizing the transfer of monetary credits in the Public School Employes' Retirement Association to the State Employes' Retirement Association under certain conditions," extending time in which membership may be restored and credits transferred.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 503, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by authorizing the election of options by certain contributors at any time prior to retirement or death and providing a presumption of an election in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 505, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payment therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties," by defining "final salary."

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, re-

turned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 562, entitled:

An Act amending clause (c) of subsection 5 of section 13 of the act approved the eighteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043) entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by increasing the allowances for disability retirement.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 563, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917, (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" providing credit for retirement purposes for out-of-state service, in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 564, entitled:

An Act amending paragraph 3 of section 12 of the act of July 18, 1917, (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by authorizing the payment of survivor benefits to qualified dependents in lieu of payment of accumulated deductions in the event of the death of a contributor before retirement.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 624, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights of taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," providing credit for retirement purposes for private school and institution service in certain instances.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 634, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," changing length of credited service and age for superannuation retirement; exempting certain employes from the provisions of the act upon certain conditions.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Education, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 653, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917, (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties," providing additional disability and superannuation retirement allowances.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

SELECTED EMPLOYE BENEFIT PLANS—A SOURCE BOOK

Mr. ROYER presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

March 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Selected Employe Benefit Plans.

Copies of this report for members of the House of Representatives have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYAR, Chairman.

BR:djc

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair might at this time call attention to Rule 91 of this House. The Chair has not enforced this rule and will not enforce it as long as visitors are mindful of the dignity of this Assembly.

Rule 91 provides that no one, no one can remain standing in the Hall of the House, that if there are no seats available in the Hall of the House visitors must needs retire to the gallery.

As the Chair has said this rule has not been enforced, will not be enforced, as long as visitors are as courteous to the Members of this House as we expect Members of this House to be courteous to visitors.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. KENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of the House who were here during the 1953 session, I am sure, will recall the rather controversial House Bill 1240 which became variously known as the "Kent Bill," and the "Anti-Gas Bill," and I became variously known as "Smokey Joe" and other names which I will not bother mentioning at this time.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure today to inform the House that Dr. Sarraf of Allegheny County and myself have just introduced House Bill 700 which again deals with the regulation of underground storage of gas in the vicinity of coal mines. It also has to do with the regulation of drilling and plugging of wells.

A companion bill, HB 701, proposes to change the name of the Department of Mines to the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries. The main bill (HB 700) would establish an Oil & Gas Division within the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries with a deputy secretary to administer the act.

The first Pennsylvania legislative proposals on gas storage to carry the full support of the coal and gas industries, plus that of the United Mine Workers of America, the bills reflect the efforts of technical specialists in both industries over the past 1½ years to develop the basis for such joint support.

The coal and gas industries, and the United Mine Workers of America, are to be complimented for their cooperation in developing the basis of this legislation. During the inter-industry disagreement on the 1953 bill, I suggested that the two industries get together and reconcile out their differences. Well, they have done it and I know it took lots of work, with unselfish motivation.

As a result of their endeavors, we can enact a method of regulation that insures maximum safety from the hazards of underground gas storage without restricting the opportunities of the gas and coal industries for progress and growth. Moreover, there will be benefits from uniform regulation of the drilling and plugging of wells, and from public recording of the exact location of all future oil and gas wells drilled in Pennsylvania and of the boundaries of coal mining and gas storage operations.

Unique feature of the legislation is its emphasis upon the conference method for reaching agreement between conflicting interests. The soundness of this approach to the solution of the safety problem is attested by the fact that it was the basis for similar legislation already enacted by West Virginia and expected to be introduced soon in Ohio, and in Kentucky when that legislature meets in 1956. Pennsylvania has pioneered a model solution of a modern problem.

The new bills establish the responsibility of storage operators to prevent the escape of stored gas into coal mines. While not responsible for acts of God or third persons, storage operators assume responsibility for leakage from uncharted wells. Thus, a primary requirement is that storage operators, if operating under or within 2,000 feet of active coal mining operations, must satisfy the Oil & Gas Division that adequate measures were taken to locate unchartered wells and that all wells were properly checked and re-conditioned.

One of the more dangerous aspects of storage—the testing of a depleted gas sand to see if it is suitable for storage—is given the special protection of detailed control by the state regulatory division.

Benefits granted to storage operators include the right of eminent domain to acquire wells for storage pool development, provided the storage operator has acquired rights to at least 75 per cent of a gas sand that is at least 80 per cent depleted. Also, storage operators under unmined coal reserves get a long period of warning before coal mining can begin and the storage operation is placed under the provisions of the act. The 1953 attempt to set limits on gas pressures allowable in storage pools was abandoned, except as might be set to govern testing operations.

House Bill No. 700, Mr. Speaker, is very lengthy and it is very technical and I do not want to bore the House with an explanation of all its various provisions at this time. However, I hope to be able to have an opportunity to do that later on.

However, Pennsylvania has pioneered a model solution of a very modern and a very serious problem which exists and has existed in Pennsylvania. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee to which these bills are referred will, without too much delay, give them due consideration.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. MIHM asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mrs. VARALLO asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

Mr. BELL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him

Mr. BRENNINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. SNIDER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. ERB asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

SENATE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 242.

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented extracts from the Journal of the Senate:

Senate Bills for concurrence 112, 171 and 219.

STUDENTS OF NINTH GRADE LEWISTOWN HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of thirty-four students from the 9th Grade Social Study Class of the Lewistown High School, Mifflin County, who are here under the supervision of their teacher Miss Helen Price. They are the guests of the gentleman from Mifflin, Mr. Harry W. Price.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 645, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing state employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Rules for the purpose of further consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29,

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bil No. 61, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the coloration or adding of any ingredients to potatoes or yams

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Article VI act of June twenty-four one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 872) known as "The Penal Code" is amended by adding after section 635 thereof a new section to read

Section 635.1 Coloring of Potatoes and Yams Whoever knowingly produces imports ships sells consigns offers for sale exposes for sale or has in his possession with intent to sell any potato yam or similar product or substance to which any coloration or ingredient is added to change the original color or real character of the potato yam or similar product or substance shall upon summary conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) or undergo imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days or both

Section 2 This act shall take effect in ten days.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. STONER. Mr. SPEAKER, I would like to interrogate the sponsor of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Westmoreland, Mr. Maxwell, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. MAXWELL. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. STONER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to know just what prompted this piece of legislation?

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Speaker, for the gentleman's information I introduced this bill at the request of a grocery keeper in my district. He sold some potatoes to one of his customers and the lady came back in very much of a huff. She said when she boiled the potatoes she got a pot full of colored water. I do not think this practice of coloring potatoes happens so much in the larger stores where they buy, say carload lots. I think this practice happens with the smaller grocery keepers or hucksters and smaller dealers. They buy up a cheap grade of potato and they color them a reddish color to make them look like a new potato.

The bill was simply introduced to try to protect the grocery keepers and the buying public from misrepresentation and fraud.

If there is anything that the gentleman would like to do to this bill I would be glad to go along. The bill does not mean anything to me.

Mr. STONER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know, my second question, whether the gentleman has cleared this bill with the Department of Agriculture, under the FOOD and DRUG ACT which does mention the coloring of food items?

Mr. MAXWELL. In answer to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, I did not clear this bill with the Department of Agriculture or any other department. I simply introduced the bill because as far as I am concerned I

am against any adulteration or coloring of any of the food that is offered for sale to the public in Pennsylvania where it will misrepresent the original product.

Mr. STONER. My plight is this; you know we have oranges, Mr. Speaker, coming in from Florida and other states in interstate commerce, which have been colored. I am wondering if we are interfering with legislation here which we possibly should have no business to interfere with.

Mr. MAXWELL. Mr. Speaker, not to prolong this debate, but there is nothing in the bill which mentions oranges. It has nothing to do with oranges, it is strictly potatoes.

Mr. BANKER. Mr. Speaker, I reported this bill from Committee, and before so doing did clear it with Agriculture, the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

I have here a memo from Mr. Hagar, or I believe it is from Deputy Secretary Bull, a memo out of Mr. Hagar's files. This is the answer:

> "The application of non-toxin polishing or coating materials to apples, citrus fruits, potatoes or shell nuts, when such use does not conceal damage or inferiority, will not be a matter of objection at the present, providing such polishing or coating materials do not contain coloring agents.
>
> "Second, when any polishing or coating material containing coloring is used, each individual item shall be marked, 'color added,' unless such product shall be offered for sale only in packages. In such cases each package shall be adequately and clearly labled as to the presence of the polishing or coating material and the presence of added color, which color shall only be a certified food color, such use of added color shall not conceal damage or inferiority, make the product appear of better or greater value than it is or mark varietal characteristics."

The bill is agreeable to the Department.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the years and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—141

Adam,	Garlock,	McLaughlin,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	McWherter,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	Guss,	Meholchick,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Guthrie,	Mihm,	Sherman,
Auker,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mikula,	Sigman,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Miller,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Barnatovich,	Hass,	Mills,	Snider,
Bazin,	Helm,	Monroe,	Stank,
Boles,	Holt,	Moody,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Jenkins,	Moran,	Stephens,
Boory,	Jones, G. E.,	Muldowney,	Stone,
Branca,	Kamyk,	Mullen,	Strausser,
Brennan, A. P.,	Keller,	Munley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kolankiewicz,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Breth,	Kooker,	Murray, J. J.,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Kornick,	Musto,	Thompson,
Capano,	Kratz,	Needham,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Kubacki,	Ogilvie,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Lawyer,	Olsen,	Verona,
Cochran,	Leiby,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Comer,	Leonard,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Connelly,	Leven,	Pashley,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Light,	Petrosky,	Waterhouse,
Donaldson,	Limper,	Pettigrew,	Weidner,
Dougherty,	Lopresti,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Ellberg,	Lovett,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lutty,	Price,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Magee,	Readinger,	Williams,
Filo,	Markley,	Reibman,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,	Wood,
Floyd,	McCann,	Renwick,	Worley,
Flynn,	McCormack,	Rosen,	Yetter,
Frank,	McGee,	Rovansek,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	McKeever,	Rudisill,	Andrews,
Gaffney,			Speaker

NAYS—38

Agnew,	Gibson,	Lafore,	Steckel,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Leisey,	Stevenson,
Bell,	Gramlich,	Lippincott,	Stoner,
Blair,	Haudenshield,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Hewitt,	Murray, H. P.,	Varner,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Naugle,	Wall,
Davis,	Horst,	Pomeroy,	Wescott,
Foster,	Isaacs,	Pursley,	Willaredt,
Frost,	Johnson,	Spencer,	Ziegler,
George,	Kline,		

NOT VOTING—31

Bower,	Flint,	Kent,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Gibb,	Knecht,	Royer,
Brenninger,	Greenwood,	Kromer,	Rubin,
Cooper,	Heavey,	Mahan,	Smith, C. C.,
Donahue,	Henzel,	McInroy,	Tompkins,
Down,	Houk,	Metz,	Toomey,
Ehrgood,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Vaughan,
Erb,	Jump,	Parry,	Young,
Ewing,	Kehler,	Paulhamus,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 107, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 445.1) page 2, line 5, by striking out "are hereby authorized to" and inserting in lieu thereof, may

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 445.1), page 2, line 6, by inserting after "incorporated", nonprofit

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 445.1), page 2, line 6, by inserting after "any" where it appears the second time, nonprofit

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objections? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agree to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 125, Printer's No. 113, and

House Bill No. 126, Printer's No. 114,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 162, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" increasing rental charge allowed for use of receiving district's school plant in calculating tuition charge per high school pupil to be paid by sending district

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (3) of section 2561 act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of one thousand nine hundred forty-nine" amended August nineteenth one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1169) is amended to read

Section 2561 Tuition Charges for Pupils of Other Districts A school district or vocational school district receiving elementary or high school pupils or vocational or other extension education pupils who are residents of another school district or another vocational school district shall compute the tuition charges as follows

* * *

(3) High School Tuition Charge Add the salaries of supervisors principals clerks assistants and teachers employed in the receiving district's high schools the district's contribution to the retirement fund on behalf of teachers supervisors and principals employed in the district's high schools the cost of textbooks and supplies of the second class used in the district's high schools and divide the sum so obtained by the total number of pupils in average dailv membership in the receiving district's high schools The quotient so obtained shall be designated as the "instruction cost per high school pupil" Add to the instruction cost per high school pupil the overhead cost per pupil and a rental charge of [ten dollars ($10)] eighteen dollars ($18) per pupil for the use of the receiving district's school plant For the school years one thousand nine hundred fifty-two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and one thousand nine hundred fifty-three one thousand nine hundred fifty-four only but not thereafter deduct from the amount so obtained the per pupil State appropriation on account of high school teaching units The cost so determined shall be the "tuition charge per high school pupil"

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, I want to say I am not opposing this measure. However, I want it in the record so that the people of my borough know what I am voting for. This bill I am told would cost my school district in the neighborhood of $7,000.

Knowing well that these students from my district, from my home town, are being taught in surrounding areas and in surrounding high school districts, I feel that the money contributed toward these school districts will eventually benefit the students who are getting their education there.

Therefore, I am supporting the bill.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	**Gaffney,**	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	**Garlock,**	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	**Gelfand,**	Mahan,	**Rubin,**
Anderson, M. S.,	**George,**	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	**Gibb,**	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	**Gibson,**	**McCann,**	Scarcelli,
Auker,	**Goldstein,**	**McCormack,**	**Schuster,**
Barnatovich,	**Gramlich,**	McGee,	Sherman,
Bazin,	**Greenwood,**	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bell,	**Guss,**	**McKeever,**	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	**Guthrie,**	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	**Hamilton, R. K.,**	McWherter,	Snider,
Bonner,	**Hamilton, W. H.,**	**Meholchick,**	Stank,
Boory,	**Hass,**	Metz,	**Stebbins,**
Bower,	**Haudenshield,**	**Mihm,**	Steckel,
Branca,	**Heavey,**	**Mikula,**	Stephens,
Breisch,	**Helm,**	Miller,	**Stevenson,**
Brennan, A. P.,	**Henzel,**	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	**Hewitt,**	Monroe,	**Stoner,**
Brenninger,	**Hocker,**	**Moody,**	**Strausser,**
Breth,	**Holt,**	Moran,	**Swartz,**
Brown,	**Horst,**	Moscrip,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	**Houk,**	Muldowney,	Thomas,
Bullen,	**Jenkins,**	Mullen,	**Thompson,**
Capano,	**Johnson,**	Munley,	**Toll,**
Cianfrani,	**Jones, G. E.,**	Murphy,	**Tompkins,**
Cioffi,	**Jones, T. H. W.,**	**Murray, H. P.,**	**Toomey,**
Cochran,	**Jump,**	Murray, J. J.,	**Varallo,**
Comer,	**Kamyk,**	Murray, P. G.,	**Varner,**
Connelly,	**Kehler,**	Musto,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	**Keller,**	Naugle,	Verona,
Curwood,	**Kent,**	Needham,	**Wall,**
Davis,	**Kline,**	**Ogilvie,**	**Wallace,**
Donahue,	**Knecht,**	**Olsen,**	**Walsh,**
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	**Wargo,**
Dougherty,	**Kooker,**	Pacchioli,	**Waterhouse,**
Down,	**Kornick,**	Parry,	**Weidner,**
Ehrgood,	**Kratz,**	Pashley,	**Welsh,**
Eilberg,	**Kromer,**	Paulhamus,	**Wescott,**
Erb,	**Kubacki,**	Petrosky,	**Wheeler,**
Eshleman,	**Lafore,**	Pettigrew,	**Whitenight,**
Ewing,	**Lawyer,**	Polaski,	**Willaredt,**
Farabaugh,	**Leiby,**	**Polen,**	**Williams,**
Filo,	**Leisey,**	Pomeroy,	**Wilt,**
Fineman,	**Leonard,**	**Price,**	**Wood,**
Flint,	**Leven,**	**Pursley,**	**Worley,**
Floyd,	**Light,**	**Readinger,**	**Yetter,**
Flynn,	**Limper,**	**Reibman,**	**Yetzer,**
Foster,	**Lippincott,**	**Reidenbach,**	**Young,**
Frank,	**Lopresti,**	**Renwick,**	**Ziegler,**
Frascella,	**Lovett,**	**Rigby,**	**Andrews,**
Frost,		**Rosen,**	**Speaker**

NAYS—4

Banker,	**Isaacs,**	**Spencer,**	**Stroup,**

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48, and

House Bill No. 295, Printer's No. 125,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 303, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206) entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" authorizing the reassessment of after built property in first class townships and imposing liability for school taxes upon the owners thereof

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206) known as "The First Class Township Code" reenacted amended and revised May 27, 1949 (P. L. 1955) is amended by adding after section 1709 a new section to read

Section 1709.1 Additions and Revisions to Duplicates Whenever in any first class township there is any construction of a building or buildings after the township commissioners have prepared a duplicate of the assessment of township taxes and the building is not included in the tax duplicate of the township the authority responsible for assessments in the township shall upon the request of the township commissioners direct the assessor in the township to inspect and reassess subject to the right of appeal and adjustment provided by the act of Assembly under which assessments are made all taxable property in the township to which major improvements have been made after the original duplicates were prepared and to give notice of such reassessments within ten days to the authority responsible for assessments the township and the property owner The property shall then be added to the duplicate and shall be taxable for school purposes at the reassessed valuation for that proportionate part of the fiscal year of the township remaining after the property was improved Any improvement made during the month shall be computed as having been made on the first of the month A certified copy of the additions or revisions to the duplicate shall be furnished by the township commissioners to the township treasurer together with their warrant for collection of the same and within ten days thereafter the township treasurer shall notify the owner of the property of the taxes due the township

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ellberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 354, Printer's No. 123,

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 404, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1833 (P L 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefitted properties the cost for storm sewers or drains

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1507 act of May 1 1933 (P L 103) known as "The Second Class Township Code" reenacted revised and amended July 10 1947 (P L 1481) is amended to read

Section 1507 Cost of Construction How Paid The cost of construction of any such system of sewers or drains constructed by the authority of this subdivision in so far as it relates to sanitary sewers or drains shall and in so far as it relates to storm sewers or drains may be charged upon the properties accommodated or benefited thereby to the extent of such benefits in the manner hereinafter provided

The township supervisors may finance the cost of construction of any such system of sewers or drains by the issuance of general obligation bonds of the township within the constitutional and statutory limitations for the incurring or increasing of indebtedness and pursuant to the provisions of law relating to the borrowing of money by political subdivision Where general obligation bonds are so issued the supervisors in the case of construction of sanitary sewers or drains shall and in the case of construction of storm sewers or drains may nevertheless be required to assess the cost of the construction of such sewers or drains to the extent permitted by law against the properties accommodated or benefited by such improvements as hereinafter provided and to deposit the praceeds of such assessments in the sinking fund established for the purpose of retiring such general obligation bonds

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the financing of the cost of such construction under the provisions of the "Municipal Authorities Act of 1945" and any amendments thereto

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bil pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eilberg,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 461, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 22 1931 (P L 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follaws

Section 1 The following route established by the act of June 22 1931 (P L 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" is amended to read

Route 04070 Beginning at a point on [the Gringo Road] Route 445 about .25 of a mile west of Route 76 thence in a westerly direction to a point near Independence thence in a westerly direction to [a point on the Raccoon-Independence line near Service Creek thence along Service Creek to an intersection with Route 115] the southern terminus of Route 04050 in Beaver County a distance of about [7.0] 4.0 miles

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask permission to interrogate the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. William B. Smith or Mr. Robert K. Hamilton, either one of the sponsors, it makes no difference.

I would like one of the gentlemen to explain to the House why this road is being abandoned, and just what is acutally going to happen to the road, whether it is going to be a short-cut or whether a new road is going to be built?

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the road under consideration here runs up through the Service Creek area of Beaver County. This particular area of around four miles will be inundated and flooded, as an impounding dam is to be constructed on Service Creek. The road will be flooded from fifty feet down to a disappearing proposition for a distance of over four miles.

For that reason, this being an unusual and unique situation for a road, this particular bill was introduced for the purpose of abandoning it.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,		Munley,	Thompson,

Capano,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 590, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 29 1953 (Appropriation Acts 19 No 24-A) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines for the sealing and dewatering of and extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines" authorizing the use of the funds for flushing mine voids in certain cases

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of July 29 1953 (Appropriation Acts 19 No 24-A) entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Department of Mines for the sealing and dewatering of and extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines" is amended to read

Section 1 The sum of one million five hundred thousaind dollars ($1,500,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Department of Mines for the two fiscal years beginning the first day of June one thousand nine hundred fifty-three for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining equipment paying salaries wages postage printing and other necessary expenses incurred in the sealing or dewatering of or extinguishment of fires in abandoned coal mines and for the flushing mine voids in abandoned mines where danger of subsidence may be imminent

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. Musto. Mr. Speaker, the amendment to this bill is only to transfer some funds to continue a flushing project that the previous administration started in the City of Pittston. The city has been in danger of subsidence for a good many years and the funds have run out. It is only to continue what the previous administration had started.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murphy,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 83, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May thirteen one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes" exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 11 act of May thirteen one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes" amend June nineteen one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 292) is amended to read

Section 11 This act shall not apply to fraternal organizations national service organizations civic organizations or non-profit corporations incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth which have obtained and is maintaining an exempt status with the Director of Internal Revenue from the payment of income tax to the Federal government nor to organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States nor to religious organizations raising funds for religious purposes colleges schools universities or associations of alumni or alumnae thereof raising funds for fellowships or scholarships national service clubs or local associations raising funds for child welfare projects federated women's clubs labor unions municipalities or subdivisions thereof nor to charitable institutions or agencies required by the provisions of existing law to file reports with the Department of Public Instruction or with any other department or office of the Commonwealth nor to any war veterans' organization or any subordinate units thereof whenever the purpose for which it is soliciting funds has been approved by the Department of Military Affairs

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—208

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stoner,
Breth,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Strausser,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stroup,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moran,	Swartz,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Eilberg,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,			

NAYS—2

Naugle,	Stephens,

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 108, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) known as "The Penal Code" is amended by adding after section 699.7 a new section to read

Section 699.8 Refrigerators and Iceboxes Whoever discards or abandons in any place accessible to children any refrigerator or icebox having a capacity of one and one-half cubic feet or more with an attached lid or door or being the owner lessee or manager of any place accessible to children knowingly permits an abandoned or discarded refrigerator icebox or chest to remain there with an attached lid or door is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars ($50) or undergo imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or both A violation of this act shall not in itself render a person guilty of manslaughter battery or other crime against a person who may suffer death or injury from entrapment in an icebox or refrigerator

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,

Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eilberg,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEES TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Rules to meet during te session of the House.

Mr. BRETH asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life to meet during the session of the House.

RESOLUTIONS

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 24.

Mr. OGILVIE. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 24.

The Resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1955.

Before our Pilgrim Fathers set foot on American soil they entered into a religious covenant with one another which began, "In the name of God, Amen." These ancestors will stand as eternal sentinels guarding the liberties of our Nation and those principles upon which we have achieved world leadership. Our ancestors were the product of man's alliance with God. There was no other way of beginning for them, and there is no other way of continuing for us.

So true is the axiom that it is not material wealth but moral worth, not broad acres but great principles, not gold but Godly men and the things of God coupled with a steadfast trust in Him, which makes a nation great and keeps it strong. Well lies our Nation's hope in the slogan engraved upon our currency, heard in every inaugural prayer and voiced in the halls of great decisions, "In God We Trust." As long as we trust in God and look to Him for wisdom upon which to build and for Divine guidance in national affairs, we may be assured of increasing honor, prosperity and human happiness.

The future of our Nation, what shall it be? Shall we forget God and lean upon our own understanding? God forbid. Let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which leads to peace, liberty and security. A nation which forgets God is certainly doomed to destruction.

Seeing then that trust in Almighty God was the secret of our forefathers' power and the only basis of all true progress, let us maintain our trust in God, for a Godless order is a menace to life and a peril to our democracy. America was founded by men of great religious convictions, and no one can understand America today without recognition of this basic fact. Unfortunately some are prone to lose sight of these convictions about God, the dignity of man and our democratic processes. Herein lies our greatest National peril; thence the call for spiritual rebirth and a moral rearmament; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives declares the "Back to God" movement to be timely and imperative to our National progress and security, and calls upon our leaders and educators to remove any advocacy or teaching of a breakdown of the spiritual life that has made this the greatest nation in the history of the world. Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 32.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 32.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1955.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby requested and authorized to proclaim the week of June 19, this year, and the third full week in June annually thereafter, as "National Amateur Radio Week," in appreciation by the people of this Commonwealth for the services performed by amateur radio communication hobbyists in times of national and local disasters.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 40.

Mr. FLINT. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 40.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows.

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1955.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 extends across the northern part of Pennsylvania from east to west and comprises an integral part of a transcontinental highway important to the commercial and economic life of State and Nation.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 is also a military road, being one of two of such vital east-west highways in the Commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 passes through one of the most scenic areas of our Commonwealth and is the access route for thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the Nation and State to enjoy the hunting, fishing, and natural grandeur of the area.

The widening, straightening and complete renovation of said Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 would provide the shortest and most attractive highway from Chicago, Cleveland, Erie, and other large industrial and population centers to the urban industrial centers of the east, and as such is included in the proposed Federal Interstate Highway Program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to advance plans to make Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 a four lane, toll-free highway to the end that said highway may form a real part of the vital defense system of transcontinental

military highways, and to the additional purpose of further opening a vast area of the potential industrial and existing recreational resources of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania communicate such plans to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, to the end that the plans may be integrated and the reconstruction and improvement of Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 6 be commenced with all the celerity consistent with proper highway improvement practices.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 41

Mr. STONE. Mr. Speaker, I call up Resolution No. 41.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, March 14, 1955.

The New Cumberland Dam authorized by Congress to replace existing locks and dams, numbers 7, 8 and 9 on the Ohio River, is an emergency project.

The existing locks and dams, especially lock and dam number 7, are in such deplorable condition that failure is imminent. Due to extreme pressure from a hillside, the land lock wall at lock number 7 is gradually moving riverward. The situation is so very critical that it is feared the wall will collapse before the new dam can be built, even if the building program proceeds on schedule. If this happens, it will be a real catastrophe. Traffic will be stopped on the river for a period of a few months to a year or more, depending upon the seriousness of the failure.

When it is realized that more than 60 million tons of traffic moved over the Ohio River last year and that over a million freight cars would be required to handle this traffic, it becomes apparent that this is one of the world's most vital traffic arteries. If one of the locks were to fail, the result would be immediate shut-down of many mills and factories along the Ohio River. There are not sufficient existing rail or track facilities to handle the tonnage now moving over the Ohio River. Many of the plants are entirely dependent upon the river for the transportation of raw materials such as coal, petroleum and other bulk material, to the plants, as well as for the movement of their finished products to market. A failure in this system of river transportation would cause immediate unemployment of 30,000 persons in addition to the loss of production.

The estimated cost of the entire project is 46 million dollars spread over five-year construction period. The present appropriation of one million dollars will be sufficient to relocate a highway and purchase property in the project area. The amount required to carry on the actual construction program for the next fiscal year is about 13 million dollars. This money must be appropriated by the Congress of the United States before July 1, 1955 to continue construction.

It is estimated that the huge tonnage moved on the Ohio River last year saved shippers some 80 million dollars. This is nearly twice the amount required to build New Cumberland Dam. The ratio of benefit over cost is nearly 6 to 1 in benefit to the public, since the savings on this traffic is passed on directly to the consumer.

The project is vital to the economy of the United States and to the National defense. One of the heaviest concentrations of traffic in the world moves through the project area. Materials such as coal, coke, iron, steel, fluorspar, sulphur, oil, gasoline, sand, gravel, glass, stone, acids, solvents, benzol, scrap, slag, ore, and general freight comprise the tonnage through the project area. During World War II, actually billions of gallons of gasoline and oil which could not be moved by sea because of the submarine menace, came up the Ohio River to the North and East for both military and domestic use. Right in the Pittsburgh district there were literally hundreds of war vessels built and moved down the Ohio River for our armed forces. If we were to experience a failure of one of the locks or dams during such a war emergency, it would be a terrible disaster. The unsettled international situation today makes it imperative that construction of New Cumberland Dam be started at once and brought to completion with all possible haste.

When canalization of the Ohio River was begun, it was estimated that when the tonnage moved over it reached the figure of 15 million tons per year it would then be a self-liquidating proposition. This figure was passed before canalization was complete and today that much tonnage moves through just one of locks 7, 8 and 9. This traffic comes from many points. In the Pittsburgh District, which includes the three rivers as far South as mile 109 on the Ohio River, there are 47 terminals on the Allegheny River, 136 terminals on the Monongahela River, and 123 terminals on the Ohio River, including 9 river-rail terminals. It can be seen from these statistics that industry makes intensive use of the rivers. It is also noteworthy that, in spite of the fact that all of the locks and dams on the Ohio River were designed for downstream tonnage only, the upstream tonnage now equals that which moves downstream. There is a fine reciprocity of trade between Pittsburgh and lower river points.

It was not happenstance that industry located along the river banks. There are many advantages to industry and the public from a canalized river in addition to low-cost transportation. Water is a vital necessity to many industries. It requires about 30 tons of water to make a ton of steel. The City of Pittsburgh is a tremendous user of water for drinking purposes and sanitation, yet one plant such as Kobuta on the Ohio River uses more water each day than this great metropolis. The assurance of a stable and insured harbor for transportation and landings is a real advantage, but equally important is an assured supply of water for municipal and industrial purposes. All of these uses of water will be considerably enhanced by the construction of New Cumberland Dam.

The existing structures (Locks 7, 8 and 9) are completely worn out; they have paid for themselves in savings to the public many times over; they are incapable of handling modern transportation and unsuited to modern methods and traffic; their replacement is vital to the economy of the United States and to the National defense; their failure will put undue hardship on industry and the public and cause unemployment; whereas construction of a new dam will increase employment and further the prosperity of the entire valley. Congress was infinitely wise in canalizing the Ohio River. The investment has paid off in savings to the public and in the development of the entire river valley as a great industrial empire. The welfare of the Nation demands that Congress now invest once more in a replacement program on the Ohio River beginning with New Cumberland locks and dam.

The so-called New Cumberland Dam will consist of one entirely new structure consisting of a roller-gate dam and two sets of locks impounding a pool some 22.7 miles in length. The larger lock will measure 1200 feet in length and 110 feet in width and the smaller lock will be 600 feet long and 110 feet wide. They will accommodate a towboat and 22 barges carrying a cargo of some 22,000 tons at a draft of 8.5 feet; therefore be it

Resolved (The Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact into legislation the necessary appropriation measure or measures for the next fiscal year to carry on the actual construction of the so-called New Cumberland Dam; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

SENATE RESOLUTION SERIAL No. 114

The resolution was read, considered and adopted as follows·

In the Senate, March 7, 1955.

Benjamin Franklin in his long service to the peoples of the world, made outstanding contributions to better understanding among nations; working tirelessly in the field of diplomacy, public service, science and the arts.

Benjamin Franklin was a member of many of the world's foremost societies of his day, which do now plan with other societies, associations and institutions to honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth in 1956, with an International Celebration dedicated to the furtherance of better understanding among all peoples.

In addition to his national and international services, Benjamin Franklin was also a pioneer public servant of the Colony and State of Pennsylvania—as clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, member from Philadelphia, deputy postmaster, representative from Pennsylvania and other Colonies to the Court of Great Britain and later at the Court of France, delegate of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to the Second Continental Congress, assisting in the draft of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Convention which framed the Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, and State President for three years; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in grateful memory of the services of Benjamin Franklin, join with those who would honor the 250th Anniversary of his birth; and that a commission, to be known as the "Benjamin Franklin Sesqui Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania" be established, to consist of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, five members of the Senate, who shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and five citizens who shall be appointed by the Governor. This commission shall cooperate with the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania in extending the warm and cordial hospitality of this State to all who are working for better international understanding in memory of Benjamin Franklin. It shall also be the task of the commission to sponsor the production and distribution of editorial material on Benjamin Franklin that may be sent to the newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations of all cooperating countries, so that they may have adequate information on the many phases of Benjamin Franklin's life and teachings.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed the same without amendment.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair recently noted the presence in the House of the Hon. Joseph Skale, a former Member from Philadelphia.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRASCELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 23, 1955, at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:40 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1955. No. 29.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1955.

The House met at 10:00 a. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Revenrend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we come into Thy presence with confidence, knowing that Thou wilt take us by Thy hand and help us to see things from Thy viewpoint. Teach us all that there is a time to speak and a time to keep silence. When we should speak give us the courage of our convictions.

Lord, Thou art the way, the truth and the life. If we seek Thee Thou wilt show us the way that is right, the truth that shall make us free, and the life that is full and abundant. We pray that these Thy servants, the members of this body will do what is right, that Thy blessing can rest upon their labors.

May the love of God, which is broader than the measure of man's mind; the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is sufficient for all our needs; and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, who shall lead us into all truth, be with us all this day. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, March 22, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

FORMER CHIEF CLERK WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chairm notes the presence in the House of the former Chief Clerk, the gentleman from Dauphin, Hon. William E. Habbyshaw. I have not seen him in this Hall since early in the year, and it is a pleasure to see that one of the best, if not the best, Chief Clerk this House has had in the present century feels called upon now and even to pay a passing visit.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 242.

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Adams, Mr. Worley, to preside during this morning's session.

Mr. WORLEY IN THE CHAIR.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. KENT and SARRAF.

HOUSE BILL No. 700.

An Act relating to coal mining, well operations and the underground storage of gas and the safety of personnel and facilities employed therein; prescribing the rights and duties of well operators, before, during and after the drilling of wells for the production, extraction or storage of any gas, petroleum or other liquid; regulating the underground storage of gas under workable coal seams; prescribing the rights and duties of owners and operators of coal mines in relation to wells and underground storage areas; granting certain corporations a limited right of eminent domain to appropriate interests in real property for surface and sub-surface operations in connection with the underground storage of gas; creating the Oil and Gas Division of the Department of Mines, and defining its personnel powers and duties; providing for hearings and the procedures to be followed therein; and imposing duties upon the courts and providing methods for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. KENT and SARRAF.

HOUSE BILL No. 701.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges, abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the

number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," changing the name of the Department of Mines to the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries, and changing the title of the head of said department from Secretary of Mines to Secretary of Mines and Mineral Industries; further providing that where the terms "Department of Mines" or "Secretary of Mines" are used or referred to in any other law, contract or document, such term or reference shall be deemed to refer to and include respectively the terms "Dpartment of Mines and Mineral Industries," and "Secretary of Mines and Mineral Industries."

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. STANK and ZEIGLER.

HOUSE BILL No. 702.

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1945 (P. L. 1108), entitled "An act authorizing the establishment, construction and maintenance of limited access highways and local service highways; and providing for closing certain highways; providing for the taking of private property and for the payment of damages therefor; providing for sharing the costs involved and for the control of traffic thereover; providing penalties, and making an appropriation, requiring the approval of the General Assembly when highways are declared limited access highways.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. STRAUSSER and WHITENIGHT.

HOUSE BILL No. 703.

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor to acquire certain tracts of land in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, for the use of the Bloomsburg State Teachers College; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 704.

An Act providing for the use or disposal of land given to or acquired by a township for certain designated purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. KROMER and POLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 705.

An Act providing for the payment of certain outstanding checks more than seven years old, and making appropriations therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. SARRAF and EWING.

HOUSE BILL No. 706.

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1933 (P. L. 1050), entitled "An act creating and establishing a fund for the care, maintenance, and relief of aged, retired and disabled employes of the bureau of fire in cities of the second class; creating a board for the management thereof; providing the mode and manner of payment to beneficiaries, and for the care and disposition of its funds; and providing for the transfer and payment of all moneys and securities in existing funds in similar boards superseded by the fund and board herein created," further regulating eligibility for pensions; changing the amounts of contributions by members to the fund, and changing the amounts of payments to beneficiaries.

Referred to the Committee on Cities and Counties Second Class and Second Class A.

By Messrs. SARRAF and EWING.

HOUSE BILL No. 707.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1935 (P. L. 233), entitled "An act creating and establishing a fund for the care, maintenance, and relief of aged, retired, and disabled employees of the Bureau of Police in cities of the second class; providing a pension fund for said employees; and providing for the payment of certain dues, fees, assessments, fines, and appropriations thereto; regulating membership therein; creating a board for the management thereof; providing the amount, mode, and manner of payment to beneficiaries thereof, and for the care and disposition of said fund; providing for the payment into this fund by cities of the second class of all monies heretofore payable into any other funds, organizations, corporations, or associations having the same or similar purposes, and of such additional monies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act," limiting contributions to the pension fund by members in active service; changing requirement for eligibility for pensions; changing the method of computing pensions; and providing a method of pay service increments from the pension fund to employees of the police force after retirement.

Referred to the Committee on Cities and Counties Second Class and Second Class A.

By Messrs. GOLDSTEIN and AGNEW.

HOUSE BILL No. 708.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the oeration of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and micellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," increasing the age to eighteen years for the issuance of an operator's license or learner's permit.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. BAZIN. HOUSE BILL No. 709.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the oeration of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; im-

posing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for reexamination of person's fitness to operate a motor vehicle after certain accidents and conferring additional powers on secretary relative thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. BAZIN. HOUSE BILL No. 710.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the oeration of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring inspection by Pennsylvania State Police of vehicles twelve or more years old before issuance of registration plates.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. SCHUSTER and TAYLOR.
HOUSE BILL No. 711.

An Act requiring every railway car used for transportation of employes to have certain equipment, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Mr. McGEE. HOUSE BILL No. 712.

An Act amending the act of December 5, 1936 (1937 P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and ad-administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," changing the reporting procedure and compensation eligibility for certain claimants.

Referred to the Committee on Workmens Compensation.

By Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 713.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," decreasing number of signatures required on magistrates' nomination petitions in cities of the first class, and increasing the filing fee therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. DAVIS and THOMAS H. W. JONES.
HOUSE BILL No. 714.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," changing fines and penalties in manslaughter cases.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. THOMAS H. W. JONES and WARGO.
HOUSE BILL No. 715.

An Act authorizing the licensing of bona fide veterans, charitable, educational, religious or fraternal organizations, civic and service clubs, volunteer fire companies and first-aid or rescue squads to hold, operate and conduct games of chance, commonly known as bingo or lotto, for prizes, and making lawful the holding, operating and conducting of such games of chance under such licenses when the net proceeds thereof are devoted entirely to educational, charitable, patriotic, religious or public-spirited uses; providing for the issuance and amendment of such licenses and the suspension or revocation thereof and for the regulation, control and supervision of the conduct of such games of chance and for the administration of this act; and providing for the submission of this act to the electors of municipalities and townships of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection before the same shall become operative within the municipalities or townships and the playing of bingo authorized in the municipalities and townships.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. THOMAS H. W. JONES and WARGO.
HOUSE BILL No. 716.

An Act authorizing the licensing of bona fide veterans, charitable, educational, religious or fraternal organizations, civic and service clubs, volunteer fire companies and first-aid or rescue squads to hold, operate and conduct games of chance, for prizes, of, and restricted to, the selling of shares or tickets or rights to participate in, and the awarding, drawing or allotment of prizes in, the specific kinds of games of chance commonly known as raffles, conducted by the drawing for prizes or the allotment of prizes by chance, or any one or more of such games of chance; and making lawful the holding, operating and conducting of such games of chance under such licenses when the net proceeds thereof are devoted entirely to educational, charitable, patriotic, religious or public-spirited uses; providing for the issuance and amendment of such licenses and the suspension or revocation thereof and for the regulation, control and supervision of the conduct of such games of chance and for the administration of this act; and providing for the submisison of this act to the legal voters of each municipality or township of this State for their approval or rejection before the same shall become operative within such municipality or township and the playing of raffles authorized in the municipalities and townships.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. THOMAS H. W. JONES and WARGO.

HOUSE BILL No. 717.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commisisons; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," creating the Legalized Games of Chance Control Commission and prescribing its powers and duties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. TOLL and WILBUR H. HAMILTON.

HOUSE BILL No. 718.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," changing the provisions thereof as to contributors qualified for retirement who have died before retirement and extending the time within which application for payment of benefits shall be made.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. STECKEL and WHEELER.

HOUSE BILL No. 719.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing maximum limits on per capita taxes, with certain limitations.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. TOOMEY and BANKER.

HOUSE BILL No. 720.

An Act relating to finances of the Commonwealth abolishing certain special funds, and providing for the present and future disposition of such funds.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mrs. VARALLO and Mrs. PASHLEY.

HOUSE BILL No. 721.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and clerks thereof, owners of vehicles and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," including the Camp Fire Girls among the organizations exempt from payment of registration fees.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. ERB, PARRY, KORNICK and MILLS.

HOUSE BILL No. 722.

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, towns, township, school district, except of the first class, and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, and return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof; including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," providing for the payment of a commission to tax collectors on unpaid taxes returned to the tax claim bureau.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. ERB, PARRY, KORNICK, MORAN and MILLS. HOUSE BILL No. 723.

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1945 (P. L. 1050), entitled "An act relating to the collection of taxes levied by counties, county institution districts, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships, certain school districts and vocational school districts; conferring powers and imposing duties on tax collectors, courts and various officers of said political subdivisions; and prescribing penalties," authorizing the taxing districts to pay certain expenses of the tax collectors.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mrs. VARALLO, Mrs. PASHLEY, Mrs. MONROE and Mrs. SARAH A. ANDERSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 724.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article

eight, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania giving citizens eighteen years of age the right to vote.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. WILLAREDT, LAFORE and BRENNINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 725.

An Act prohibiting the sale or furnishing of air guns to persons under eighteen years of age except under certain restrictions; prohibiting the use of air guns in public places, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. McWHERTER. HOUSE BILL No. 726.

An Act to define and prohibit unauthorized interception, divulgence or use of telephone and telegraph communications; providing criminal penalties and civil damages, including attorneys' fees, for the violation thereof, and limiting the admissibility of evidence.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. BELL, MURPHY, CONNELLY, FOSTER, ISAACS, LIPPINCOTT, BULLEN and DOWN. HOUSE BILL No. 727.

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfer made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," exempting certain persons, corporations and organizations from tax on the transfer of property inherited or received by them.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, POMEROY and TOLL. HOUSE BILL No. 728.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative department boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governr and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commission and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," authorizing the lease or grant of real estate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of aiding the establishment of parking services and facilities within State Park Areas situate within the city.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. SNIDER, FARABAUGH, LIGHT, and JOHNSON. HOUSE BILL No. 729.

An Act amending the act of May 27, 1937 (P. L. 901), entitled "An act for the protection of producers of farm produce; providing for the licensing, the bonding or holding collateral of and the regulation of certain dealers in farm produce, as herein defined, within this Commonwealth; conferring powers, and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture; providing for appeals and injunctions; and prescribing penalties," further defining sale of farm produce for cash, changing the license fee; providing for a surety bond or collateral in lieu thereof; requiring notice of licensing and bonding on advertising, letterheads and vehicles; requiring annual reports; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. SNIDER, FARABAUGH, LIGHT, JOHNSON and STEBBINS. HOUSE BILL No. 730.

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing of poultry technicians, by the Secretary of Agriculture, for the drawing of blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing programs.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Mr. WALLACE. HOUSE BILL No. 731.

An Act providing for the determination and effect of contributory negligence in actions of tort and providing that the existence or non-existence or contributory negligence shall be determined by the fact finding body exclusively.

Referred to the Committe on Judiciary.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 112.

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1929 (P. L. 1798), entitled "An act providing a fixed charge, payable by the Commonwealth, on lands acquired by the State and the Federal Government for forest reserves, or for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating a portion of the original forests of Pennsylvania, and preserving and maintaining the same as public places and parks; and the distribution of the same for county, school, township, and road purposes in the counties, school districts, and townships where such forests are located; and making an appropriation," increasing the amount of payments from the Commonwealth to counties.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

SENATE BILL No. 171.

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes, and providing appeals.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

SENATE BILL No. 219.

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. McLAUGHLIN, OLSEN, LUTTY, WALSH, VERONA, SCHUSTER, FILO, BOIES, GIBB, EWING, DONALDSON, SARRAF, MIHM, KAMYK, MATT S. ANDERSON, THOMAS, GOLDSTEIN, JOHN J. MURRAY, AGNEW, HAUDENSHIELD, THOMPSON and COOPER.

RESOLUTION (Not Printed)

In the House of Representatives, March 22, 1955.

The "Iron Dukes" of Duquesne University emerged as the champions in the final of the eighteenth National Invitation Basketball Tournament which was held March 19th at Madison Square Garden.

Duquesne University is certainly to be congratulated on its outstanding basketball squad. The Dukes, who had been fourth, third, and runner-up in succession in three previous years, this year gained national recognition and acclaim by their clean sportsmanship, competitive spirit, and sagacity in the execution of the numerous skills necessary to the development of a championship team. Inspired by the high scoring Dick Ricketts and Si Green, and under the expert guidance of coach Dudey Moore, the "Iron Dukes" have proven themselves worthy of our highest regard; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends its congratulations to Dudey Moore, the coach of Duquesne University's basketball team, and to each of the players of the team; and be it further

Resolved, That the congratulations of this House are likewise extended to Duquesne University upon its having a championship basketball team; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House send copies of this resolution to Dudey Moore, each of the Duquesne Basketball Team, and to Reverend Vernon Gallagher, President of Duquesne University.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 150, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for payments by the Commonwealth to school districts on account of sinking fund charges for school buildings or educational equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 279, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" providing for examination for promotions in the police department and limiting and providing the procedure for the demotion of police officers and suspension of civil service employes

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 307, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further regulating the election of directors to boards of union or merged districts and validating certain elections and appointments.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 362, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" clarifying the duties of the vice-president and providing for the signing of checks and vouchers by the vice-president in certain cases

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 382, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the Public School System, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for a presiding officer and secretary at joint sessions of joint schools or departments meeting to adopt annual school budget

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 384, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 5 1947 (P. L. 458) entitled as amended "An act creating as bodies corporate and politic 'Parking Authorities' in cities of the first second second A and third classes boroughs and townships of the first class prescribing the rights powers and duties of such authorities authorizing such authorities to acquire construct improve maintain and operate parking projects to conduct research of the parking problem and to establish a permanent coordinated system of parking facilities and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights

of the holders thereof conferring the right of eminent domain on such authorities empowering such authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government State political subdivisions of the State or any agency thereof exempting the property and securities of such parking authorities from taxation and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates" changing the power to appoint members of the governing body of parking authorities in cities of the third class and prescribing the method of filling vacancies for unexpired terms on such bodies in cities of the third class boroughs and townships of the first class

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 406, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" further prescribing the qualifications of members of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 416, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12 1951 (P. L. 533) entitled "An act relating to mental health including mental illness mental defect epilepsy and inebriety and amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" permitting the indictment of persons while committed and validating indictments heretofore returned

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 445, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further regulating passing school buses and granting to magistrates power to recommend suspension of operating privileges for violations

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 504, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" by providing for the payment of salaries of professional and temporary professional employes in cases of sickness or accidental injury

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 532, entitled:

An Act relating to baseball basketball bowling football and hockey on Sunday in Philadelphia prohibiting these sports on Sunday before two o'clock post meridian and after that hour unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and in certain cases a license has first been secured from the city providing for a referendum to ascertain the will of the electors and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances and resolutions in accordance therewith providing penalties and repealing inconsistent laws

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 546, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1945 (P. L. 382) entitled "An act providing for the incorporation as bodies corporate and politic of 'Authorities' for municipalities counties and townships prescribing the rights powers and duties of such Authorities heretofore or hereafter incorporated authorizing such Authorities to acquire construct improve maintain and operate projects and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates" requiring certain utility rates to be approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 561, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 620, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further regulating speed designating a traffic court further prescribing enforcement and penal provisions and imposing duties on certain pedestrians

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 153, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection
Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29
was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection
House Bill No. 107, Printer's No. 148,
was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER, pro tempore.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 125, Printer's No. 113.
House Bill No. 126, Printer's 114.
House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 48.
House Bill No. 295, Printer's No. 120 and
House Bill No. 354, Printer's No. 123,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER, pro tempore.

RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

There being no objection, Senate Resolution Serial No. 116 was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. McCANN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

STUDENTS FROM LAWRENCE PARK HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Lawrence Park High School of Lawrence Park, Erie County, under the supervision of their Principal, Dan V. Skala. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Erie, Messrs. Polaski, Waterhouse, Blair and Joseph J Brennan. Present in the group are two exchange students from Europe: Felix Rama from Madrid, Spain, and Theresa De Loratis from Ravenna, Italy.

STUDENTS FROM HERSHEY HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of sudents from the Hershey High School, Hershey. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Dauphin, Messrs. Moody and Hocker.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WATERHOUSE asked and abtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the other Members of the House from Erie County, I want to welcome the students here, with regret that they could not have been here yesterday inasmuch as today we are operating strictly on a consent calendar, which I hope we can explain to them at lunchtime.

I assure them that the seats were well filled yesterday and the day before, and due to the fact that we have gotten into such long sessions in the state and the fact the Members all have many other interests at home, jobs, and so forth, for that reason we try to let the people who should be back for some reason or other leave as early in the week as possible.

We want to assure the students that what they will see here today is no indication of how the House of Representatives operates as a rule. I hope they can get some idea of how things are done here, and we are going to send them some phamplets which will state the life of a bill, and so forth, I hope that will give them some idea. It is a pleasure to have them here, as I say, and I am sorry they could not have been here yesterday.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. POLASKI asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, the students who are present here today from the two high schools, that is Hershey, Dauphin County and Lawrence Park, Erie County, will meet the Governor this afternoon at three-thirty.

I would also like to say that the Principal of Lawrence Park High School, Dan V. Skala, also happens to be the President of the State PSEA.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILL 15 RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 31, 1955.

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That Senate Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 5, entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities! and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal Funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 120.

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administred by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such

compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Title, page 2, line 6, by striking out after the word "terms" the following: "increasing minimum contribution" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "increasing minmum contributions;"

Amend Section 1, page 4, line 5 by striking out after the part-word "ployer)" the following:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective agents agreed to the vacation or on account of the receipt of payments other than directly from his employer

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective bargaining agents agreed to the vacation No employe shall be deemed eligible for compensation during a plant shutdown for vacation who receives directly or indirectly any funds from the employer as vacation allowance

Amend Section 1, page 6, line 10, by striking out after the word "law" the light face bracket "("and insert the dark face bracket" ("; line 19, by striking out after the word "fifty-one" the light face bracket")" and insert the dark face bracket"))"; Line 20, by striking out all of line, and page 7, by striking out lines 1 to 10 inclusive: which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under this act Remuneration paid by any employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purposes may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Remuneration paid by an employer in excess of the amount on which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under the act remuneration paid by an employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purpose may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter

Amend the bill, page 8, line 8, by striking out all of Section 2 as follows:

Section 2 Subsection (a) of Section 201 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 201 General Powers and Duties of Department (a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws It shall have power and authority to adopt amend and rescind such rules and regulations require such reports from employers employes the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act make such investigations and take such other action as it deemes necessary or suitable Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act shall make recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper The department shall also prepare and present to the Governor on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year an actuarial evaluation of the financial operations of the unemployment compensation program together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits Such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends statistics and analyses on which the evaluation is based In the discharge of the duties imposed by this act the Secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations take depositions and certify to official acts The department shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books papers correspondence memoranda and other records deemed necescary in the administration of this act

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 2 Subsection (a) of section 201 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 201 General powers and duties of department (a) it shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws it shall have power and authority to adopt amend and rescind such rules and regulations require such reports from employers employes the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act make such investigations and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe the department shall submit to the governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to the act as it deems proper the department shall also prepare and present to the Governor on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year an acturial evaluation of the financial operation of the unemployment compensation program together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends statistics and analyses on which the evaluation is based in the discharge of the duties imposed by this act the secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations take depositions and certify to official acts the deparatment shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books papers correspondence memoranda and other records deemed necessary in the administration of this act

Amend Section 3, page 12, line 7, by striking out after

the word "Section" the numbers "3 and 2) and inserting in lieu thereof the number "3"; line 7, by striking out after the letter "(a)" the following "(b)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following "(B)"; line 12, by striking out after the word "hundred" the following: "(fifty-one) fifty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "fifty-one) fifty-five"; line 16, by striking out after the word "of" the following: "(three-tenths) five tenths" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(three-tenths) five-tenths";

Page 13, line 1, by striking out after the word "in" the light face bracket "("; line 1, by striking out after the word "three" the light face braket "("; by striking out after the word "three" the word "the;" line 2, by striking out the light face bracket "(" before the word "periods" and striking out the light face bracket "(" after the word "'period;'" line 2, by striking out after the word "period" the word "period;" line 5, by striking out the light face bracket "(" before the word "three" and striking out the light face bracket ")" after the word "three;" line 5, by striking out the light face bracket "(" before the word "periods" and strike out the light face bracket")" after the word "periods" line 5, by striking out after the word "periods" the following: Period

And provided further effective with respect to contribution rates for calendar years beginning January one one thousand nine hundred fifty-six employers shall for the purpose of being considered for reduced contribution rates be grouped as follows

Group 1 shall consist of those employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in the twelve month period ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such twelve month period

Group 2 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the two twelve month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve month periods

Group 3 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve month periods In no event shall those empolyers who have sufficient empolyer experience to be classifield in Group 3 be classified in either Group 1 or Group 2 nor shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classifield in Group 2 be classified in Group 1

and inserting in lieu thereof the following;

And provided further effective with respect to contribution rates for calendar years beginning January one one thousand nine hundred fifty-six employers shall for the purpose of being considered for reduced contribution rates be grouped as follows

Group 1 shall consist of those employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in the twelve-month period ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such twelve-month period

Group 2 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the two twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such two twelve-month periods

Group 3 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have

Page 16, line 10, by striking out after the word "And" the light face bracket "(" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; line 10, by inserting after the word "That" the dark face bracket ")" and striking out the light face bracket ")";

Page 17, line 8, by striking out lines 8 to 12 inclusive:

(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to such date and for those purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect

and inserting in lieu thereof the following;

(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to such date and for these purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect Page 18, line 13, by striking out after the word "rate" the following: "for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred fifty-five subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred fifty-five subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection

Line 17, by striking out after the word "in" the light face bracket "(" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; by striking out after the word "following" the light face bracket ")" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; Line 18, by striking out after the word "table" the following: "(;) number one and for the calendar years thereafter shall be as set forth in the table number two and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Number one and for the calendar years thereafter shall be as set forth in table number two

Page 19, line 3, by striking out the light face bracket "(" before the word "Each" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; line 10, by striking out the light face bracket ")" at the end of the line and inserting the dark face bracket ")";

Line 11, by striking out the light face brackets "(" ()" at the beginning and end of the line and inserting the dark face brackets "(" ")"; and by striking out the following:

Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Table No. 1

Balance	More 12.5 or More	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0cad?(4)	HR
Fund Balance		12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fund Balance		7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	Less Than 4.0	4.0
(A)		1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)		1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)		2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Table No. 2

Fund Group 1	6.25 or more 9.37 or	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00

Bal	Group 2 more	9.00	8.62	8.25	7.87	7.50	7.12	6.75	6.37	6.00
	12.50 or									
ance	Group 3									
	more	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00
(A)		.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)		1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
										Less	than
Fund	Group 1	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.00	
										Less	than
Balance	Group 2	5.62	5.25	4.87	4.50	4.12	3.75	3.37	3.00	3.00	
										Less	than
	Group 3	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	
(A)			1.0	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)			1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)			2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes The Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Table No 1

	12.5								
Fund	or								
Balance									
More	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0

Page 22, by striking out all of lines 2 and 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(B)		.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)		.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
										Less	
Fund										Than	
Balance	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0		
(A)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7		
(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7		
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7		

Table No 2

	6.25 or								
Fund	Group								
	1 more	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
	9.37 or									
Bal-	Group									
	2 more	9.00	8.62	2.25	7.87	7.50	7.12	6.75	6.37	6.00
	12.50 or									
ance	Group									
3 more		12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00
(A)		.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9

Page 23, by striking out all of lines 2 and 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(B)		.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)		.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
										Less	
Fund										Than	
Group 1	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.00		
									Less		
									Than		
Balance											
Group 2	5.62	5.25	4.87	4.50	4.12	3.75	3.37	3.00	3.00		
									Less		
									Than		
Group 3	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.00		
(A)		1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7		
(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7		
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7		

Page 24, line 2, by striking out after the word "foregoing" the words "(sable) tables" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "table"; line 6, by striking out after the word "calendar" the words "(quarter) year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following :"(quarter) year"; line 9, by striking out after the word "calendar" the following: "(quarter) year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(Quarter) year"; line 13, by striking out after the word "calendar" the following: "(quarter) year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(quarter) year"; line 14, by striking out after the word "than" the light face bracket "(" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; line 14 by inserting after the figures "$420,000,000)" the dark face bracket ")" and striking out the following: ") four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000)"; Line 18, by striking out after the word "calendar" the following: "(quarter) year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(quarter) year"; Line 19, by striking out after the word "than" the light face bracket "(" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; striking out after the word "hundred" the light face bracket "("; by striking out before the word "forty" the light face bracket "("; and inserting a dark face bracket "(" after the figures "$340,000,000" and striking out the following: ") three hundred fifty million dollars ($350,000,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "three hundred fifty million dollars "($350,-000,000)";

Page 25, line 3, by striking out after the word "calendar" the following: "(quarter) year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(quarter) year";

Line 4, by striking out after the word "than" the light face bracket "(" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; and inserting the dark face bracket ")" after the figures "$250,000,000" and striking out the following: ") three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000)" and insertting in lieu thereof the following: "three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000)"; Line 7, by striking out after the word "calendar" the words "(quarter) year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(quarter) year"; Line 8, by striking out after the word "than" the light face bracket "(" and inserting the dark face bracket "("; by inserting after the figures "$250,000,000" the dark face bracket ")" and striking out the following ") three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000)"; Line 14, by striking out after the word "calendar" the following: "(quarterly) year" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(quarter) year"; Line 16, by striking out the first light face bracket "(" in line and inserting a dark face bracket "("; Line 20, by inserting a heavy face bracket ")" after the word "two-tenths" and striking out the light face bracket "(";

Page 2, line 1, by striking out the first light face bracket "(" in line and inserting the dark face bracket "("; Line 2, by striking out after the word "Employer" the light face bracket ")'; line 2, by striking out before the word "percentage" the light face bracket "("; Line 6, by inserting after the word "centum" the dark face bracket ")" and striking out the light face bracket "')"; Line 7, by striking out all of line 7 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Section 4 subsection (D) of section 401"; Line 9, by striking out all of line 9; Line 10, by striking out the first three words "and subsection (D)"; Line 11, by striking out after the numbers "1397" the word "is are" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "is";

Page 26, by striking out all of lines 1 to 20 inclusive, and page 27, by striking out lines 1 to 4 inclusive:

(A) Has within his base year been paid wages for employment equal to not less than thirty (30) times his weekly benefit rate if one hundred fifty dollars ($150) or more of the wages have been paid in each of two calendar quarters and if the employe has been paid wages for employment performed subsequent to the first day of his last benefit year equal to or in excess of eight times his weekly benefit rate

Page 27, line 6, by striking out after the word "for" the words "full time";

Line 7, by striking out the first two light brackets "((" in line;

Line 9, by inserting after the dark bracket ")" the following: "after seven and one-half months";

Line 11, by inserting after the second dark bracket ")"

the words "thirty days"; by striking out after the word "confinement" the two light brackets "))";

Section 5, lines 12, by striking out after the word "Section" the numbers "5 4" and inserting in lieu thereof the number "5"; line 19, by inserting after the word "cause" the following: "of a necessitous and compelling nature" and striking out the following: "attributable to his employment";

Page 28, line 14, by striking out the first light face bracket "(" in line and inserting a dark face bracket "("; line 15, by inserting after the word "act" a dark face bracket ")" and striking out the light face bracket ")";

Section 6, line 19, by striking out after the word "Section" the numbers "6 5" and inserting the figure "6"; line 19, by striking out after the word "subsections" the following: "(a) (d) (D) and" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(A) (D)";

Page 29, line 2, by striking out after the word "paragraph" the following:

"amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Pamphlet Laws 1397) subsection (a) amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-three (Pamphlet Laws 717)"

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Pamphlet Laws 1397) subsection (A) amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-three (Pamphlet Laws 717)"

Page 29, line 9, by striking out after the figures "717" the word "and";

Line 11, by striking out after the letter "(e)" the following: "and the tables";

Line 13, by striking out after the figures "1580" the following: "and said tables amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 1580)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and said tables amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 1580)"

Line 17, by striking out after the word "amended" the following: "and a new subsection (c) is added" and incerting in lieu thereof the following: "and a new subsection (C) is added";

Page 30, by striking out lines 9 to 20 inclusive and page 31, by striking out lines 1 to 10 inclusive:

"appears in "Part b" and which is on the same horizontal line in "Part a" as the interval which includes his "highest quarterly wage"] computed as (1) one twenty-fifth of his "highest quarterly wage" in accordance with Part a of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits or (2) fifty per centum (50%) of his full-time weekly wage whichever is greater or if his base year wages are insufficient to qualify him for compensation by either of these methods his weekly benefit rate shall be determined as (3) that rate appearing in Part b of the table on the line on which in Part e appears the amount of qualifying wages which most nearly approximates but does not exceed his base year wages"

* * *

c Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to the amount appearing in Part d of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits on the line on which in Part b appears his weekly benefit rate provided he has sufficient qualifying wages in Part c and provided further that an employe whose wekly benefit rate has been determined under clause (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to compensation only if his base year wages are at least thirty times the weekly benefit rate as computed under clause (1) of subsection (a)

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(a) The employe's weekly benefit rate shall be [that rate which appears in "Part B" and which is on the same horizontal line in "Part A" as the interval which includes his "highest quarterly wage"] computed as (1) one twenty-fifth of his "highest quarterly wage" in accordance with part A of the table specified for the determination of rate and amount of benefits or (2) fifty per centum (50%) of his full-time weekly wage whichever is greater or if his base year wages are insufficient to qualify him for compensation by either of these methods his weekly benefit rate shall be determined as (3) that rate appearing in part B of the table on the line on which in part C appears the amount of qualifying wages which most nearly approximates but does not exceed his base year wages

* * *

(c) Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to the amount appearing in part D of the table specified for the determination of rate and amount of benefits on the line on which in part B appears his weekly benefit rate provided he has sufficient qualifying wages in part C and provided further that an employe whose weekly benefit rate has been determined under clause (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to compensation only if his base year wages are at least thirty times the weekly benefit rate as computed under clause (1) of subsection (a)

Page 33, line 7, by striking out after the word "of" the figure "(1)";

Line 8, by striking out after the figures "($6.00)" the following:

And (2) the amount of any pension or retirement payment paid or payable to him with respect to such week (I) under title II of the Social Security Act as amended or similar payments under any act of Congress and (II) from any fund annuity or insurance which is financed in whole or in part by payments or premiums paid by a base year employer

Page 35, by striking out after line 1 the following:

Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

Part A Highest Quarterly Wage	Part B Rate of Compensation	Part C Qualifying Wages	Part D Amount of Compensation
$120-$262	$10	$320	$300
263- 287	11	333	330
288- 312	12	367	360
313- 337	13	402	390
338- 362	14	439	420
363- 387	15	476	450
388- 412	16	514	480
413- 437	17	553	510
438- 462	18	592	540
463- 487	19	633	570
488- 512	20	675	600
513- 537	21	718	630
538- 562	22	763	660
563- 587	23	808	690
588- 612	24	855	720
613- 637	25	903	750
638- 662	26	952	780
663- 687	27	1,003	810
688- 712	28	1,055	840
713- 737	29	1,109	870
738- 762	30	1,164	900
763- 787	31	1,221	930
788- 812	32	1,280	960
813- 837	33	1,341	990
838- 862	34	1,403	1,020
863 or more	35	1,468	1,050

* * *

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

TABLE SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

PART A HIGHEST QUARTERLY WAGE	PART B RATE OF COMPENSATION	PART C QUALIFYING WAGES	PART D AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION
$120-$262	$10	$320	$300
263- 287	11	333	330
288- 312	12	367	360
313- 337	13	402	390
338- 362	14	439	420

TABLE SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

PART A HIGHEST QUARTERLY WAGE	PART B RATE OF COMPENSATION	PART C QUALIFYING WAGES	PART D AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION
363- 387	15	476	450
388- 412	16	514	480
413- 437	17	553	510
438- 462	18	592	540
463- 487	19	633	570
488- 512	20	675	600
513- 537	21	718	630
538- 562	22	763	660
563- 587	23	808	690
588- 612	24	855	720
613- 637	25	903	750
638- 662	26	952	780
663- 687	27	1,003	810
688- 712	28	1,055	840
713- 737	29	1,109	870
738- 762	30	1,164	900
763- 787	31	1,221	930
788- 812	32	1,280	960
813- 837	33	1,341	990
838- 862	34	1,403	1,020
863 or more	35	1,468	1,050

* * *

Page 39, line 1, by striking out the light bracket "(" before the word "tables" and inserting the dark bracket "("; Line 18, by striking out the light bracket ")" at end of last line and insert a dark bracket ")";

Page 40, line 1, by striking out the light bracket "(" before the word "Part" and inserting a dark bracket "(";

Line 13, by striking out the light bracket "(" after the numbers "738"; by striking out after the word "more" the following: ") 762"; line 13, by inserting after the numbers "1541" a dark bracket ")" and striking out the light bracket ")"; by striking out all of lines 14 to 18 inclusive:

763-787	31	930	1033	1140	1249	1362	1477	1593
788-812	32	960	1067	1177	1290	1406	1525	1645
813-837	33	990	1100	1214	1330	1450	1573	1697
838-862	34	1020	1133	1250	1370	1494	1621	1749
863 or more	35	1050	1167	1287	1411	1538	1669	1801

Page 41, line 1, by striking out the light brackets at the beginning of line 1 and the end of line 20, and inserting the dark bracket;

Page 42, line 1, by striking out the first light bracket "(" and insert a dark bracket "(";

Line 12, by striking out the light bracket "(" after the fiures "738"; by striking out after the word "more" the following: ") 762"; by striking out the light bracket ")" after "2281" and inserting a dark bracket ")";

Line 13 by striking out lines 13 to 17 inclusive, striking out all of pages 43 and 44:

738 [or more]	762	30	1653	1765	1875	1993	2087	2187 2281]]
763-787	31	1708	1824	1937	2049	2156	2260	2357
788-812	32	1763	1883	2000	2116	2226	2333	2433
813-837	33	1818	1942	2062	2182	2295	2406	2509
838-862	34	1873	2001	2125	2249	2365	2479	2585
863 or more	35	1928	2060	2187	2315	2434	2552	2661

Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A Highest Quarterly Wages	Part B Weekly Benefit Rate	Part C Minimum Base Year Wages 27	28	29	30
$120-262	$10	$793	$826	$859	$892
263-287	11	872	908	944	980
288-312	12	951	990	1029	1068
313-337	13	1030	1072	1144	1156
338-362	14	1109	1154	1199	1244
363-387	15	1188	1236	1284	1332
388-412	16	1267	1318	1369	1420
413-437	17	1346	1400	1454	1508
438-462	18	1425	1481	1539	1596
463-487	19	1504	1564	1624	1684
488-512	20	1583	1646	1709	1772
513-537	21	1662	1728	1794	1860
538-562	22	1741	1810	1879	1948
563-587	23	1820	1892	1964	1036
588-612	24	1899	1974	2049	2124
613-637	25	1978	2056	2134	2212
638-662	26	2057	2138	2219	2300
663-687	27	2136	2220	2304	2388
688-712	28	2215	2302	2389	2476
713-737	29	2294	2384	2474	2564
738-762	30	2373	2466	2559	2652
763-787	31	2452	2548	2644	2740
788-812	32	2531	2630	2729	2828
813-837	33	2610	2712	2814	2916
838-862	34	2689	2794	2899	3000
863 or more	35	2768	2776	2984	3000

Section 7, page 45, line 1, by striking out after the word "Section" the numbers "7 6" by inserting the number "7";

Line 18, by striking out after the word "government" the words "may shall" and inserting the word "may";

Section 8, page 46, line 6, by striking out after the word "Section" the figures "8 7" and inserting the number "8";

Page 48, line 16, by striking out after the word "department" the light bracket "(" and inserting a dark bracket "(";

Line 19, by inserting after the word "considered" a dark bracket ")" and striking out the light bracket ")";

Section 10, page 49, line 6, by striking out after the word "Section" the numbers "10 9" and insert the number "10."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

COMMUNICATION AND BILL LAID ON TABLE

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the communication from the Senate together with the bill be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, March 28, 1955 at 4:30 p.m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:50 a.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1955. No. 30.

SENATE

MONDAY, March 28, 1955

The Senate met at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Rector of Prince of Peace Episcopal Church, Dallas, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, Who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth; we ask Thy blessing upon the people of this State, and especially upon their Senators here assembled. May Thy presence be known and Thy spirit rule in all their meetings.

May the Members of this Senate plan and act with an eye single to the permanent welfare of this State. Direct and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory and the safety, honor and welfare of the people they represent; and grant that all things that shall come up for their consideration may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

These things and whatsoever else Thou shalt see necessary and convenient for us, we humbly beg through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ our Savior. Amend.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. BERGER, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

JOINT SESSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 23, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the members in Joint Session on Monday, March 28, 1955, at five o'clock p. m.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE AND CLERK OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor Office, Harrisburg, March 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Carl C. Bossler, McAlisterville, Juniata County, for appointment as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Juniata, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hon. Samuel J. Bay, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMISSIONER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Major E. J. Henry, 2400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, for appointment as Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, to compute from April 1, 1955, and to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Colonel C. M. Wilhelm, Harrisburg, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Vincent F. Sprague, 24 Mill Street, Sheffield, Warren County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Sheffield, Warren County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Edwin S. Anderson, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Anthony Neary, 1049 West Market Street, Scranton, Lackawanna County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Third Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Anthony J. McCrone, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert R. Lengle, R. 3, Myerstown, Lebanon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Jackson, Lebanon County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

JOINT SESSION

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Monday, March 28, 1955, at five o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHALLEY, offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency the Governor to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the members of the General Assembly in Joint Session, pursuant to a resolution already adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN RESOLUTION RECALLING FROM THE GOVERNOR SENATE BILL No. 15, PRINTER'S No. 5

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented communication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, March 21, 1955.

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur), That Senate Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

BILLS SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 242, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "Second Class County Code," changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners.

Senate Bill No. 108, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed

Senate Bill No. 83, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic purposes," exempting

organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

Whereupon,

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported with a favorable recommendation the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

COMMISSIONER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Major E. J. Henry, 2400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, for appointment as Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, to compute from April 1, 1955, and to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Colonel C. M. Wilhelm, Harrisburg, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert E. Bloomer, Allenwood, Union County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Gregg, Union County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Claude W. Manney, Pottsville Street, Wiconisco, Dauphin County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Wiconisco, Dauphin County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 15, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles I. Fleck, 207 Hemlock Street, South Philipsburg, Centre County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of South Philipsburg, Centre County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Howard T. Mordan, Millville, Columbia County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Millville, Columbia County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Karl E. Feigles, 78 North Main Street, Hughesville, Lycoming County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hughesville, Lycoming County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Joseph H. Siegfried, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Hon. Ruth Grigg Horting, West Ridge Drive, R. D. 2, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Public Assistance, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1960, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Eleanor G. Evans, Havertown, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Frank A. Spadoni, Box 128, Martins Creek, Northampton County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Harry A. Bonser, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Daniel W. Graham, 2333 Forest Drive, Pittsburgh 35, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Churchill, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Deano Campoli, Box 1, Blythedale, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Elizabeth, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Walter Campoli, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. WADE, HOLLAND, WOLFE and SEYLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 253, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation ot the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for the restoration and repair of certain memorials heretofore erected in France in honor of the citizens of Pennsylvania who served on the battlefields of France and Belgium and to perpetuate the memories of those who fell in World War I; and imposing duties on the commission.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Messrs. WATKINS and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 254, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties, imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by further regulating the maximum length of truck tractor and semitrailer combinations carrying motor vehicles.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SILVERT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SILVERT. Mr. President, about a year or so ago a sad situation developed in the State of Pennsylvania, to the extent that in Philadelphia the Legal Aid Society, of which Judge Goodrich is President, was called upon to help hundreds of people who were faced with certain levies, executions and visits by the sheriff.

This situation arose as follows. During the depression, and some time later, when men went into the service, automobile finance companies repossessed a great number of automobiles.

Now, Mr. President, as the lawyer members of this Senate know, with every leasing of an automobile there is a lease executed which contains a confession of judgment for the entire amount due under the lease. After these automobiles were repossessed, and this goes back as far as seventeen and eighteen years ago, the leases containing these judgments were on record and the finance companies forgot about them, the people whose automobiles were repossessed forgot about them until about a year ago when a finance company from another State came in and thought it was good business to buy up these judgments and, Mr. President, they bought them at a few pennies on the dollar. They then proceeded to make levies through the sheriff's office, and the sheriff went out and seized automobiles, that is new automobiles, since acquired by these people. The people didn't realize what was happening. They had long forgotten about their old automobiles being repossessed, and they thought that the repossession of the automobiles ended their problem during the depression.

As I said, Mr. President, the Legal Aid Society had to step in and help out.

Mr. President, the bill which I am about to introduce is similar to the act that was introduced in 1941 to help out on mortgage foreclosures, which took place during the depression. Prior to this act of 1941, when a house was foreclosed, a judgment obtained under bond accompanying the mortgage remained a record and the obligor was never discharged. This created a great hardship, and in 1941 we passed what is now known as the Deficiency Judgment Act. This is a similar bill to apply to automobiles. That is, it provides that where an automobile is seized, the finance company within ninety days must sell the automobile and then thirty days thereafter if they are not satisfied with what they obtained out of the automobile, if it is insufficient to clear up that debt, they must come into court and file what is known as a petition for deficiency judgment. A notice is served on the former automobile owner to come in and contest their statement of values as they present it in court.

Mr. President, this will remedy a bad situation, and I wish to publicly acknowledge that in the preparation of this bill I received advice and help from Robert D. Abrahams, Chief Counsel for the Legal Aid Bureau, as well as David H. Kubert, also an attorney in the Legal Aid Bureau in Philadelphia.

Mr. President, I might also add that this situation was forcibly brought to light by a series of articles in the Philadelphia Inquirer, by Ken Symansky, and the public was apprised of what was going on through these articles.

I also wish to mention, Mr. President, that on February 12, 1954, the Pennsylvania Industrial Bankers Association, representing ninety per cent of the finance companies of Pennsylvaia, adopted a resolution approving, in principle the provisions of this act.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. SILVERT, DONOLOW and BLASS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 255, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1947 (P. L. 1110), entitled "An act defining and regulating certain install-

ment sales of motor vehicles; prescribing the conditions under which such sales may be made and regulating the financing thereof; regulating and licensing persons engaged in the business of making or financing such sales; prescribing the form, contents and effect of instruments used in connection with such sales and the financing thereof; prescribing certain rights and obligations of buyers, sellers, persons financing such sales and others; limiting incidental charges in connection with such instruments and fixing maximum interest rates for delinquencies, extensions and loans; regulating insurance in connection with such sales; regulating repossessions, redemptions, resale and deficiency judgment and the rights of parties with respect thereto; authorizing extensions, loans and forbearances related to such sales; authorizing investigations and examinations of persons engaged in the business of making or financing such sales; prescribing penalties and repealing certain acts," prescribing the method of fixing the fair market value of certain motor vehicles purchased under installment sales contracts and regulating the rights and duties of the parties thereto.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. HARNEY read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 256, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," increasing the quota for the issuance of retail licenses.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

Mr. SCHMIDT read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 257, entitled:

An Act validating the action of any school board which has heretofore employed any teacher who was related to a member of the board without strictly complying with the law relating to such employment and relieving the members of the board from all liability.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. SEYLER and HAYS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 258, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the employment of children under eighteen years of age.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 259, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; and providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder," further regulating additional compensation paid illegally employed minors.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 260, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1915 (P. L. 286), entitled "An act to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of minors; By forbidding their employment or work in certain establishments and occupations, and under certain specified ages; by restricting their hour of labor, and regulating certain conditions of their employment; by requiring employment certificates for certain minors, and prescribing the kinds thereof, and the rules for the issuance, reissuance, filing, return, and recording of the same; by providing that the Industrial Board shall, under certain conditions, determine and declare whether certain occupations are within the prohibitions of this act; requiring that certain minors shall, during the period of their employment attend certain schools, to be established as therein provided, and to be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and regulating the conditions of such attendance; authorizing the State Board of Education, certain cases, to appoint attendance officers to aid in enforcing the provisions of this act, and creating the salary and expenses of such officers a charge against the school districts wherein they are employed; requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted; providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, the attendance officers of school districts, and police officers; and defining the procedure in prosecutions thereunder, and establishing certain presumptions in relation thereto; providing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," further prescribing work in which minors may engage; regulating minor's working hours, minor's work certificates and proof of age; changing penalties, and further regulating prosecutions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Mr. RUTH, on behalf of Mr. DENT, (By request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 261, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," changing the qualifications for the office of district attorney in counties of the sixth class; and deleting provision heretofore supplied.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. BERGER and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 262, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 26, 1949 (P. L. 1828), entitled "An act concerning the investment powers and duties of guardians, committees, trustees, and other fiduciaries, except personal representatives, and prescribing the nature and kind of investments which may be made and retained by such fiduciaries," authorizing fiduciaries to invest in bonds, notes or other obligations issued, assumed or guaranteed by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. BARR and McGINNIS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 263, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1189), entitled "An act regulating the appointment, promotion, suspension, reduction, removal and reinstatement of employes (except superintendents, assisstant superintendents, inspectors and chief clerks) in bureaus of police in cities of the second class; and defining the powers and duties of civil service commissions in such cities for such purposes," excepting school guards from provisions of the act; authorizing civil service commissions to change certain rules and regulations, and changing methods of making original appointments, promotions, and providing for and regulating certain additional classes of detectives.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes, for the purpose of holding meetings of the Committee on State Government and the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECALLING SENATE BILL No. 15, PRINTER'S No. 5, FROM THE GOVERNOR

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 23, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Concurrent Resolution recalling from the Governor Senate Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 5, for the purpose of amendment.

Accordingly, the original bill is herewith returned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

JOINT SESSION

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Monday, March 28, 1955, at five o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency the Governor to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the members of the General Assembly in Joint Session, pursuant to a resolution already adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, wishes to announce the appointment of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Weiner; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Mullin; and the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Watson, as a committee to escort the Governor to the Hall of the House.

HOUSE NOTIFIES SENATE IT IS READY TO CONVENE IN JOINT SESSION

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting a committee on behalf of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BOIES. Mr. President, we are a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House is ready to receive the Officers and Members of the Senate in Joint Session, and to escort them to the Hall of the House.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

SENATE PROCEEDS TO HOUSE TO HEAR GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The hour of five o'clock, p. m. having arrived, Messrs. Boies and Ziegler, a committee on the part of the House of Representatives, being introduced, informed the Senate that the House of Representatives was ready for the reception of the President and Members of the Senate for the purpose of listening to an address by His Excellency, the Governor.

Whereupon,

The President and Members of the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

SENATE RETURNS FROM THE HOUSE

After some time, the President and Members of the Senate returned to the Senate Chamber.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WEINER, from the Committee on State Government, reported as amended, House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office, or of service, removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," changing the compensation of certain officers and employes; and making appropriations.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. KOPRIVER, JR. and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 264, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," providing for licensing of fee-fishing ponds and lakes; regulating the operation thereof and fishing therein; and prescribing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Today, I come before the General Assembly to discuss with you the fundamental basis of our life together in Pennsylvania—the economic processes which support our ten and one-half millions of people, and which alone give us the promise of material security and a rising living standard against the future.

My theme is the Commonwealth's part in those economic processes.

Our objective is to use every reasonable power of the State itself, every resource of our dynamic people, every ounce of leadership which we possess in our national councils, to the purpose that our economy in Pennsylvania gear itself once more to an economy of full employment.

We are today declaring war against the shameful waste of human energy and human ability and human capacity to produce, which comes about when men and women find no work when they seek work; when marvelous energy sources like our Pennsylvania coals lie unmined in the ground; when whole communities and regions are seemingly condemned to chronic unemployment, deterioration, and hopelessly prolonged distress.

We are not proposing a magic formula—a single panacea—a cure-all.

We are proposing a new sense of dedication, a new flow of purpose, that will be applied throughout Pennsylvania to give us expanded industries, new industries, more job opportunities, better and happier communities.

This Administration, this Legislature, are properly concerned with improving our standards of public health, public welfare, public education. We want a good State Government, efficient, economical useful to our people. We want recreation as a part of life—parks, hunting, fishing, clean water, unspoiled landscapes.

For all these things, our people rightly look to their Commonwealth.

And we—Governor and Legislature—recognize our responsibilities.

But all such things, desirable as they are, can only come as the return we gather from a productive society. They are the good fruit born by a functioning economy. They are the payment we make mutually to our community from the proceeds of our individual initiative and labor.

Our basic job, our most pressing job, therefore, is to protect the economy of Pennsylvania. We must maintain it where it is strong; shore it up where it is weakened; protect it, build it, strengthen it, expand it.

I regard that effort as the primary task before us.

Today, I will outline to you the things which we believe the State may properly do to meet its task, and some of the things that we must be ready to call upon others to do in partnership with us.

The State Government, of course, does not dominate—nor will it ever dominate, I trust—our economy. The National Government has a far greater impact; local governments have an impact equal to our own; but all government is subordinate in our system of economic freedom to the work of our citizens, each striving to improve himself.

But our economy has become so complex that public action, even in the restricted area of State operations, has a vital part, a key position. We can loose and we can bind. We can stolidly accept stagnation, or we can add our contribution, a critical contribution, to a dynamic course of action.

If I know this Legislature, if I know this Administration, if I know the people of Pennsylvania, I am certain of the choice. We will act.

This is a very great State, traditionally the heartland of American industry, the keystone of our Nation's economy in the machine age as it was the keystone of our National independence. With so much to be proud of, we are very sensitive indeed if we do not now admit, classify, and correct our shortcomings. The quickest way to community disaster is to pretend that all is for the best in the best of all possible states.

Currently, according to the latest classification list of the United States Department of Labor, not one single area in Pennsylvania is an area of balanced labor supply. In plain language, we have some measurable unemployment everywhere. Five areas in Pennsylvania are recorded as areas of moderate labor surplus. Eight Pennsylvania areas are areas of substantial labor surplus, which means that from six to 11.9 per cent of their labor force is out of work. Twelve Pennsylvania areas are classified as areas of very substantial labor surplus, which means that twelve per cent or more of their workingmen and women seeking employment cannot secure jobs.

The areas of moderate labor surplus (I hate that designation of human beings as surplus, like a commodity) the only such areas were Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Sharon-Farrell, and York. Every other classified center of population in the State has six per cent or more of its people out of work.

We know that our coal districts and railroad towns have been particularly hard hit.

In all the Nation, there are only nine large areas where more than twelve per cent of the working force is unemployed. Four of those nine areas are in Pennsylvania. There are 45 smaller areas of very substantial unemployment in the Nation. Eight of those 45 areas are in Pennsylvania.

We know that while we have had substantial industrial growth in Pennsylvania, we have not kept our old lead over the rest of the Nation.

We know that throughout the Nation, communities, states, and regions are in fierce competition for industrial expansion.

We know that energy sources are changing rapidly in our technology; that there is great pressure to close obsolescent plants and integrate operations in modern

and efficient structures; that an old town, grimy and unattractive, has less chance to attract a new industry than a community which understands and exhibits the art of pleasant living.

None of these facts, I scarcely need to tell you, acts automatically in Pennsylvania's favor.

We know, too, while industrial production in the Nation is up five per cent from a year ago, the number of workers in manufacturing plants is down four per cent. We are constantly able to produce more goods with fewer man hours.

This, then, is the face of the problem.

What is our obligation, mine as Governor, yours as legislators, as we confront it?

Our worst error has been our failure to plan against this day; to understand and thus meet our potential troubles before they have us in their grasp.

I recommend to the Legislature that we create a State Planning Agency that is capable, in structure and in personnel, of interpreting our future, and recommending to us the steps we should take for our protection and our growth as we move into that future.

Some subjects for their study should be:

The effect on Pennsylvania of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The effect on Pennsylvania of atomic energy for peacetime use.

The effect on Pennsylvania of changes in iron ore supply.

Coal's future place in the Nation's energy pattern.

The multi-purpose development of our principal river valleys—Delaware, Susquehanna-Juniata, the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio.

A functioning State Planning Agency will, of course, review and make estimates of the State's capital improvements, analyzing their effect on the general economy, their value in relation to population trends, and their proper scheduling in relation to the State's available finances.

If the General Assembly will pass the Reorganization Bill (House Bill One) in workable and useful form, I will promptly submit a reorganization plan which will establish a State Planning Board that is free to function. Substantially, that means a Board that is independent of departmental control, reporting directly to the Governor; free of political control, being non-partisan in Board membership and staff; and relieved of minor administrative burdens that can do nothing except distract it from its high purpose. If the Reorganization Bill is not to be passed, separate legislation on State planning will be submitted.

Our immediate operating agency in the State's economic program—our line outfit—will be the Department of Commerce, which we conceive to be in fact a Department of Economic Development. As we all know, the potential value of such a department has for many years been lost in the morass of a third-rate publicity operation. That is being changed. The Secretary is submittting a reorganization plan to the Executive Board which will give a sense of direction to the Department's work. It will have four divisions: Industrial Development; Community Development; Travel and Vacation Development; and Reference and Research. It will have five field offices: in Philadelphia, Scranton, Erie, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C.

The Department of Commerce and the State Planning Board will be able ti carry out their duties, as re-vamped and re-vitalized, without increasing their combined budget over the amount given them for an ineffective program in the 1953-55 biennium.

We are able to do this because we are discarding frivolities in favor of the essential.

No State-paid advertising will be bought, no clipping services maintained, no lavish State expenditures for self-congratulations will be made.

With a sense of direction, it is our hope that the Department will have, and will communicate, a sense of mission. This is dedicated work for dedicated people.

We expect to awaken and to maintain a sense of civic responsibility and enlightened self-interest which will buy for the State and its areas a promotional advertising program, privately financed, which will be far more effective than anything the State could do itself.

To aid the work of the Department of Commerce in the special field of industrial development we will introduce legislation officially creating an Economic Development Advisory Board. It is our hope that the membership of this Board will be men who are themselves pre-eminent in industry and finance, and whose counsel and support will be invaluable to our program and its acceptance across the Nation. This Board will require no appropriation. Its expenses will be met from the Departmental budget.

An economic program for Pennsylvania obviously must go far beyond the departmental responsibilities of one agency of the State. The work of the Commerce Department must be supported by an inventory of the State's resources, by a program of enabling legislation; by a concentration—in our communities, here in Harrisburg, and in the National capital at Washington—of all the ingenuity, high purpose, and dogged, everlasting persistence of which we are capable.

As to resources, our best resource is people—the skilled, ambitious, progressive people of Pennsylvania. I find them keenly aware of our common problems, anxious for leadership, ready to participate, already banded together in community organizations of great strength and vigor.

The people themselves, working in their own areas, can do far more than any conceivable staff of State employes.

Consequently, I am recommending to the General Assembly legislation which will strengthen the citizens' organizations already concerned with our economic and community problems, and encourage the formation of such citizens' groups in every county in Pennsylvania. In brief, our proposal will call for State aid to citizens' organizations working for industrial expansion and community development—the funds to be paid on a matching basis up to fifty per cent of operational costs.

Our estimate of the cost of this program to the State is $1,000,000 a biennium.

It will be seed money in the truest sense, bringing a rich harvest in economic and community return for every dollar spent.

Among the physical resources of Pennsylvania water is perhaps our finest gift. We have taken it for granted, and all too often we have misused it. We know that water is as essential to our lives as air itself; we find now that it is an essential raw material of industry.

This Administration will permit no weakening, no slowdown, in our State's program to purify its streams. Indeed, we must do more than prevent pollution; we must act positively to develop and augment our water supplies.

I urge the Legislature to approve the bill before you that will align us with New Jersey in a mutual usage of the Delaware, and I urge that we promptly agree upon a dam and reservoir project at Wallpack on the Delaware which will maintain a proper all-year flow of water in that vital river.

I urge the Legislature to bring Pennsylvania into a mutual pact with our sister states and the provinces of Canada which border the Great Lakes. We should adhere to the Great Lakes Compact, an instrument drawn to protect the waters which will make our Lake Erie shoreline a seaport with its windows on the oceans of the world.

I urge the Legislature to join with me in pressing upon Congress the need for a dam and reservoir on the Upper Allegheny, at Warren, as a flood control and low-flow augmentation structure.

Water is not alone a raw material; it is a highway.

It is vital to the economy of Western Pennsylvania that the Ohio be maintained and improved as a great artery for the transportation of coal and steel; it is vital to the economy of the Delaware Valley and its newly established steel industry that the channel of that river be deepened to 40 feet; it is vital to a great section of the electrical industry that the small stream of Turtle Creek be made proof against destructive floods.

This Administration will speak for Pennsylvania in these

matters—speak vigorously and proudly. We do not come as beggars to the Federal establishment; Pennsylvania pays onto the Federal Treasury far more than it receives. We will not accept the withdrawal of the Federal Government's responsibility for our inland waterways; that issue was threshed out a century ago.

The State will do its share, perhaps more than its share, to develop the ports of the Philadelphia area, of Erie, and of Pittsburgh.

The economy of Pennsylvania historically has found its chief support in our mineral resources—first among them, coal.

Here again, we took a great resource for granted.

We have taken more than 13 billion tons of coal out of the Pennsylvania earth. In the last 62 years, we have marketed 31 billion dollars worth of Pennsylvania coal. No wonder we all are hurt when coal is hurt.

Our error was the common human one—when all was well and times were piping times, we did not plan for a future in which the coal industry could no longer support the jobs of hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians. We did not diversify our economic base in time.

Now, the problem is upon us in full force. It does not mean that we should write off coal, or the coal areas. It is altogether likely that the slump in coal is temporary; that the future will demand, greedily demand, the energy that is in our many billions of tons of remaining coal reserves and find economical ways, competitive ways, of utilizing that energy.

Meanwhile, we must guard our anthracite mining operations against the flooding danger that imperils the employment that remains in them. I strongly urge the Legislature to approve the expenditure by Pennsylvania of $8,500,000, matching dollar for dollar a Federal contribution, for the control of flooding in the hard coal mines.

With equal urgency, I suggest that it is time that Pennsylvania support a program of research in the technology and economics of Pennsylvania coal. As a State, we have been most neglectful of the natural resource which was so generously given us.

We will submit legislation creating a non-political expert coal research board, which will receive applications for research projects in Pennsylvania coal to be carried on in Pennsylvania laboratories. Again, we will apply the seed money principle. We believe that an appropriation of $500,000 for coal research by the State will develop research projects that will expend several times that amount, with the additional funds coming from industry, foundations, and educational institutions.

I shall have more to say, in a few minutes, about developing new industry and additional employment opportunities in the coal areas.

Continuing in the economics of our mineral resource, I urge, as did your Joint State Government Commission, that we go out as prospectors to make a new reconnaissance of the minerals of Pennsylvania. Only one-third of Pennsylvania has been geologically mapped. We may have the potential for new industries, new wealth, new employment, under our feet and not know it. Therefore, I request the Legislature to give sympathetic consideration to the preparation of a mineral deposit inventory, and I suggest that the Department of Internal Affairs be granted sufficient additional funds, estimated at $700,000, for this purpose.

Further, the Administration will consider sympathetically any proper changes in our pattern of law regulating the exploitation of oil and gas deposits which will prevent waste and increase production in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, which has been fortunate in its mineral deposits, has also been fortunate in the forests which covered so much of our terrain. The Secretary of Forests and Waters advises me that our recovery of timber resources on our State Forest lands alone is now sufficient to permit us to market, on a sustained yield basis, 100,000,000 board feet of timber each year. We are going to do our part in reviving the forest industries in Pennsylvania. While the timber industry can never be such a massive employer as steel, it can provide many job opportunities—vital job opportunities—in sparsely settled regions where every job counts.

In its highway system, Pennsylvania has a great resource that men created.

Under this Administration, the economic effects of this resource, as represented by new highway construction, will be an important consideration. Limited-access highways—expressways, parkways, or turnpikes as they are variously called—are a very important location factor for industry.

I urge that the Turnpike Commission expand its network of express highways just as quickly as its revenue prospects permit. Specifically, I urge a prompt decision as to the route of the Turnpike from the Pittsburgh district to Erie, with due consideration for the Pennsylvania economics involved. I urge a decision to build, if engineering studies will support a revenue prospectus, the so-called Shortway from Sharon to Stroudsburg, and an extension of the Turnpike south, through the bituminous coal area, to the West Virginia border.

I fully agree with the basic philosophy that is embodied in the report of the Clay Commission which stated that the Nation could not wait much longer for the completion of its interstate highway system; that we need the highways now, before traffic stops in its tracks.

In my judgement, neither Pennsylvania nor the Nation can afford to let our construction program for major highways fall behind the pressure of traffic and of population. Here in Pennsylvania, no matter what the rest of the Nation does, we must make ourselves competent to carry forward an accelerated program of highway building.

We need free-flowing traffic on roads engineered for the demands of the present and the still greater pressure of the future.

We need the highways and the economic growth they induce.

An extensive State and National highway building program will be a direct economic benefit to Pennsylvania.

It is our cement, our steel, and our labor which will build much of the highway system; it is Pennsylvania steel which goes into the bodies of America's cars and Pennsylvania fabrics which go into their interiors.

The State's highway system also plays a part in maintaining and developing its travel and vacation industry. While the State may justifiably take some part in tourist travel promotion campaigns, in my judgment it can best serve our economic interests in travel by doing the things that are its own direct obligation, rather than talking generalities and printing pretty pictures. By that I mean that we need strong highway zoning legislation to protect our highways and beautiful countryside from the squalid ugliness that mars so many of our roads. We need to construct pleasant roadside stopping places and picnic grounds, and should act at once to lift the ridiculous restriction that limits such roadside parks to one to a county.

We should understand, take pride in, and preserve the historic points, the regional ways of life, the good traditions of Pennsylvania.

The beauty of this State, where man has not despoiled it, is one of the great assets of Pennsylvania. We are not being unduly materialistic when we count it with our potential economic assets.

Industrial locations today are not determined by strict dollars and cents balances alone. The community with good housing, good public services, recreational opportunities, good schools, fine churches, starts off with a lead in the competition for industrial expansion.

To aid our communities in the work of redevelopment I will recommend that the Legislature appropriate $5,000,000 for the next biennium to be distributed as grants-in-aid for redevelopment projects. This again will be seed money. Each dollar of the State can be used to match two dollars provided by the Federal Government in its urban renewal program. With equal contributions by the participating municipalities, it means that $30,000,000 will be available for public aid to redevelopment projects in the next two years.

The Housing Assistance Law of 1949 should be revised, so as to permit State grants-in-aid to redevelopment to

be used for broadened purposes. The redevelopment process can be used—should be used—to modernize our communities, provide new areas for public use, new commercial districts, new and well-planned industrial sites. The restriction to residential use should be eliminated.

We must also be vigorous in our support of the increased authorization of $500,000,000 in Federal urban renewal aid which has been recommended to the Congress. Unless this increase is adopted, or a limiting clause in the existing Federal Act is removed, Pennsylvania cities will soon be deprived of an opportunity to share in the National program.

Finally, we must recognize the tragic problem of the areas in Pennsylvania which have become victims of chronic unemployment—recognize it with a new bold series of actions which admittedly contain a calculated risk.

Each of us in Pennsylvania, no matter where we live, has a material interest in such areas.

They drain our unemployment compensation fund.

They draw upon millions of dollars from our public assistance appropriations.

They cannot pay their way in the public economics or the private industrial enterprise of this State.

More important still, we have an interest as the fellow-citizens of the people in the areas affected. We owe it to them, we owe it to our belief in this society, that we not stand by unmoved and unconcerned while hardship is visited upon several hundred thousand Pennsylvania homes, while whole communities deteriorate and decay, while we develop "ghost areas" in whole counties and regions of our State.

Consequently, we will present legislation to the General Assembly which, in our belief, will make it possible to attract more than $150,000,000 in new industrial development to our areas of economic distress—and this to begin this year and carry forward through a five-year period.

We will ask you to create a State Industrial Development Authority, and appropriate to it $20,000,000 in State funds this biennium.

We would schedule similar approprations for 1957-1959.

The Authority will make a finding of public purpose and necessity as to chronic economic distress in those regions of the State which are suffering from continued and severe unemployment. Its operations will be restricted to those areas where such a finding can be factually supported.

It will purchase or receive in gift industrial sites in such areas, develop them for use, and construct industrial buildings. It will lease these buildings on a long-term basis to companies of good credit standing and high employment potential, on terms that will provide an incentive for the companies to locate in the designated areas.

This is in no sense a give-away program.

Over a period of time the State will get all its money back, plus interest. The Industrial Development Authority will be able to augment the funds voted to it by borrowing against the security of its properties and leases. Lease payments will begin to flow back in several years, again putting more money in the pot. Local contributions will be encouraged. There will be no local tax exemption sought.

Once again, we use the seed money principle.

With the value of equipment to be installed by the manufacturing lessees, the State's $60,000,000 investment will predictably double and nearly triple itself.

Such a program is a new approach in Pennsylvania, although other states—competitive states—have used various methods akin to it.

Its justification lies in necessity.

Its termination will come forthwith if normal economic proceses show that they are doing the job.

Gradually, slowly, painfully, the Nation is beginning to realize that these areas of economic decline in a period of national prosperity are a national problem too.

We have properly been concerned with shoring up the economy of such far places as West Berlin, Japan, the Arab countries, South Viet Nam.

But we seem all too unconcerned with the economy and the employment potential of Pennsylvania's coal fields.

The current Federal program for American areas of economic distress is sadly feeble. It has no impetus, no drive, no spokesman in the National Government.

I suggest that we need a Point Four program within the United States—a program with punch, a program with vigor, a program that will complement what we are prepared to do in Pennsylvania. We have heard a good deal lately about the "partnership concept" as between the Federal Government and the states. We in Pennsylvania are waiting for the senior partner, the Government of the United States, to put in his chips.

There are some signs of an awakening.

On March 14th, two weeks ago, the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report had this to say:

"We are very concerned with distressed conditions which persist in certain industries and regions, even in an expanding economy. We believe that action is required now and that much can be done through public works to assist these communities. The Federal Government should recognize its responsibility to those areas and industries by promoting research to discover new products and new processes. Consideration should be given to the possibility of modifying the employment compensation programs to meet the special problems of retraining and readjusting facing those areas. Loans, technical assistance, and, as The President recommends an expanded area development program should be provided those to help them adapt to changed economic conditions."

Those are the words of a Joint Committee of Congress.

They are good words, to which we can subscribe.

But the National Government, the Congress, can do more.

We suggest that in the national interest the Federal Government use the enormous leverage of its tax system to restore the economy of our areas of chronic unemployment.

When the national interest requires new investment for defense purposes, the Federal Government will grant a certificate of national necessity to the company that is prepared to undertake the investment. Such a certificate permits an accelerated rate of amortization for tax purposes; the enterprise can, if it prospers, pay for its new plant out of profits in five years.

We believe the national interest is now vitally involved in finding a new economic base for many areas in our Commonwealth and elsewhere in this country. We, therefore, suggest that the same certificate of national necessity, the same privilege of rapid depreciation for tax purposes, be granted to every new industrial investment made in areas of substantial unemployment, regardless of whether the industry has a connection with defense or not.

Such a provision in the tax laws might well bring a stream of new investment into our areas of depressed economy that would be more effective than any other thing that we can do.

I urge the Legislature to adopt a Resolution so memorializing Congress.

As Governor, I will press it to the fullest strength of my office.

It is entirely justifiable on the basis of compensation for the reciprocal trade policy; it is justifiable on the basis of the national interest in maintaining a labor force in the coal areas in the event of national emergency; it is justified because these same areas were denied, during the war, an opportunity to expand their economic base because they were then considered areas of labor scarcity.

Our whole effort is to utilize the full value of our public processes so that we can all gain a greater return from our economic system of individual enterprise. We are creating a climate, furnishing some tools, meeting some common responsiblities, removing some road blocks, developing new channels.

Our success will come only if we are able to mobilize the full strength of the people of Pennsylvania.

That necessarily means the cooperation of labor.

It means the cooperation of management.

It means the cooperation between the parties; the good will of every person in authority.

That is what I ask today.

This Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has no reason to be laggard. We are far to the front in technical skills, in industrial research, in the number and depth of our educational institutions, in the home offices of great corporations, in the tradition of productivity. We have huge reserves of capital; we are not owned by absentees.

If we have faltered, it is because we did not see the obstacles in time.

Now that we see them, we can surmount them and resume our forward march.

I am not asking this Legislature, our people, to support a Leader Plan or a Democratic Plan.

I am asking you to support full-heartedly a Pennsylvania Plan.

As Governor of Pennsylvania, I seek the help of the General Assembly for a community agreement that will correct the present and protect the future of Pennsylvania and its people.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McGINNIS, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 252, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commisison may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of the turnpike, providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting the bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commisison to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocations and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make reports from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

He also, from the Committe on Appropriations, reported as committed House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations.

He also, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriations Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three," providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, throughout the week-end every paper in these great United States carried the story about the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic, the raid made upon it by Federal Agents and about my connection with this clinic.

Mr. President, I want to state that the clinic is open today. We have more patients today than we ever had. I should say thanks to the press for a job well done. We will stay open, Mr. President, for a long, long time if the Lord spares me.

Mr. President, I took the occasion to bring this action taken to the attention of our President because there must be some recourse, recourse from this powerful monopoly of the American Medical Association which endeavors to crush any God fearing man who they believe might be right. I have issued this challenge to our great President, which I hope my colleagues will listen to, and I shall await patiently his answer concerning the various therapies and the treatment for this great killer.

"March 25, 1955
"The President, Dwight D. Eisenhower
"White House
"Washington, D. C.

"My dear Mr. President:

"As a public official for the past twenty-one years in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I deem it my duty to bring to your attention some of the irregularities that are taking place by various men of your cabinet who, in addition to being paid by public funds, apparently are under the control of an outside monopoly and their actions are such that the constitutional rights of individuals of these United States are being threatened by these public officials who are endeavoring to serve two masters.

"In this instance I speak of your acting Secretary of the Pure Foods and Drug Laws, Dr. Gordon Granger, who already has brought more disgrace to the government than any other person that I know of that has ever been

employed under any administration. I refer, Mr. President, to that great American institution known as the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Dallas, Texas, and also the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Portage," Cambria County, "Pennsylvania, the former institution for years has been treating successfully those innocent victims who have been afflicted with cancer, one of the nation's greatest killers.

"Dr. Granger, your acting Secretary of the Pure Food and Drugs, has gumshoed throughout the country endeavoring to discredit the Hoxsey therapy of treating cancer and only last week this same man, with two other governmental parasites, came to the Hoxsey Clinic at Portage, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, at a time when the clinic was full of people, and insisted from the doctor in charge namely, Newton C. Allen, that they wanted to examine his degrees from various colleges, his authority to practice medicine, then insisted upon Dr. Allen selling them a handful of tablets, and then went about without any authority" whatsoever "using a pen knife and commenced cutting off labels of medication that was properly stored in our warehouse. Results, Mr. President, were that these three stooges of the American Medical Association were politely escorted out of the clinic by nurses of our institution.

"The Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Portage, Pennsylvania, is properly manned by registered doctors, technicians, and nurses under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and I personally see no reason why these men should be permitted to walk into such an institution and disturb the personnel, the patients, and the medications without a warrant or proper information sent in advance that they wished to inspect our facilities, etc.

"Mr. President, you know full well that some of the nation's greatest statesmen namely, Senators Bilbo, Wherry, McMahon, Vandenberg, and Taft, have gone to the 'great beyond' when organized medicine found it impossible to cure these men who were afflicted with cancer. Only a few days ago another great statesman was called by his Maker because of a throat cancer that was incurable in so far as the American Medical Association was concerned and he is Paul McNutt, former Governor of the State of Indiana and Ambassador to the Philippines. These men died, Mr. President, because it would have been disgraceful to them and their associates to submit themselves to the Hoxsey Method or they had no knowledge of the Hoxsey therapy; but such people as the Metzgers, Allisons, Haluskas, and Mitchells are still living because they were poor people, humble, and were not afraid to submit themselves to the Hoxsey therapy.

"Mr. President, for a great many years, Dr. Harry M. Hoxsey, of Dallas, Texas, has claimed that he is treating and curing cancer sufferers successfully. For many years he has begged the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyan Fund, the American Medical Association, and your own United States Public Health Service to come to Texas with the best doctors and pathologists at their command to impartially investigate the Hoxsey treatment. He even offered huge sums of money which he would give to charity if, after an impartial investigation, he failed to prove without any shadow of a doubt that he has found if not all at least a partial answer to combat this great killer. However, organized medicine has taken the position that the only method known to combat this great disease is surgery, radium, X-ray, and deep therapy treatments and, Mr. President, some of the nation's greatest physicians have gone on record that the above mentioned therapies never have cured one case of cancer but only arrested this great disease for a short period of time.

"Dr. Hoxsey has in his files pathological proof of people who have submitted themselves to the methods of organized medicine and who were told that nothing further could be done for them and then were treated and cured by the Hoxsey Method, many of them still living thirty years after the treatment was given to them. Mr. President, if one life can be saved by the Hoxsey Method, it gives hopes to millions in the same manner when that Lone Eagle, Mr. Lindbergh, spanned the great Atlantic and made it possible for millions to follow. So it is with the Hoxsey treatment. How long can we stand back and permit agencies of our government to intimidate, coerce, and threaten people who devote themselves in research work to treat and heal suffering humanity. Therefore, Mr. President, rather than having such a worthwhile institution heckled and suppressed, don't you think they should be encouraged to do continued research even if it would require public and governmental funds to do so? Surely, we can count on you, Mr. President, as our Commander in Chief, to bring this controversial issue to a close before life will be endangered because we have in America an aroused public who definitely believe in the Hoxsey Method and one of the great crusaders in this movement is that great man of the Gospel, Dr. Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita, Kansas, who broadcasts nightly and prints the Defender Magazine, telling America of the Hoxsey therapy. Dr. Gerald B. Winrod, a great Christian leader, is interested only because in his own words, 'at the age of nine the father of the present Dr. Hoxsey spared me from an early grave when I was afflicted with cancer.'

"Mr. President, my own sister close to three years ago was told by organized medicine that she had to go to an early grave because nothing could be done to prolong her life, and then I personally had her flown to Dallas, Texas, and she submitted herself to the Hoxsey treatment and today she is working in the pharmacy of the Hoxsey Clinic at Portage, Pennsylvania, and was one of the girls intimidated by Dr. Granger and company last week. Incidentally, this young lady is still under treatment and, if, through the excitement and intimidation created by Dr. Granger, she should have a recurrence of her former condition, I, as her brother, will have only one alternative, and that is to hold Dr. Granger responsible for that condition and take what recourse may be necessary by law.

"So, Mr. President, in conclusion, I ask you in the name of suffering humanity, to call upon that great big arm of the government that is most highly respected by all and that is the F. B. I. to investigate the activities of Dr. Gordon B. Granger of the Pure Food Department and also investigate impartially the activities of the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic both at Dallas, Texas, and Portage, Pennsylvania, to determine whether or not they are supplying or prescribing medication that may be injurious to the health of humanity; to investigate the many patients who definitely have stated on record that they have been treated by the Hoxsey Method and have been cured; to investigate that great monopoly, the American Medical Association, in endeavoring to crush anyone who fails to belong to their powerful association, and, Mr. President, if the findings

are such, that the Hoxsey therapy is injurious or their activities are un-American, then I beg of you as a public official of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to use your powers in abolishing their practice and close down their establishments; but, if, on the other hand, you find that a conspiracy does exist and that certain men of the government are being used by outside forces to crush God fearing Americans, then I know that you, as President of these great United States, will take the proper action to assure each individual that he may live and earn a livelihood and be permitted to choose his own type of medication within his constitutional rights.

"Further, Mr. President, after a long conversation with Dr. Hoxsey at Dallas, Texas, he has asked me to make this one final challenge—that if the American Cancer Society, the American Medical Association, or any other licensed group wishes to pick ten, twenty, thirty or more patients that they themselves have diagnosed as being cancerous and have been given up to die, that they give Dr. Hoxsey hospital privileges in any hospital in these United States, and the American Medical Association take half of these patients and place them in a hospital ward under the care of their own doctors, and the other half of these patients placed in the same hospital but under the care of Dr. Hoxsey and staff, he will treat his patients without any charge, apply his therapy, and then take a human count after a six month period and see how many of the Hoxsey patients are still upon earth and how many have been saved by the American Medical Association. Let that, Mr. President, be the answer to future America in so far as cancer therapies are concerned."

Now, Mr. President, I received thousands upon thousands of pieces of mail from people who are aroused over the action taken. One that I opened up a minute ago — I shall not read all of it, but this is how the people feel in America right now. The letter is from W. D. Thomas, and the second paragraph reads:

"Personally, I feel that the American Medical Association ought to be prosecuted under the laws of the land for misrepresentation and murder. In their ignorance and stupidity and greed and arrogance, they have killed thousands of people with their remedies that they knew from the start were no good. I wonder if this could be done? I would sign my name at the head of the list, if hundreds and thousands signed with me asking for their preosecution under the law.

"May God bless and guide you in the responsibilities you now carry."

Mr. President, I shall never stand by idly and let any monopoly cruch men who are honest and fearless.

Mr. President, it would be asinine on my part to crusade for this great therapy, to try to promote it, if I thought for one minute that I had no proof, that I was only talking into thin air. I will show you how small they are.

Last week when Federal Agents came to Cambria County, they came in automobiles, full of photographers and newspaper men to put on a show. They should do their duty officially and not by putting on a show. They confiscated 2,000 men,s magazines and 1,500 magazines printed by that great Christian leader, Dr. Winrod, which have nothing to do whatsoever with cancer. They confiscated these magazines only because these two magazines had the courage to reprint my speech that I made here on this floor on February 7. They confiscated over 250,000 tablets, which will cost that clinic upwards of $25,000. I shall have them back; they shall return them, I promise you. The American people are not standing by idly. Right tonight, the American Legions throughout the middle part of Pennsylvania are meeting, and they are going to hire seven attorneys to help fight my case at their expense. The American Legion is very much aroused over this un-American activity.

Mr. President, they didn't close our clinic. They said that the packages were mislabeled. Well, Mr. President, I have proof in my pocket from the drug company which sent me the bills that these pills are labeled according to the Pure Foods and Drug Laws, as prescribed by the Federal Government. However, the American Medical Association knows full well that the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic has now blossomed out; that people throughout the width and breadth of Pennsylvania, and the Eastern Seaboard, are coming to Portage as a last hope.

So they have put on a show, Mr. President, just like little school children. They thought that by putting on this raid, they would scare people away and make them believe that the Hoxsey Clinic no longer exists. Mr. President, it does exist. It is open right this minute, it will be open tomorrow and it will be open next year. I still believe there is a God above us, and he will guide me in this great crusade to help obliterate pain and save suffering humanity.

If, Mr. President, the American Medical Association is honest and has any courage, what have they to lose when I make this challenge that they take thirty patients who they say have cancer, and place half of them in their hospital and half in another hospital, or place them all in the same hospital. We will take fifteen and they take fifteen and then let us take a count six months from now and see who has saved these peaple. What is their answer? Why it is silly. They say I give them a pep talk, they say I give them hope, that I play a major part. Well, Mr. President, if I am possessed with such powers that I can encourage people to live ten or fifteen years longer after the American Medical Association says they are going to die, then I am happy. However, I have no powers. If my kindness is in any way responsible for these people living ten or fifteen years longer, I say fine. Let's have more of it. However, I say that the American Medical Association are cowards; they will not face the truth. Let them take up my challenge. Let them treat half and I will treat half with our therapy, with our doctors, and then those who are living can be counted. Let America know who has found the answer to this great killer, cancer.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution. which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved, if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Wednesday, April 13, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T.; and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week it reconvene on Wednesday, April 13, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATING THE DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. McGINNIS offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

The basketball team of Duquesne University has demonstrated its outstanding athletic ability by winning the National Invitation Basketball Tournament.

It is truly a commendable achievement in the world of sports to win the N. I. T. championship. The victory of Duquesne University is well deserved and the honor well placed, as the "Dukes" have established not only an enviable reputation for skill and determination, but also a reputation for clean playing, fairness and good sportsmanship. The basketball team of Duquesne University has for years consistently displayed that same modesty and dedication to sportsmanship which has established sports as one of our best citizen builders and firmly implants in the minds of young and old alike the desire to be a generous winner and a good loser; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania extend its heartiest congratulations to the members of the Duquesne University Basketball Team for its brilliant achievements on the court; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate express its sincere appreciation of the skillful instruction imparted by Coach Dudley Moore in organizing a winning team and inspiring it with the spirit of determined, fair and coordinated play which it has so successfully displayed; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of Duquesne University, the Reverend Vernon Gallagher.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

EXTENDING TIME OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE INVESTIGATION

Mr. PECHAN offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Senate Concurrent Resolution, serial number 111, adopted by the Senate February 28, 1955, adopted with amendments by the House, March 7, 1955, and the amendments concurred in by the Senate March 8, 1955, provided for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate Laurelton State Village. The committee was directed to make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within thirty days.

The committee was appointed and has been and still is diligently performing the duties imposed upon it and finds that to complete the investigation in a thorough and satisfactory manner, additional time is required; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the last resolved clause of Senate Concurrent Resolution, serial number 111, be amended to read:

Resolved, That said joint committee shall make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within a period not to exceed [thirty] sixty days.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be suspended and the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I wish to be recorded as voting "no" on that resolution.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to advise the gentleman from Philadelphia, Senator Weiner, that there was no roll call on the adoption of that resolution.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, then I would like to have unanimous consent to make a brief statement.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WEINER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I would like at this time to advise the Members of the Senate that the original resolution called for a report within thirty days after the investigation was started.

Mr. President, we are now coming close to that thirty days and we now are being told we need sixty more days. Now this can go on ad infinitum until the end of the Session.

Mr. President, if the purpose is to use this investigation as a forum for the persons who are engaged in this investigation, I do not believe that any real purpose will be served by the investigation. My understanding of the resolution was that we were to look into the malpractices that were going on in this institution, and to make a report to the General Assembly so that we could take active steps, either in the form of resolutions or in the form of an act of the Legislature, to correct these wrongs.

Now, Mr. President, if we are going to continue every thirty days or sixty days, as the time runs out, to ask for a new extension of time, I do not think that the purpose of the original resolution will be served, and I believe that all we will do is continue to keep this institution in the headlines and to cause the people, with members of their families in these institutions, further concern.

INTERROGATION

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Armstrong, Senator Pechan.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Pechan, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. PECHAN. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. WEINER. Senator Pechan, could you tell the Members of the Senate why you wish additional time?

Mr. PECHAN. The resolution was concurred in, I believe, on March 9. We were not able to have our hearings until last week. We had hearings on Wednesday and Thursday; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. We are not even half through and we are planning on having hearings beginning tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday, at which time I hope we can conclude with the hearings.

There is a lot of testimony to be transcribed. We are not going to be back here by April 8. The resolution, as I presented it awhile ago, asks for but thirty additional days and not sixty days.

Mr. President, the Senator also made a statement that we were investigating the mode of treatment at Laurelton State Village. That is not the scope of that resolution.

I would just like to read from the resolution, as it was presented on February 22. It says this:

"Harry Shapiro, the Secretary of Welfare—

Mr. WEINER. Excuse me, Senator. I merely wished to ask the question. I do not mean to be rude to the Senator from Armstrong, but I believe he has answered the question. I do not believe that we should go further into a speech on this problem.

Mr. PECHAN. Well, do you withdraw your objections?

Mr. WEINER. I withdraw my objections, Senator.

Mr. PECHAN. Thank you very much, Senator.

SENATE BILL No. 15, PRINTER'S No. 5, TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I call up from the table at this time, Senate Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 5, which was recalled from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of amendment.

RECONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL No. 15

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

passed finally.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I voted with the majority.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I voted with the majority.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed third reading.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President. I voted with the majority.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. How did the Senator vote?

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I voted with the majority.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is their objection? The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 8), page 5, line 15, by striking out "eservice" and inserting in lieu thereof: "service." Amend Bill, page 7, by inserting after line 8: "Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendments?

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I move that the amendments to Senate Bill No. 15 be adopted.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading, as amended?

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 5, on third reading, go over in its order, as amended.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations reported at today's Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nominations reported at today's Session.

Which was agreed to.

The nominations were read as follows:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Claude W. Manney, Pottsville Street, Wiconisco, Dauphin County, for apointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Wiconisco, Dauphin County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harisburg, March 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert E. Bloomer, Allenwood, Union County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Gregg, Union County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMISSIONER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governro's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate

Major E. J. Henry, 2400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, for appointment as Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, to compute from April 1, 1955, and to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Colonel C. M. Wilhelm, Harisburg, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 15, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles I. Fleck, 207 Hemlock Street, South Philipsburg, Philipsburg, Centre County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of South Philipsburg, Centre County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Howard T. Mordan, Millville, Columbia County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Millville, Columbia County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Karl E. Feigles, 78 North Main Street, Hughesville, Lycoming County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hughesville, Lycoming County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Joseph H. Siegfried, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Hon. Ruth Grigg Horting, West Ridge Drive, R. D. 2, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as a member of the State Board of Public Assistance, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1960, and until her successor shall be appointed and qualified, vice Hon. Eleanor G. Evans, Havertown, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Deano Campoli, Box 1, Blythedale, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Elizabeth, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Walter Campoli, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Daniel W. Graham, 2333 Forest Drive, Pittsburgh 35, Allegheny County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Churchill, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Frank A. Spadoni, Box 128, Martins Creek, Northampton County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Harry A. Bonser, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 59, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley, omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts, and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for special permits for certain vehicles of non-residents.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 93, Printer's No. 49, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolly omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 192, Printer's No. 45, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 217, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fine forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for suspension of operator's licenses and learner's permits by the Secretary of Revenue on a point system based on offenses and violations.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 217, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 233, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts

and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing, certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the use and administrative control of uniform summons and information forms prescribed by the Secretary of Revenue for use in cases involving traffic violations.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 233, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY, Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21 1947 (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 252, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of the turnpike, providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting the bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocations and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Act page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I submit the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consoldiation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

The PRESIDENT. The report will lie over for printing under the rules.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjoudn until Tuesday, March 29, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6:31 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, March 29, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, March 28, 1955.

The House met at 4:30 p. m.
The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the Creator and Preserver of all things, visible and invisible, without whose help we cannot exist, and without whose favor we cannot be happy; we come before Thee this day to give Thee thanks for Thy many benefits, both temporal and spiritual, which Thou hast so plentifully bestowed upon us.

Bless, O God, every devout purpose and every sincere decision of these Representatives in this free and democratic assembly. We pray that Thy special grace may be upon the Governor of this Commonwealth. Grant that all those responsible for good government may seek Thy way, Thy wisdom and Thy eternal rules of justice and righteousness. Ordain that this government of men may truly know Thee, the Almighty God, as their friend, and that they may place Thy will first in their lives as well as in their prayers.

Help us, our Father, to lay aside every disguise we wear before the face of man and find peace in being what we are and nothing more. Enable us to put off all sham and pretense so that living our inside out we may prove our sincerity. Let us never be afraid to give honest cooperation even with those whom we differ, if it is in the interest of a stronger and a freer people. Help us to always put principle before political expediency and that which is morally right rather than socially correct. These things we ask by the grace and mercy of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, March 21, Tuesday, March 22 and Wednesday, March 23, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

REQUEST TO ADDRESS JOINT ASSEMBLY

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 23, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the members in Joint Session on Monday, March 28, 1955, at five o'clock p. m.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

GOVERNOR INVITED TO ADDRESS JOINT ASSEMBLY

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that His Excellency the Governor, Honorable George M. Leader, be invited to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the General Assembly in Joint Session at a time to be fixed by concurrent resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE

JOINT SESSION

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Monday, March 28, 1955, at five o'clock p. m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT GOVERNOR TO HALL OF HOUSE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency the Governor to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session, pursuant to a resolution already adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee on the part of the House to escort the Governor to the Hall of the House, Messrs. Readinger, Robert K. Hamilton, and Charles C. Smith.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT THE SENATE

Mr. Boies offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

"Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of two Members of the House to escort the Officers and Members of the Senate to the Hall of the House for the purpose of attending the Joint Session of the General Assembly Monday, March 28, 1955, at 5:00 o'clock, P. M."

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee

to wait upon the Senate and escort it to the Hall of the House, Messrs. Boies and Ziegler.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. KORNICK and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 732.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring the Commonwealth to reimburse school districts for loss of tax revenue because of housing authority projects.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 733.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1947 (P. L. 565), entitled "An act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during World War II; providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who, because of death or incapacity, cannot personally receive compensation; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; making an appropriation, and providing penalties," extending the time during which applications may be filed for veterans' compensation.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KALANKIEWICZ and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 734.

An Act amending the act of June 14, 1935 (P. L. 341), entitled, as amended, "An act to provide revenue by imposing a State tax upon sales or gifts of cigarettes by dealers as herein defined; requiring persons engaged in the sale of cigarettes at wholesale and retail to secure permits; prescribing the method and manner of collecting such tax; making it unlawful to possess ciragettes upon which tax has not been paid; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Revenue, and persons as herein defined, engaged in the sale of cigarettes at retail or wholesale; and providing penalties," exempting cigarettes purchased for gratuitous issue to veteran patients in State and State-aided hospitals.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 735.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," regulating contributions made by county commissioners towards funeral expenses of deceased service persons.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, CIANFRANI and WALSH.

HOUSE BILL No. 736.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 844, No. 324), entitled "An act authorizing cities and boroughs to appropriate moneys to organizations or veterans to assist in paying rent," including the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., within provisions of act.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 737.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," providing rooms for use of the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ and CIANFRANI.

HOUSE BILL No. 738.

An Act amending the act of July 8, 1919 (P. L. 784, No. 321), entitled "An act authorizing counties, cities, and boroughs to furnish rooms in public buildings for meeting places for certain organizations," including the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., within provisions of act.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, CIANFRANI and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 739.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," granting to the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., the same benefits given to veterans' organizations regarding appropriations, payment of rentals and the furnishing of rooms.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. McCANN and KOLANKIEWICZ.

HOUSE BILL No. 740.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending civil service preference to veterans of armed conflicts.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 741.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," making November 11, "Veterans Day," a school holiday.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. McCANN and KOLANKIEWICZ

HOUSE BILL No. 742.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1939 (P. L. 1125), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the regulation and supervision of nonprofit medical and osteopathic and dental service corporations organized to provide medical or osteopathic or dental services to subscribers of low income by the Department of Health and the Insurance Department, and defining the functions of such deportments which respect thereto; authorizing certain departments, commissions, officers, and other agencies of the State and its political subdivisions to subscribe, under certain circumstances, to the medical and osteopathic and dental service plan of such corporations on behalf of persons of low income; prescribing legal

investments for the funds of such corporations, and the rights of doctors of medicine and doctors of osteopathy and doctors of dental surgery to register with such corporations; conferring authority on the Department of Health and on the Insurance Commissioner, each within its own sphere of lawful activity, to regulate and supervise such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties, and immunities upon such corporations and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; exempting such corporations from taxation; prohibiting any person, copartnership, association, common law trust or corporation, except a nonprofit medical and osteopathic and dental service corporation, from providing medical or osteopathic or dental services on a nonprofit plan in return for prepayment, periodical, or lump sum payments; providing penalties for the violation of, and mandatory and injunctive relief for the enforcement of, the provisions of this act," authorizing nonprofit medical osteopathic and dental service corporations to pay same amount of medical, osteopathic or dental service benefits to Federal agencies employing doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy and doctors of dental surgery when policyholder receives medical, osteopathic or dental treatments therein, as is now paid to private doctors of medicine, osteopathy and dental surgery in areas covered by nonprofit service corporations.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. STRAUSSER and MAGEE.

HOUSE BILL No. 743.

An Act prohibiting the sale or furnishing of air guns to persons under eighteen years of age except under certain restrictions; prohibiting the use of air guns in public places, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, McCANN, OGILVIE, ZIEGLER, MOODY, HOCKER and TAYLOR.

HOUSE BILL No. 744.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled, "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive an administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing, or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and all deputies, and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," requiring the Department of Military Affairs to designate and set aside suitable ground at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation for proposed site of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to be built when funds are available therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. KOLANKIEWICZ, POLASKI and JOSEPH J. BRENNAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 745.

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the laws relating thereto," providing for the furnishing of rooms for meetings and the appropriation of money to the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., for payment of rentals.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Messrs. MAXWELL and MOODY.

HOUSE BILL No. 746.

An Act relating to the practice of Ophthalmic Dispensing, providing for the licensure and registration of Dispensing Opticians, authorizing the issuance of certificates to registered qualified Ophthalmic Dispensers, creating a State Board of Examiners for Dispensing Opticians to determine the respective qualifications of applicants, and defining specific powers and duties thereof, providing for penalties for violations of the provisions thereof, and providing for appeals to Court.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Messrs. McCANN, POLEN, CAPANO, FLYNN, WILLIAMS, SNIDER, WHEELER, LOVETT McWHERTER, MILLS, MAXWELL, COCHRAN, PETROSKY and KORNICK.

HOUSE BILL No. 747.

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of the turnpike, providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting the bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocation and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. McCANN, KOLANKIEWICZ and TAYLOR.

RESOLUTION No. 46.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1955.

The Pennsylvania State Police is the law enforcement arm of this Commonwealth.

It has performed its duties with honor and distinction.

Because of its varied duties, it is questioned whether the number of State Police now authorized by law is sufficient to properly carry out its functions; therefore be it

Resolved, (The Senate concurring), That the Speaker of the House appoint a committee of three House Members and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint a similar committee of three Senate Members to investigate and determine the extent of the actual need for an increase in the number of State Police, and an increase in their salaries, and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of their

findings and recommendations to this Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTION—HOME CIRCLE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Resolution adopted by the Home Circle Sunday School Convention protesting the enactment of legislation legalizing all forms of gambling.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

PETITION—BELSANO METHODIST CHURCH

The SPEAKER laid before the House a petition signed by members of Belsano Methodist Church, Cambria County, protesting the enactment of legislation legalizing all forms of gambling.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WORLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the consent of the House of Representatives to have the contents of a letter from the President of the United States entered upon the Legislative Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1955

Dear Mr. Worley:

My secretary has brought to my attention the Joint Rseolution passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature welcoming Mrs. Eisenhower and me to become voting residents of Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Needless to say, both of us will receive much satisfaction from this very generous gesture on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and we also appreciate very much your willingness to come to Washington with Mrs. Worley to deliver the official copy to me.

I shall look forward to seeing you both and will have Mr. Shanley contact you in order to fix an agreeable time.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable Francis Worley
House of Representatives
Harrisburg
Pennsylvania

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Kolankiewicz for Mr. TAYLOR for the remainder of the week because of illness.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Mr. BOIS. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed to escort the Senate to the Hall of the House has performed that duty and the Senate is now in attendance.

The SPEAKER. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable Roy E. Furman is invited to preside over the Joint Session of the General Assembly.

The President pro tempore, Honorable M Harvey Taylor and the Secretary of the Senate, Honorable G. Harold Watkins, are invited to a seat in the rostrum.

The Members of the Senate are requested to be seated.

JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVEROR PRESIDING

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, a Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I have the honor to present His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Honorable George M. Leader.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair has the honor and the privilege of presenting his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Honorable George M. Leader, who will now address you.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEORGE M. LEADER

GOVERNOR LEADER. Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Today, I come before the General Assembly to discuss with you the fundamental basis of our life together in Pennsylvania—the economic processes which support our ten and one-half millions of people, and which alone give us the promise of material security and a rising living standard against the future.

My theme is the Commonwealth's part in those economic processes.

Our objective is to use every reasonable power of the State itself, every resource of our dynamic people, every ounce of leadership which we possess in our national councils, to the purpose that our economy in Pennsylvania gear itself once more to an economy of full employment.

We are today declaring war against the shameful waste of human energy and human ability and human capacity to produce, which comes about when men and women find no work when they seek work; when marvelous energy sources like our Pennsylvania coal lie unmined in the ground; when whole communities and regions are seemingly condemned to chronic unsmployment, deterioration, and hopelessly prolonged distress.

We are not proposing a magic formula—a single panacea—a cure-all.

We are proposing a new sense of dedication, a new flow of purposes, that will be applied throughout Pennsylvania to give us expanded industries, new industries, more job opportunities, better and happier communities.

This Administration, this Legislature, are properly concerned with improving our standards of public health, public welfare, public education. We want a good State Government, efficient, economical, useful to our people. We want recreation as a part of life—parks, hunting, fishing, clean waters, unspoiled landscapes.

For all these things, our people rightly look to their Commonwealth.

And we—Governor and Legislature—recognize our responsibilities.

But all such things, desirable as they are, can only come

as the return we gather from a productive society. They are the good fruit born by a functioning economy. They are the payment we make to our community from the proceeds of our individual initiative and labor.

Our basic job, our most pressing job, therefore, is to protect the economy of Pennsylvania. We must maintain it where is is strong; shore it up where is is weakened; protect it, build it, strengthen it, expand it.

I regard that effort as the primary task before us.

Today, I will outline to you the things which we believe the State may properly do to meet its task, and some of the things that we must be ready to call upon others to do in partnership with us.

The State Government, of course, does not dominate—nor will it ever dominate, I trust—our economy. The National Government has a far greater impact; local governments have an impact equal to our own; but all government is subordinate in our system of economic freedom to the work of our citizens, each striving to improve himself.

But our economy has become so complex that public action, even in the restricted area of State operations, has a vital part, a key position. We can loose and we can bind. We can stolidly accept stagnation, or we can add our contribution, a critical contribution, to a dynamic course of action.

If I know this Legislature, if I know this Administration, if I know the people of Pennsylvania, I am certain of the choice. We will act.

This is a very great State, traditionally the heartland of American industry, the keystone of our Nation's economy in the machine age as it was the keystone of our National independence. With so much to be proud of, we are very sensitive indeed if we do not now admit, classify, and correct our shortcomings. The quickest way to community disaster is to pretend that all is for the best in the best of all possible states.

Currently, according to the latest classification list of the United States Department of Labor, not one single area in Pennsylvania is an area of balanced labor supply. In plain language, we have some measurable unemployment everywhere. Five areas in Pennsylvania are recorded as areas of moderate labor surplus. Eight Pennsylvania areas are areas of substantial labor surplus, which means that from six to 11.9 per cent of their labor force is out of work. Twelve Pennsylvania areas are classified as areas of very substantial labor surplus, which means that twelve per cent or more of their workingmen and women seeking employment cannot secure jobs.

The areas of moderate labor surplus (I hate that designation of human beings as surplus, like a commodity) the only such areas were Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Sharon-Farrell, and York. Every other classified center of population in the State has six per cent or more of its people out of work.

We know that our coal districts and railroad towns have been particularly hard hit.

In all the Nation, there are only nine large areas where more than twelve per cent of the working force is unemployed. Four of those nine areas are in Pennsylvania. There are 45 smaller areas of very substantial unemployment in the Nation. Eight of those 45 areas are in Pennsylvania.

We know that while we have had substantial industrial growth in Pennsylvania, we have not kept our old lead over the rest of the Nation.

We know that throughout the Nation, communities, states, and regions are in fierce competition for industrial expansion.

We know that energy sources are changing rapidly in our technology; that there is great pressure to close obsolescent plants and integrate operations in modern and efficient structures; that an old town, grimy and unattractive, has less chance to attract a new industry than a communiy which understands and exhibits the art of pleasant living.

None of these facts, I scarcely need to tell you, acts automatically in Pensylvania's favor.

We know, too, while industrial production in the Nation is up five per cent from a year ago, the number of workers in manufacturing plants is down four per cent. We are constantly able to produce more goods with fewer man hours.

This, then, is the face of the problem.

What is our obligation, mine as Governor, yours as legislators, as we confront it?

Our worst error has been our failure to plan against this day; to understand and thus meet our potential troubles before they have us in their grasp.

I recommend to the Legislature that we create a State Planning Agency that is capable, in structure and in personnel, of interpreting our future, and recommending to us the steps we should take for our protection and our growth as we move into that future.

Some subjects for their study should be:

The effect on Pennsylvania of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The effect on Pennsylvania of atomic energy for peacetime use.

The effect on Pennsylvania of changes in iron ore supply.

Coal's future place in the Nation's energy pattern.

The multi-purpose development of our principal river valleys—Delaware, Susquehanna-Juniata, the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio.

A functioning State Planning Agency will, of course, review and make estimates of the State's capital improvements, analyzing their effect on the general economy, their value in relation to population trends, and their proper scheduling in relation to the State's available finances.

If the General Assembly will pass the Reorganization Bill (House Bill One) in workable and useful form, I will promptly submit a reorganization plan which will establish a State Planning Board that is free to function. Substantially, that means a Board that is independent of departmental control, reporting directly to the Governor: free of political control, being non-partisan in Board membership and staff; and relieved of minor administrative burdens that can do nothing except distract it from its high purpose. If the Reorganization Bill is not to be passed, separate legislation on State planning will be submitted.

Our immediate operating agency in the State's economic program—our line outfit—will be the Department of Commerce, which we conceive to be in fact a Department of Economic Development. As we all know, the potential value of such a department has for many years been lost in the morass of a third-rate publicity operation. That is being changed. The Secretary is submitting a reorganization plan to the Executive Board which will give a sense

of direction to the Department's work. It will have four divisions: Industrial Development; Community Development; Travel and Vacation Development; and Reference and Research. It will have five field offices: in Philadelphia, Scranton, Erie, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C.

The Department of Commerce and the State Planning Board will be able to carry out their duties, as re-vamped and re-vitalized, without increasing their combined budget over the amount given them for an ineffective program in the 1953-55 biennium.

We are able to do this because we are discarding frivolities in favor of the essential.

No State-paid advertising will be bought, no clipping services maintained, no lavish State expenditures for self-conratulations will be made.

With a sense of direction, it is our hope that the Department will have, and will communicate, a sense of mission. This is dedicated work for dedicated people.

We expect to awaken and to maintain a sense of civic responsibility and enlightened self-interest which will buy for the State and its areas a promotional advertising program, privately financed, which will be far more effective than anything the State could do itself.

To aid the work of the Department of Commerce in the special field of industrial development we will introduce legislation officially creating an Economic Development Advisory Board. It is our hope that the membership of this Board will be men who are themselves preeminent in industry and finance, and whose counsel and support will be invaluable to our program and its acceptance across the Nation. This Board will require no appropriation. Its expenses will be met from the Departmental budget.

An economic program for Pennsylvania obviously must go far beyond the departmental responsibilities of one agency of the State. The work of the Commerce Department must be supported by an inventory of the State's resources; by a program of enabling legislation; by a concentration—in our communities, here in Harrisburg, and in the National capital at Washington—of all the ingenuity, high purpose, and dogged, everlasting persistence of which we are capable.

As to resources, our best resource is people—the skilled, ambitious, progressive people of Pennsylvania. I find them keenly aware of our common problems, anxious for leadership, ready to participate, already banded together in community organizations of great strength and vigor.

The people themselves, working in their own areas, can do far more than any conceivable staff of State employes.

Consequently, I am recommending to the General Assembly legislation which will strengthen the citizens' organizations already concerned with our economic and community problems, and encourage the formation of such citizens' groups in every county in Pennsylvania. In brief, our proposal will call for State aid to citizens' organizations working for industrial expansion and community development—the funds to be paid on a matching basis up to fifty per cent of operational costs.

Our estimate of the cost of this program to the State is $1,000,000 a biennium.

It will be seed money in the truest sense, bringing a rich harvest in economic and community return for every dollar spent.

Among the physical resources of Pennsylvania water is perhaps our finest gift. We have taken it for granted, and all too often we have misused it. We know that water is as essential to our lives as air itself; we find now that it is an essential raw material of industry.

This Administration will permit no weakening, no slowdown, in our State's program to purify its streams. Indeed, we must do more than prevent pollution; we must act positively to develop and augment our water supplies.

I urge the Legislature to approve the bill before you that will align us with New Jersey in a mutual usage of the Delaware, and I urge that we promptly agree upon a dam and reservoir project at Wallpack on the Delaware which will maintain a proper all-year flow of water in that vital river.

I urge the Legislature to bring Pennsylvania into a mutual pact with our sister states and the provinces of Canada which border the Great Lakes. We should adhere to the Great Lakes Compact, an instrument drawn to protect the waters which will make our Lake Erie shoreline a seaport with its windows on the oceans of the world.

I urge the Legislature to join with me in pressing upon Congress the need for a dam and reservoir on the Upper Allegheny, at Warren, as a flood control and low-flow augmentation structure.

Water is not alone a raw material; it is a highway.

It is vital to the economy of Western Pennsylvania that the Ohio be maintained and improved as a great artery for the transportation of coal and steel; it is vital to the economy of the Delaware Valley and its newly established steel industry that the channel of that river be deepened to 40 feet; it is vital to a great section of the electrical industry that the small stream of Turtle Creek be made proof against destructive floods.

This Administration will speak for Pennsylvania in these matters—speak vigorously and proudly. We do not come as beggars to the Federal establishment; Pennsylvania pays into the Federal Treasury far more than it receives. We will not accept the withdrawal of the Federal Government's responsibility for our inland waterways; that issue was threshed out a century ago.

The State will do its share, perhaps more than its share, to develop the ports of the Philadelphia area, of Erie, and of Pittsburgh.

The economy of Pennsylvania historically has found its chief support in our mineral resources—first among them, coal.

Here again, we took a great resource for granted.

We have taken more than 13 billion tons of coal out of the Pennsylvania earth. In the last 62 years, we have marketed 31 billion dollars worth of Pennsylvania coal. No wonder we all are hurt when coal is hurt.

Our error was the common human one—when all was well and times were piping times, we did not plan for a future in which the coal industry could no longer support the jobs of hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians. We did not diversify our economic base in time.

Now, the problem is upon us in full force. It does not mean that we should write off coal, or the coal areas. It is altogether likely that the slump in coal is temporary; that the future will demand, greedily demand, the energy that is in our many billions of tons of remaining coal reserves and find economical ways, competitive ways, of utilizing that energy.

Meanwhile, we must guard our anthracite mining operations against the flooding danger that imperils the employment that remains in them. I strongly urge the Legislature to approve the expenditure by Pennsylvania of $8,500,000, matching dollar for dollar a Federal contribution, for the control of flooding in the hard coal mines.

With equal urgency, I suggest that it is time that Pennsylvania support a program of research in the technology and economics of Pennsylvania coal. As a State, we have been most neglectful of the natural resource which was so generously given us.

We will submit legislation creating a non-political expert coal research board, which will receive applications for research projects in Pennsylvania coal to be carried on in Pennsylvania laboratories. Again, we will apply the seed money principle. We believe that an appropriation of $500,000 for coal research by the State will develop research projects that will expend several times that amount, with the additional funds coming from industry, foundations, and educational institutions.

I shall have more to say, in a few minutes, about developing new industry and additional employment opportunities in the coal areas.

Continuing in the economics of our mineral resource, I urge, as did your Joint State Government Commission, that we go out as prospectors to make a new reconnaissance of the minerals of Pennsylvania. Only one- third of Pennsylvania has been geologically mapped. We may have the potential for new industries, new wealth, new employment, under our feet and not know it. Therefore, I request the Legislature to give sympathetic consideration to the preparation of a mineral deposit inventory, and I suggest that the Department of Internal Affairs be granted sufficient additional funds, estimated at $700,000, for this purpose.

Further, the Administration will consider sympathetically any proper changes in our pattern of law regulating the exploitation of oil and gas deposits which will prevent waste and increase production in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, which has been fortunate in its mineral deposits, has also been fortunate in the forests which covered so much of our terrain. The Secretary of Forests and Waters advises me that our recovery of timber resources on our State Forest lands alone is now sufficient to permit us to market, on a sustained yield basis, 100,000,000 board feet of timber each year. We are going to do our part in reviving the forest industries in Pennsylvania. While the timber industry can never be such a massive employer as steel, it can provide many job opportunities—vital job opportunities—in sparsely settled regions where every job counts.

In its highway system, Pennsylvania has a great resource that men created.

Under this Administration, the economic effects of this resource, as represented by new highway construction, will be an important consideration. Limited-access highways—expressways, parkways, or turnpikes as they are variously called—are a very important location factor for industry.

I urge that the Turnpike Commission expand its network of express highways just as quickly as its revenue propects permit. Specifically, I urge a prompt decision as to the route of the Turnpike from the Pittsburgh district to Erie, with due consideration for the Pennsylvania economics involved. I urge a decision to build, if engineering studies will support a revenue propectus, the so-called Shortway from Sharon to Stroudsburg, and an extension of the Turnpike south, through the bituminous coal area, to the West Virginia border.

I fully agree with the basic philosophy that is embodied in the report of the Clay Commission which stated that the Nation could not wait much longer for the completion of its interstate highway system; that we need the highways now, before traffic stops in its tracks.

In my judgment, neither Pennsylvania nor the Nation can afford to let our construction program for major highways fall behind the pressure of traffic and of population. Here in Pennsylvania, no matter what the rest of the Nation does, we must make ourselves competent to carry forward an accelerated program of highway building.

We need free-flowing traffic on roads engineered for the demands of the present and the still greater pressure of the future.

We need the highways and the economic growth they induce.

An extensive State and National highway building program will be a direct economic benefit to Pennsylvania.

It is our cement, our steel, and our labor which will build much of the highway system; it is Pennsylvania steel which goes into the bodies of America's cars and Pennsylvania fabrics which go into their interiors.

The State's highway system also plays a part in maintaining and developing its travel and vacation industry. While the State may justifiably take some part in tourist travel promotion campaigns, in my judgment it can best serve our economic interests in travel by doing the things that are its own direct obligation, rather than talking generalities and printing pretty pictures. By that I mean that we need strong highway zoning legislation to protect our highways and beautiful countryside from the squalid ugliness that mars so many of our roads. We need to construct pleasant roadside stopping places and picnic grounds, and should act at once to lift the ridiculous restriction that limits such roadside parks to one to a county.

We should understand, take pride in, and preserve the historic points, the regional ways of life, the good traditions of Pennsylvania.

The beauty of this State, where man has not despoiled it, is one of the great assets of Pennsylvania. We are not being unduly materialistic when we count it with our potential economic assets.

Industrial locations today are not determined by strict dollars and cents balances alone. The community with good housing, good public services, recreational opportunities, good schools, fine churches, starts off with a lead in the competition for industrial expansion.

To aid our communities in the work of redevelopment I will recommend that the Legislature appropriate $5,000,000 for the next biennium to be distributed as grants-in-aid for redevelopment projects. This again will be seed money. Each dollar of the State can be used to match two dollars provided by the Federal Government in its urban renewal program. With equal contributions by the participating municipalities, it means that $30,000,000 will be available for public aid to redevelopment projects in the next two years.

The Housing Assistance Law of 1949 should be revised, so as to permit State grants-in-aid to redevelopment to be used for broadened purposes. The redevelopment process can be used—should be used—to modernize our communities, provide new areas for picnic use, new commercial districts, new and well-planned industrial sites. The restriction to residential use should be eliminated.

We must also be vigorous in our support of the increased authorization of $500,000,000 in Federal urban renewal aid which has been recommended to the Congress. Unless this increase is adopted, or a limiting clause in the existing Federal Act is removed, Pennsylvania cities will soon be deprived of an opportunity to share in the National program.

Finally, we must recognize the tragic problem of the areas in Pennsylvania which have become victims of chronic unemployment—recognize it with a new bold series of actions which admittedly contain a calculated risk.

Each of us in Pennsylvania, no matter where we live, has a material interest in such areas.

They drain our unemployment compensation fund.

They draw upon millions of dollars from our public assistance appropriations.

They cannot pay their way in the public economics or the private industrial enterprise of this State.

More important still, we have an interest as the fellow-citizens of the people in the areas affected. We owe it to them, we owe it to our belief in this society, that we not stand by unmoved and unconcerned while hardship is visited upon several hundred thousand Pennsylvania homes, while whole communities deteriorate and decay, while we develop "ghost areas" in whole counties and regions of our State.

Consequently, we will present legislation to the General Assembly which, in our belief, will make it possible to attract more than $150,000,000 in new industrial development to our areas of economic distress—and this to begin this year and carry forward through a five-year period.

We will ask you to create a State Industrial Development Authority, and appropriate to it $20,000,000 in State funds this biennium.

We would schedule similar appropriations for 1957-1959.

The Authority will make a finding of public purpose and necessity as to chronic economic distress in those regions of the State which are suffering from continued and severe unemployment. Its operations will be restricted to those areas where such a finding can be factually supported.

It will purchase or receive in gift industrial sites in such areas, develop them for use, and construct industrial buildings. It will lease these buildings on a long-term basis to companies of good credit standing and high employment potential, on terms that will provide an incentive for the companies to locate in the designated areas.

This is in no sense a give-away program.

Over a period of time the State will get all its money back, plus interest. The Industrial Development Authority will be able to augment the funds voted to it by borrowing against the security of its properties and leases. Lease payments will begin to flow back in several years, again putting more money in the pot. Local contributions will be encouraged. There will be no local tax exemption sought.

Once again, we use the seed money principle.

With the value of equipment to be installed by the manufacturing leasees, the State's $60,000,000 investment will predictably double and nearly triple itself.

Such a program is a new approach in Pennsylvania, although other states—competive states—have used various methods akin to it.

Its justification lies in necessity.

Its termination will come forthwith if normal economic processes show that they are doing the job.

Gradually, slowly, painfully, the Nation is beginning to realize that these areas of economic decline in a period of national prosperity are a national problem too.

We have properly been concerned with shoring up the economy of such far places as West Berlin, Japan, the Arab countries, South Viet Nam.

But we seem all to unconcerned with the economy and the employment potential of Pennsylvania's coal fields.

The current Federal program for American areas of economic distress is sadly feeble. It has no impetus, no drive, no spokesman in the National Government.

I suggest that we need a Point Four program within the United States—a program with punch, a program with vigor, a program that will complement what we are prepared to do in Pennsylvania. We have heard a good deal lately about the "partnership concept" as between the Federal Government and the states. We in Pennsylvania are waiting for the senior partner, the Government of the United States, to put in his chips.

There are some signs of an awakening.

On March 14th, two weeks ago, the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report had this to say:

"We are very concerned with distressed conditions which persist in certain industries and regions, even in an expanding economy. We believe that action is required now and that much can be done through public works to assist these communities. The Federal Government should recognize its responsibility to those areas and industries by promoting research to discover new products and new processes. Consideration should be given to the possibility of modifying the employment compensation programs to meet the special problems of restraining and readjusting facing those areas. Loans, technical assistance, and, as The President recommends an expanded area development program should be provided those to help them adapt to changed economic conditions."

Those are the words of a Joint Committee of Congress.

They are good words, to which we can subscribe.

But the National Government, the Congress, can do more.

We suggest that in the national interest the Federal Government use the enormous leverage of its tax system to restore the economy of our areas of chronic unemployment.

When the national interest requires new investment for defense purposes, the Federal Government will grant a crtificate of national necessity to the company that is prepared to undertake the investment. Such a certificate permits an accelerated rate of amortization for tax purposes; the enterprise can, if it prospers, pay for its new plant out of profits in five years.

We believe the national interest is now vitally involved in finding a new economic base for many areas in our Commonwealth and elsewhere in this country. We, therefore, suggest that the same certificate of national necessity, the same privilege of rapid depreciation for tax purposes, be granted to every new industrial investment made in areas of substantial unemployment, regardless of whether the industry has a connection with defense or not.

Such a provision in the tax laws might well bring a stream of new investment into our areas of depressed economy that would be more effective than any other thing that we can do.

I urge the Legislature to adopt a Resolution so memorializing Congress.

As Governor, I will press it to the fullest strength of my office.

It is entirely justifiable on the basis of compensation for the reciprocal trade policy; it is justifiable on the basis of the national interest in maintaining a labor force in the coal areas in the event of national emergency; it is justified because these same areas were denied during the war, an opportunity to expand their economic base because they were then considered areas of labor scarcity.

Our whole effort is to utilize the full value of our public processes so that we can all gain a greater return from our economic system of individual enterprise. We are creating a climate, furnishing some tools, meeting some common responsibilities, removing some road blocks, developing new channels.

Our success will come only if we are able to mobilize the full strength of the people of Pennsylvania.

That necessarily means the cooperation of labor.

It means the cooperation of management.

It means cooperation between the parties; the good will of every person in authority.

That is what I ask today.

This Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has no reason to be laggard. We are far to the front in technical skills, in industrial research, in the number and depth of our educational institutions, in the home offices of great corporations, in the tradition of productivity. We have huge reserves of capital; we are not owned by absentees.

If we have faltered, it is because we did not see the obstacles in time.

Now that we see them, we surmount them and resume our forward march.

I am not asking this Legislature, our people, to support a Leader Plan or a Democratic Plan.

I am asking you to support full-heartedly a Pennsylvania Plan.

As Governor of Pennsylvania, I seek the help of the General Assembly for a community agreement that will correct the present and protect the future of Pennsylvania and its people.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Governor Leader, on behalf of the Members of the General Assembly, I want to thank you for your splendid message and to assure you that all phases of that message will receive our utmost consideration.

The Committee on the part of the Senate and the House will now escort his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth to his chambers.

The purpose for which the Joint Session of the General Assembly was convened having been accomplished, the Chair now declares the Session adjourned.

The Senators will please re-assemble in the Senate Chamber.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 150, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payments by the Commonwealth to school districts on account of sinking fund charges for school buildings or educational equipment.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill re recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 307, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the election of directors to boards of union or merged districts and validating certain elections and appointments.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 362, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," clarifying the duties of the vice-president and providing for the signing of checks and vouchers by the vice-president in certain cases.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 382, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the Public School System, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for a presiding officer and secretary at joint sessions of joint schools or departments meeting to adopt annual school budget.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 406, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," further prescribing the qualifications of members of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 416, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533), entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," permitting the indictment of persons while committed, and validating indictments heretofore returned.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 445, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellanous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further regulating passing school buses and granting the magistrates power to recommend suspension of operating privileges for violations.

The first section was read and agreed to.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. JOHN J. MURRAY offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 2, (Sec. 1017.1) page 5, lines 3 to 8 by striking out all of said lines.

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. JOHN J. MURRAY offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 2, last two lines of Title, by striking out "and granting to magistrates power to recom-" in next to last line and all of last line, of Title.

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 504, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" by providing for the payment of salaries of professional and temporary professional employes in cases of sickness or accidental injury

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 561, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous re-

ceipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 620, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further regulating speed designating a traffic court further prescribing enforcement and penal provisions and imposing duties on certain pedestrians

The first, second and third sections were separately read and agreed to.

The fourth section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. LAFORE offered the following amendment:

Amend page 9, line 1, by inserting after the words "shall be brought" the following: "the duties of the traffic court shall be rotated or divided equally between the Justices of the Peace or Aldermen in such subdivisions as may establish a traffic court."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to amended.

The fifth and sixth sections and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" further regulating the rates of pilotage.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 153, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29 and

Senate Bill No. 236, Printer's No. 44

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 107, Printer's No. 148

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 125, Printer's No. 113 and

House Bill No. 126, Printer's No. 114

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 173, entitled:

An Act providing for the establishment of police pension funds or pension annuities in boroughs, towns and townships, and the regulation and maintenance thereof; providing for continuance of existing funds or transfer thereof to funds herein established; prescribing rights of beneficiaries; and repealing certain acts.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. SARRAF. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 295, as follows:

An Act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth class

On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, last line of title, by striking out "class" and inserting in lieu thereof "and seventh classes."
Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 1, by striking out "class" and inserting in lieu thereof "and seventh classes."
Amend Sec. 2, page 2, lines 2, 3 and 4, by striking out "in so far as it fixed the" in line 2, all of line 3, and "class" in line 4.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection. The Chair hears none.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendments?
They were agreed to.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?
It was agreed to.
Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 354, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 14 1923 (P L 710) entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions establishing a State Athletic Commission making an appropriation therefor and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes and prescribing penalties" clarifying its provisions relative to women wrestlers

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 4 act of June 14 1923 (P L 710) entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions establishing a State Athletic Commission making an appropriation therefor and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes and prescribing penalties" amended May 18 1945 (P L 634) is amended to read

Section 4 Boxing and Wrestling Exhibitions Authorized Jurisdiction of Commission Permits to Persons and Corporations (a) Boxing sparring and wrestling matches or exhibitions are hereby allowed except on Sundays The commission shall have and herey is vested with the sole direction management control and jurisdiction over all such boxing sparring and wrestling matches or exhibitions to be conducted held or given within this Commonwealth and it is hereby authorized to issue licenses and permits therefor No such boxing sparring or wrestling match or exhibition shall be conducted held or given within the Commonwealth except in accordance with the provisions of this act The commission shall issue under its hand and seal annual permits in writing for holding such boxing sparring or wrestling matches or exhibitions but only to persons or corporations duly licensed as hereinafter provided by said commission which permits may be revoked or suspended after hearing upon violation of any of the provisions of this act or any rule regulation or order of the commission However the commission in its discretion may fix a fine or fines which if paid can be accepted in lieu of any revocation or suspension of permit The commission is hereby further given the sole control authority and jurisdiction over all licenses and permits to hold boxing sparring or wrestling matches or exhibitions and over all licenses to any and all persons who participate in such boxing sparring or wrestling matches or exhibitions as hereinafter provided The commission in its discretion is authorized to make and promulgate rules and regulations not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act as amended

(b) Nothing in this or any other act shall be construed to authorize the commission to prohibit wrestling matches or exhibitions in which women are participants

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.
On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?
Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—99

Adam,	Flint,	Maxwell,	Readinger,
Amarando,	Floyd,	McCann,	Reidenbach,
Anderson, M. S.,	Flynn,	McCormack,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Frank,	McKeever,	Rosen,
Barnatovich,	Frascella,	McLaughlin,	Rovansek,
Bazin,	Gaffney,	McWherter,	Sarraf,
Boies,	Garlock,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Bonner,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Schuster,
Boory,	Guss,	Mills,	Sherman,
Branca,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Monroe,	Smith, Wm. B.
Brennan, A. P.,	Hass,	Moran,	Stank,
Brennan, J. J.,	Heavey,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Mullen,	Stone,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Munley,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Cioffi,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Wallace,
Comer,	Kolankiewicz	Needham,	Wargo,
Curwood,	Kornick,	Olsen,	Welsh,
Dougherty,	Kubacki,	O'Neil,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Leiby,	Pacchioli,	Williams,
Ellberg,	Leonard,	Pashley,	Yetter,
Farabaugh,	Lopresti,	Petrosky,	Yetzer,
Filo,	Lovett,	Polaski,	Andrews,
Fineman,	Lutty,	Polen,	Speaker

NAYS—82

Agnew,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Steckel,
Ashton,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stevenson,
Banker,	Helm,	Miller,	Stoner,
Bell,	Henzel,	Moody,	Strausser,
Blair,	Hewitt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Bower,	Hocker,	Murray, H. P.,	Thompson,
Breisch,	Isaacs,	Naugle,	Tompkins,
Brown,	Johnson,	Ogilvie,	Toomey,
Bullen,	Kehler,	Parry,	Varner,
Davis,	Keller,	Pomeroy,	Vaughan,
Donaldson,	Kline,	Price,	Verona,
Down,	Knecht,	Pursley,	Wall,
Eshleman,	Kratz,	Rigby,	Walsh,
Ewing,	Kromer,	Royer,	Waterhouse,
Foster,	Lafore,	Rubin,	Weidner,
Frost,	Lawyer,	Rudisill,	Wheeler,
George,	Light,	Sigman,	Willaredt,
Gibb,	Limper,	Smith, C. C.	Wilt,
Gibson,	Mahan,	Snider,	Wood,
Goldstein,	Markley,	Spencer,	Worley,
Guthrie,			Young,

NOT VOTING—29

Auker,	Greenwood,	Leven,	Pettigrew,
Breth,	Houk,	Lippincott,	Reibman,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.	Magee,	Stephens,
Connelly,	Jump,	McGee,	Swartz,
Cooper,	Kent,	McInroy,	Taylor,
Donahue,	Kooker,	Murray, P. G.,	Whitenight,
Erb,	Leisey,	Paulhamus,	Ziegler,
Gramlich,			

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill falls.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Wednesday, April 13, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Wednesday, April 13, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 1

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 1.

The SPEAKER. The report will lie over for printing under the rules.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to call up out of order Senate Bill No. 236 on page 10 of today's calendar.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 1 by striking out "Subsection (5) of section 7" and inserting in lieu thereof "Clause 17 of section 1."

Amend Sec. 1, page 2, line 10 by inserting after "penalties" amended July 29, 1953 (P. L. 993) is amended to read:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the following words and phrases as used in this act, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, shall have the following meanings:

* *

17. "Final Salary" shall mean the highest average annual salary earnable by a contributor as a State employe during any five years of service preceding retirement, [except, that at the member's option, the salary earnable by a contributor as a State employe for the years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three and June first, one thousand nine hundred thirty-four, shall not be included in determining such "final salary."] In the case of a member of the General Assembly, "final salary" shall mean his compensation for his last two year period of service plus expenses for the two year period allowed by section 1, act of June 24, 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereafter amended or renacted.

* * *

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendments:

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 7 of the act

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 7) page 3, line 19 by striking out "the allowance for clerical assistance and other."

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 7) page 4, lines 1 and 2 by striking out all of line 1 and "office" in line 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "expenses allowed by section 1, act of Pune 24, 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereinafter amended or reenacted."

Amend Sec. 2, page 4, line 12 by striking out "2" and inserting in lieu thereof "3."

Amend Sec. 2 (Sec. 7) page 5, lines 1 and 2 by striking out all of line 1 and "ing his term in connection with the duties of his office" in line 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "expenses allowed by section 1, act of June 24, 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereinafter amended or reenacted."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The third section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 3 (Sec. 13) page 6, lines 1 to 19 and page 7, lines 1 and 2 by striking out all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof a new section:

Section 4. Section 11 of the act is amended by adding after subsection (3) thereof a new subsection to read:

Section 11. * * *

(3.1) Should a member of the General Assembly discontinue his service as a member voluntarily or involuntarily after having served twenty years or more as a member, he or she, regardless of age shall receive a retirement allowance which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated deductions and a State annuity equal to one-half of his or her final salary.

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fourth section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 4, page 7, line 3 by striking out "4" and inserting in lieu thereof "5."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 2, line 2 of Title, by inserting after "defining" final salary and

Amend Title, page 2, line 3 of Title by striking out "superannuation."

They were agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading as amended?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, may I at this time say just a word about the amendments which have been submitted to Senate Bill 236.

They are mainly correctional and clarifying amendments. Some sections of the bill as originally drawn were not clear and did not clearly set forth what the Members had in mind.

These amendments do nothing more than clarify what was originally intended to be in the bill.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on second reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 83.

An Act amending the act of May 13, 1925 (P. L. 644) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes" exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act.

SENATE BILL No. 108.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed.

COMMUNICATION AND BILL TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 149, together with communication from the Senate be taken from the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House non-concur in the amendments made by the Senate and that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, before the Members vote on this motion to non-concur in the amendments inserted by the Senate to House Bill 120 they should know that the only purpose for non-concurring and asking that a Committee of Conference be appointed is to make a correction of an error relating to some of the tables and some of the numbers set forth in the bill.

The amendments which will have to be made are purely correctional. They do not change the meaning in any way, shape or form of the bill as it has been rewritten by the Senate.

In printing the last Printer's number, some of the letters and some of the numbers got out of place and, while there is a statute on the books allowing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to make editorial corrections, and so forth, it was thought to be so important that it should be corrected by us. That is the reason we are asking that this procedure be followed.

No part of the bill is going to be changed in substance in any way, shape or form. They are purely a correctional amendments and will carry out exactly what the Senate intended when it passed House Bill 120.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 120

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a Committee of Conference on said bill, Messrs. READINGER, LOPRESTI and JOHNSON.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 116

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate Resolution No. 116 on page 12 of today's calendar.

In the Senate, March 15, 1955.

Pledging the General Assembly that it will enact certain unemployment compensation legislation at its present session.

While the danger is imminent that at the end of the current quarter all unemployment compensation contribution rates may be increased automatically to 2.7% and compensation payments reduced automatically to $20 a week and a total of twenty weeks or $400, whichever is the lesser, there is an extremely wide difference of opinion between the Department of Labor and Industry and employers as to the actual necessity for an increase in the schedule of contribution rates.

In order to resolve this difference accurately and intelligently a careful and time consuming study is necessary before a law removing the danger can be adopted; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law, as amended, limiting the amount of compensation payable to an employe for a week of unemployment, and the total amount of compensation payable during a calendar quarter, if on March 31, 1955, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania falls below one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less refunds during any twelve consecutive months, the General Assembly authorizes that compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in

the full amount provided for in the "Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits" set forth in section 404 of the Unemployment Compensation Law as amended September 29, 1951 (P. L. 1580), even though at the end of the calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any consecutive twelve months.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution?

RESOLUTION RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that Senate Resolution No. 116, Printer's No. 47, be recommitted to the Committee on Rules.

The motion was agreed to.

JOINT SESSION PROCEEDINGS PRINTED IN LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the proceedings of the Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives held this day be printed in full in the Legislative Journal.

The motion was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. ISAACS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ISAACS. Mr. Speaker, on March 21st in the Legislative Journal, page 814, on House Bill 429, I am recorded as "not voting." I was in my seat and voted "aye" on this bill in what I thought was a rather audible tone.

SENATE RESOLUTION REFERRED

Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 111.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. SARRAF asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. McCANN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

AGRICULTURE and DAIRY INDUSTRY—Mr. Snider, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, March 29, at 11:00 a. m.

APPROPRIATIONS—Mr. Polen, Chairman, Room 245 and 246, Tuesday, March 29, at 1:00 p. m.

BOROUGHS—Mr. Filo, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, March 29, at 9:45 a. m.

CITIES-COUNTIES FIRST CLASS—Mr. Kolankiewicz, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, March 29, at 11:30 a. m.

COUNTIES—Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, March 29, at 12:00 p. m.

ELECTIONS and APPORTIONMENT—Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, March 29, at 10:15 a. m.

JUDICIARY SPECIAL—Mr. Leonard, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, March 29, at 11:15 a. m.

LAW and ORDER—Mr. Yetzer, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday, March 29, at 1:45 p. m.

MUNICIPAL CORPS—Mr. Verona, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, March 29, at 1:15 p. m.

STATE GOVERNMENT—Mr. Polaski, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, March 29, at 1:30 p. m.

WELFARE—Mrs. Varallo, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, March 29, at 1:30 p. m.

HEARING—Conservation and Wild Life Committee, with the Fish Commission, Mr. French, Mr. Buller and Mr. O'Hara—Main House Caucus Room, Tuesday, March 29, at 10:00 a. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GARLOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 29, 1955 at 2:00 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:50 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1955. No. 31.

SENATE

TUESDAY, March 29, 1955.

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Rector of Prince of Peach Episcopal Church, Dallas, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, Who art as a strong tower to all those who put their trust in Thee, be now and every more our defense. Be gracious unto this Commonwealth, into which for its wise upbuilding our lot is cast. Grant that every citizen of the same, in his special vocation, may serve Thee faithfully.

Bless all who are charged with any authority, and so rule their hearts and strengthen their hands that their deliberations and labors may tend to the maintenance of private and official integrity, true religion and virtue. And, above all, keep in our minds a lively remembrance of that great day in which we must give a strict account of our thoughts, words and actions to him whom Thou hast appointed Judge of the quick and the dead, Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. DiSILVESTRO, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence of Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

SENIOR CLASS OF WILSON HIGH SCHOOL, WEST LAWN, BERKS COUNTY, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I am very happy to present to you a group of 112 students in the Social Studies Department of Wilson High School, in Berks County, under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd Miller, Mr. Aaron Miller and Mr. Clayton D. Rehrer.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to welcome, on behalf of the Members of the Senate, the constituents of Doctor Ruth, from Berks County.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate August R. Costa, 1383 Paulson Avenue, Pittsburgh 6, Allegheny County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Twelfth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Charles F. Papale, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Jacob F. Bose, Jr., 26 South Hartley Street, York, York County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Ninth Ward of the City of York, York County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Walter K. Miller, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, March 28, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week it reconvene on Wednesday, April 13, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this

week, it reconvene on Wednesday, April 13, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE NON-CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 120

He also informed the Senate that the House has non-concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "Unemployment Compensation Law," by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

SENATE INSISTS UPON ITS AMENDMENTS NON-CONCURRED IN BY THE HOUSE TO HOUSE BILL No. 120

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insists upon its amendments non-concurred in by the House to the foregoing bill.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. WEINER, HARNEY and CAMIEL read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 265, entitled:

An Act relating to and regulating savings bank life insurance; providing for the establishment and operation of life insurance departments by savings banks; authorizing certain savings banks to issue certain policies of life insurance and annuity contracts; requiring the reinsurance thereof with savings bank life insurance companies; authorizing savings banks to act as agents for other savings banks having life insurance departments and for savings bank life insurance companies; prohibiting the employment of solicitors of such life insurance and annuity contracts; providing for the investment and deposit of funds of life insurance departments of savings banks; making legal investment for savings banks certificates evidencing advances to surplus of life insurance departments of savings banks and the capital stock obligations or other securities of savings bank life insurance companies; and imposing powers and duties on the Secretary of Banking and Insurance Commissioner.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 266, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the tapping of telephone or telegraph lines except by a court authorized district attorney; prohibiting divulgence of contents of unlawfully intercepted communications; and making unlawfully intercepted communications inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding, except in prosecutions for violation hereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. WAGNER and WEINER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 267, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 746), entitled "An act authorizing federal savings and loan associations to issue share accounts in the name of certain minors and in the joint names of two or more persons, and validating the acquittances of such minors and validating the acquittances of either person in a joint account, under certain conditions; and outlining the procedure for the payment of share accounts issued in the name of a trustee following the death of the trustee," further outlining the procedure for the payment of share accounts issued in the name of a trustee following the death of the trustee.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banking.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 268, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 457), entitled "An act relating to the business of building and loan associations; providing for the organization and voluntary dissolution of such associations; defining the rights, powers, duties, liabilities, and immunities of such associations, and of their officers, directors, shareholders, solicitors, and other employes; prohibiting the transaction of business in this Commonwealth by foreign building and loan associations; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; establishing limitations of actions; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts," further defining and limiting the rights, powers, duties, liabilities and immunities of such associations and making further provisions governing the transfer of shares, the payment of trustee accounts, authorized investments, security for mortgage loans, and loans secured by chattel paper.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. McCREESH read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 269, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 270, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 271, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Philadelphia.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 272, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. HOLLAND asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, over the many years that I have been a Member of the General Assembly, I have presented bills to have the lobbyists register and give a report of their expenditures during the Sessions.

Mr. President, I have in this Session introduced a bill but, in speaking to a number of the Senators, they thought it was too extreme. They thought that some of the information that was asked for in the bill was not necessary.

So, in order to get a bill that I think the Republicans and the Members of the Senate will agree with me on, I have had copied a Republican bill, introduced in the Congress of the United States, compelling the lobbyists to register and give an accounting in a certain period of time. I feel that since their party was in favor of this bill in Washington, they should be in favor of it in Harrisburg.

I also think that a bill of this type is necessary to kill the rumors that are always spreading on many bills that are presented in the Senate. We just had an occasion here when a lot of rumors were presented on a bill which was defeated last week. It seems that every time any bill comes up, these rumors again rear their ugly heads, that money is being spent illegally. I believe my bill will protect the Members of the Senate and also will protect the lobbyists. The public should be given a complete report of what is going on here when bills are up and when men who represent certain interests are working to inform the Senators of what the bill contains.

Therefore, Mr. President, I feel assured that the twenty-six Members of the Republican Party in the Senate will agree with me on this bill, because it is their brain child in Washington and I know they are very proud of the President who is now in the White House and I feel that they would like to follow in his footsteps in Harrisburg.

So, Mr. President, I am presenting this bill, asking that the lobbyists in Pennsylvania register and give an accounting of their expenditures in the future.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. HOLLAND and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 273, entitled:

An Act relating to the regulation of lobbying; requiring registration of all lobbyists, keeping of accounts of contributions, expenditures and receipts thereof; requiring reports and statements under oath; defining persons affected; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I do not want to make it a habit to keep on talking about cancer because my colleagues have been so kind and courteous, but I do feel somewhat of an imposition. I mean that sincerely.

Mr. President, when the papers carry headlines attacking me and the clinic, naturally, I have no alternative but to put my remarks on record so that the public can read the truth.

Mr. President, for the last twenty years the Pure Food and Drug Administration, along with parasites of the American Medical Association, have been telling the American public that the Hoxsey therapy is worthless, it is cough syrup, that there are no drugs whatsover within the contents of these tablets, that it is just sugar water, and yet I know it has been curing cancer.

You know, Mr. President, something happened last Friday. For the first time, they confiscated 250,000 tablets, and I am wondering whether there is not a little cheating going on. Maybe they used a penknife and opened a hole in the box, because now they find out that they have been wrong for twenty years. They say now it is no longer cough syrup, it is no longer an innocent tablet—look at that headline, Mr. President, from the Pittsburgh Post Gazette. My, oh my, "Danger Seen In Hoxsey Pill." After twenty years of saying they are cough tables, they now say, "Danger, beware Americans," because a United States agency feels one ingredient, potassium iodide, is dangerous. Get your dictionary, Mr. President, and see what that means. Every good doctor in this land, every druggist, says that it is a blood purifier and there is more truth in that than poetry, I assure you.

You know, Mr. President, they finally found out that one of the ingerdients in this Hoxsey tablet is potassium iodide, and let me tell you; yes, it contains seventy-five milligrams. If they want to known and I would be glad to tell them individually that milligrams do not have ingredients but, apparently, that penknife only brought one tablet out.

Mr. President, now they know how to treat cancer but they say, "Danger, it may cause malignancy." Now, just how foolish or how silly can these men get? For twenty years the Hoxsey tablets were valueless, worthless, and now they are too powerful. Sometimes you wonder what type of men the Federal Government employs. They need not fear the Hoxsey tablet, Mr. President. What they have to fear is the double-edge knife they have; the double-edge knife where they cut, cut and cut. They must carry that with them, together with radium, a burning hell, an electric chair on earth to humanity. They must fear deep therapy treatments because they have actually been proven to create cancer. I can prove to them that the application of deep therapy creates cancer, not diminishes cancer.

Mr. President, now the poor fellows have finally found out that we have something, and I would be happy, since they have our secret, that they place this in every hospital in the land and give poor people the chance to live. Again, I repeat and I shall keep on repeating until death do me part, if the American Medical Association has any courage, has any sincerity and is interested in humanity, then let them take those thirty patients I speak of, which they say are cancerous—any thirty people in America—and give Hoxsey half of them and they take half of them. We will treat ours free, and after six months we will count our fifteen and we will count their fifteen. If they are honest, if they are courageous, if they are sincere, that will be the acid test. That way, and only that way, can the people of America know who is treating cancer.

Mr. President, they roam around in the Senate while we all talk freely, but only when it strikes home, when it strikes your own family, Mr. President, your wife, your son or your daughter, then you begin to realize what I have been talking about and what I have been

fighting for. However, up until then, you are nonchalant about it. I hope it does not strike home; it struck my home on three occasions and I pray to God that you do not learn the hard way.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Highways.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Highways, reported as amended House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations, and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof.

BIRTHDAY FELICITATIONS EXTENDED TO JOHN GABRIEL, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I have been informed that one of our valued Senate employees is today celebrating his birthday. I do not know which number it is, but I want to point out to the Members of the Senate that we have a good employee with us. He is always on the job, he sees that we get the bills, and he sees to it that the many things which we have to do are done promptly. He has been a great aid to us over the many years.

Mr. President, he is presently here with us and I want to extend to him, on behalf of the Members of the Senate, our felicitations on this, his thirty-ninth birthday. I refer to John Gabriel, our Sergeant-at-Arms.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. FLEMING read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 274, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing the terms of office of judges and inspectors of elections.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE INSISTS UPON ITS NON-CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 120, AND APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House insists on its non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "Unemployment Compensation Law," by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

and has appointed Messrs. READINGER, LOPRESTI and JOHNSON as a Committee of Conference to confer with a similar committee of the Senate (if the Senate shall appoint such committee) to consider the differences existing between the two Houses in relation to said bill.

HOUSE BILL No. 120 TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I call from the table House Bill No. 120, and move a committee of conference on the part of the Senate be appointed.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

The PRESIDENT. The Chair announces, on behalf of the President pro tempore, the appointment of Messrs. BERGER, KESSLER and LANE as a committee of conference on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee of the House (already appointed) to consider the difference existing between the two houses in relation to House Bill No. 120.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for twenty minutes, for the purpose of holding a Republican Caucus.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Danville State Hospital, for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Benjamin Schneider, 123 East Market Street, Danville. Montour County, vice David J. Reese, Danville, whose term expired.

Silas McHenry, Stillwater, Columbia County, vice Elmer E. Beers, Bloomsburg, whose term expired.

William Brobst Seibert, Third Street, Hughesville, Lycoming County, vice Frank Strite, Williamsport, whose term expired.

David J. Litchard, Anthony Township, Montour County, P. O., R. D. 1, Turbotville, Northumberland County, vice I. M. Witt, Montoursville, whose term expired.

Clark E. Blecher, 400 Bloom Street, Danville, Montour County, vice Edward F. Price, Danville, whose term expired.

Robert Moore, 110 West Market Street, Danville, Montour County, vice Clarence B. Gray, Bloomsburg, deceased.

William T. Deeter, Riverside, Northumberland County, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

THIRTIETH BIENNIAL DINNER AND GRIDIRON SHOW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, on behalf of my genial colleague from Westmoreland, Senator Dent, and myself, I am about to present this resolution. I hope that the Members present will lend their ears, because they are supposed to laugh at the appropriate places.

This is Concurrent Resolution, No. 1955, Serial No. U, Printer's Nos. XYZ, and is entitled "Loose in the Roost."

"In the Senate, March 29, 1955.

"To the members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Legislative Engineers, Politicians, et al

"Whereas, unseemly squawking noises have been emanating from the Harrisburg Roost, and

"Whereas, sundry, plump Republican chickens have disappeared from said roost, and

"Whereas, a number of Democratic fat cats have been seen clawing feathers from their teeth, and

"Whereas, the eternal question of which came first, the chicken or the egg-head, is also involved, therefore be it

"Resolved, that all hands in the Roost who can dig up ten dollars ($10), be admitted to the thirtieth biennial dinner and gridiron show to be held by the Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondent's Association in the Penn Harris Hotel on Wednesday, May 11, 1955, at 7:30 o'clock (daylight saving time), to hear the real lowdown on who raided the roost and why and how and when and for what; and

"Be it further resolved, that all roosters, (Note: all hens are barred), who love the more robust forms of entertainment, and who have ten dollars or can borrow same, are hereby directed to obtain tickets for said expose at the News Room in the State Capitol on strictly a first come, first served basis."

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move the immediate adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, there is one portion of that resolution which could be corrected. I believe the Democrats are referred to as "fat cats," but I believe our people are a little thin and they are hoping to get fat within the next four to eight years.

The PRESIDENT. Does the gentleman wish to amend the resolution?

Mr. MAHANY. No, Mr. President, but I hope the Democratic Senators can dig up $10.00 for seats.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, next week, as we all know, we are going to observe Holy Week and we will not be in Session. However, there was scheduled by the Tax Institute a meeting here in Harrisburg, to be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, to which all of us received invitations to attend.

Mr. President, the Tax Institute, through their representative, asked me to announce that any of you who are in Harrisburg at the time will certainly be most welcome as guests of the Institute. You will be guests at the luncheon and also at the dinner. The Tax Institute would like you to return the post card which has been sent to you, stating whether you do or do not intend to attend so that they will know how many to expect for this meeting.

SENATE RESOLUTION

EXTENDING CONGRATULATIONS TO THE McKEESPORT HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM AND COACH NEENIE CAMPBELL

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. SCHMIDT, KOPRIVER, JR. and PECHAN offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, March 29, 1955.

On Saturday, March 26, 1955, at the University of Pennsylvania Palestra in Philadelphia, McKeesport High School Basketball Team of the City of McKeesport, Allegheny County defeated Chester High School by a score of 54-48 to win the P.I.A.A. Class "A" Championship.

For McKeesport High School, W.P.I.A.A. and Western Regional Champions, the State Title is a goal attained after thirty-four years when in 1921 the McKeesport Tigers as they were then known, reached the championship after winning 24-21 over Williamsport.

For the Season, the McKeesport record is 26 wins and 3 losses. The "Tigers" knocked over defending State Champion Farrell 76-71 for the W.P.I.A.L. Crown, then

took both Johnstown and Pittsburgh South by 76-54 scores.

The victory was a great accomplishment for "Tiger" Coach Neenie Campbell and a glorious, triumphant tribute to the great team composed of All-State Forward Gene Danko, Dave Rankin, Stu Heller, Tom Narkovich and Glenn Shample. In addition the team was supported by able reserves, namely Krajack, Kuremsky, Ikovich, Ziobro, Robinson, Gibbons, Falis, Protz and Pryor.

The "Tigers" had demonstrated an amazing, skillful exhibition of ball handling, of zone defense, of speed and quick execution of their plays and throughout had shown excellent coaching.

Most of all, the "Tigers" in their championship game, as well as in other contests, have shown to the youth of our Commonwealth, courage, confidence, moral character, good clean sportsmanship and fair play, the virtues of solid Americanism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate extend hearty congratulations to the McKeesport High School Basketball Team and its great coach, Neenie Campbell, for capturing the P.I.A.A. Class "A" Championship; and be it further

Resolved, That the copies of this resolution be sent forthwith to Coach Neenie Campbell, each of the above named players of the McKeesport High School Basketball Team and to Dr. Leo Travin, Superintendent of McKeesport Schools.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adopt the resolution just read by the Clerk.

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, this basketball game, which I had the great pleasure of witnessing over television, was certainly a most enjoyable game up until the end of the third period. Of course, it is just like life, you know. You live, you die; you win, you lose. Things just happen and there must be a loser.

Mr. President, I certainly would like to add to this resolution by complimenting the coaches of the McKeesport Team, the players and I would also like to make an inquiry of the Senator.

Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Allegheny, Senator Schmidt.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. SCHMIDT, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SCHMIDT. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. WATKINS. Senator, I would like to know whether there is a spring factory up around McKeesport?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We have one known as the Spang-Chalfant Company, but it is not in that district.

Mr. WATKINS. I noticed in the first, second and third quarters that we were on an even keel. Then, it seemed that the boys went back in a huddle; they changed shoes and when they came up, I noticed over television that one fellow was three feet higher. He did not do a thing except run up to the basket and toss it in.

I would like to know, Senator, do you think that he had springs in his shoes?

Mr. SCHMIDT. No, he is the son of a very good Democrat.

Mr. WATKINS. Well, Senator, I wish you would personally convey my congratulations to the coaches and to the members of the team. You have a fine team; you won a clean, nice, honest victory and I say on behalf of the boys from Delaware County, that we wish your team well and we hope next year that we will get in and be able to reverse this decision.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Thank you very much, Senator Watkins, and I hope that the next time, should we be the loser, I will be able to stand up here and say the nice things such as you have said about Chester High School.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. STEVENSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, the bill which I am about to introduce is of modest proportions. This bill is a codification of the County Code, as sponsored by the Members of the Local Government Commission.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. STEVENSON, MALLERY, BANE, FLACK, KOPRIVER, JR., HALUSKA and LANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 275, entitled:

An Act relating to counties of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MALLERY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, prior to introducing this bill, I would like to make a brief statement.

Mr. President, the bill that I am privileged to introduce creates the State Industrial Development Authority for alleviating unemployment in those areas of the Commonwealth in which conditions of critical unemployment exist by the development of commercial, industrial and manufacturing enterprises in such areas.

Mr. President, the bill forms an important part of the Pennsylvania Plan, as announced by Governor Leader in his address to the General Assembly in Joint Session on March 28, 1955. This bill carries an appropriation of $20,000,000.

Mr. President, I am presenting this bill on behalf of my colleagues Senator Lane, Senator McMenamin, Senator Holland, Senator Scott, Senator Haluska, Senator Wagner, Senator Whalley, Senator Stevenson, Senator Yosko and myself.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. MALLERY, LANE, McMENAMIN, HOLLAND, SCOTT, HALUSKA, WAGNER, WHALLEY, STEVEN-

SON and YOSKO read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 276, entitled:

An Act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth by the reduction of unemployment in certain areas of the Commonwealth determined to be critical economic areas; providing for the establishment of industrial development projects in such areas; creating The State Industrial Development Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to acquire, construct, enlarge, extend and improve industrial development projects, and to lease the same, and to fix rates, rentals and charges for the use thereof; authorizing the allocation and appropriation of Authority funds to the establishment of industrial development projects; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds for said Authority, and providing for the payment of such bonds, and the rights of the holders thereof; authorizing the Authority to enter into agreements with the Government of the United States or any Federal agency or industrial development agency; granting the right of eminent domain; empowering the State Industrial Development Authority to sell and convey industrial development projects and other property; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth, its municipalities or political subdivisions shall be incurred in the exercise of any powers granted by the act; and providing for the examination of the accounts and affairs of the Authority; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. LANE, MALLERY, STEVENSON, BANE, FLACK, HALUSKA and KOPRIVER, JR. read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 277, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2017), entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and in each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers, city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors, overseers, guardians and managers of the poor and poor districts auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the laws relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws," further providing for the administration of the fiscal affairs of the county institution districts in counties of the third to eighth classes, regulating the making of contracts and purchases authorizing such districts to take by gift, grant, devise or bequest money and property and conferring powers and imposing duties on county commissioners, county treasurers, county controllers, and county auditors.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. FLACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. FLACK and SEYLER (By request) read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 278, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 19, 1931 (P. L. 589), entitled as amended "An act to promote the public health and safety, by providing for the examination and licensure of those who desire to engage in the occupation of barbering; regulating barber shops and barber schools, and apprentices and students therein; regulating compensation for service rendered; conferring certain powers and duties on the Department of Public Instruction; and providing penalties," changing the qualifications and fees required of applicants for licensure, and of barbers having supervision of barber shops, changing and adding new penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE RECALLED FROM THE GOVERNOR

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Sections 2 4 8 10 and 12 act of July 5 1947 (P. L. 1335) known as the "Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act" are amended to read

Section 2 Definitions The following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise

(a) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Welfare

(b) "The Federal [Act" means] Acts" mean Public Law seven hundred twenty-five of the 79th Congress approved the thirteenth day of August one thousand nine hundred forty-six entitled the "Hospital Survey and Construction Act" and Public Law four hundred eighty-two of the 83rd Congress approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred fifty-four entitled the "Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954"

(c) "The Surgeon General" means the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the United States

(d) "Hospital" includs public health centers diagnostic or treatment centers hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired nursing homes rehabilitation facilities and general tuberculosis mentally chronic disease and other types of hospitals and related facilities such as laboratories outpatient departments nurses' homes and training facilities and central service facilities operated in connection with hospitals but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care

"Hospital" shall include all hospitals as above defined including those owned operated or supervised by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and any of its political subdivisions but shall not include those hospitals as above defined which are sectarian institutions and which do not exercise the choice provided in section 1.1

(e) "Public Health Center" means a publicly owned facility for the provision of public health services including related facilities such as laboratories clinics and administrative offices operated in connection with public health centers

(f) "Nonprofit hospital" means any hospital owned and operated by a corporation or association no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual

Section 4 General Powers and Duties In carrying out the purposes of the act the Secretary is authorized and directed

(a) To require such reports make such inspections and investigations and prescribe such regulations as he deems necessary

(b) To provide such methods of administration appoint a director and other personnel of the division and take such other action as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of the Federal [act] Acts and the regulations thereunder

(c) To procure in his discretion the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof by contract when such services are to be performed on a part-time or fee-for-service basis and do not involve the performance of administrative duties

(d) To the extent that he considers desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act to enter into agreements for the utilization of the facilities and services of other departments agencies and institutions public or private

(e) To accept on behalf of the State and to deposit with the State Treasurer any grant gift or contribution made to assist in meeting the cost of carrying out the purposes of this act and to expend the same for such purpose

(f) To make an annual report to the Governor on activities and expenditures pursuant to this act including recommendations for such additional legislation as the Secretary considers appropriate to furnish adequate hospital clinic and similar facilities to the people of this State

Section 8 Construction Program The construction program shall provide in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Federal [act] Acts for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in this State and insofar as possible shall provide for their distribution throughout the State in such manner as to make all types of hospital service reasonably accessible to all persons in the State

Section 10 State Plan The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Surgeon General a State plan which shall include the hospital construction program developed under Article II of this act and which shall provide for the establishment administration and operation of hospital construction activities in accordance with the requirements of the Federal [Act] Acts and regulations thereunder The Secretary shall prior to the submission of such plan to the Surgeon General give adequate publicity to a general description of all the provisions proposed to be included therein and hold a public hearing at which all persons or organizations with a legitimate interest in such plan may be given an opportunity to express their views After approval of the plan by the Surgeon General the Secretary shall make the plan or a copy thereof available upon request to all interested persons or organizations The Secretary shall from time to time review the hospital construction program and submit to the Surgeon General any modifications thereof which he may find necessary and may submit to the Surgeon General such modifications of the State plan not inconsistent with the requirements of the Federal [act] Acts as he may deem advisable

Section 12 Priority of Projects The State plan shall set forth the relative need for the several projects included in the construction program determined in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to the Federal [act] Acts and provide for the construction insofar as financial resources available therefor and for maintenance and operations make possible in the order of such relative need

Section 2 The sum of one hundred fifteen thousand dollars ($115,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Department of Welfare for the purpose of surveying the need for the construction of diagnostic or treatment centers hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired rehabilitation facilities and nursing homes subject to the reimbursement of part thereof to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as provided by the federal "Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954"

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 59, Printer's No. 48, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 97, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines for-

feitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 722 act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended August seventeen one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1264) and August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1352) is amended to read

Section 722 Exemptions from Fees

(a) No fee shall be charged for a certificate of title or registration of motor vehicles fire department equipment trailers and semi-trailers owned by and used exclusively in the performance of the duties of (a) the Federal Government (b) any state other than Pennsylvania which issues titles or registrations to this Commonwealth without charge (c) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (d) any city borough incorporated town township county poor or school district of this Commonwealth (e) any duly authorized volunteer fire force in the extinguishment and prevention of fires or in rescue work hospital humane society or anti-cruelty society in this Commonwealth (f) the American Red Cross (g) churches (h) Girl Scouts of America (i) Boy Scouts of America (j) Salvation Army (k) duly chartered post organizations or combination of organizations of the American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars Philippine Pacific War Veterans Navy Club of the United States United States Army Ambulance Corps Disabled American Veterans American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) the Marine Corps League Military Order of the Purple Heart Jewish War Veterans Catholic War Veterans Inc the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated or United Spanish War Veterans of this Commonwealth or La Societe Des Forty Hommes et Eight Chevaux and organizations and units of the Pennsylvania National Guard (l) mine or industrial ambulances (m) ambassadors ministers foreign consuls general consuls and vice consuls who are nationals of the country appointing them and who are assigned to foreign consulates in this Commonwealth [Provided That] American consular officers of equal rank who are citizens of the United States and who exercise their official functions at American counsulates in such foreign country [are] shall be granted reciprocal exemptions No fee shall be charged for certificates of title or registration of motor vehicles owned and used by war amputees which were obtained through the Veterans' Administration All such vehicles except those owned and used by the Federal Government shall be titled and registered and shall display registration plates as is now provided for privately owned motor vehicles trailers and semi-trailers

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on second reading, go over in their order:

Senate Bill No. 93, Printer's No. 49;

Senate Bill No. 192, Printer's No. 45.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office, or of service, removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," changing the compensation of certain officers and employes; and making appropriations.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 252, Printer's No. 55, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, House Bill No. 317, Printer's No. 75, provides for an appropriation to pay certain municipal authorities rentals of $11,711,000. I have received a list of these from Andrew Bradley, the Budget Director, and according to the list—I believe the Governor also published this same list—only $5,000,000 is now needed for this purpose.

Mr. President, the sum of $6,711,000 was an accrued item and would not have to be paid until after the start of the next biennium.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am presenting these amendments to cut down the amount from $11,711,000 to $5,000,000, which is the amount that is now needed.

In connection with that, Mr. President, and also in connection with the next bill, I want to put into the record the statement which I have received from Andrew Bradley, the Budget Director, which is as follows:

"When the deficiency bills were made up early in this Session, they were made up to include all the amounts that we could anticipate belonging in this current biennium. However, there were amounts not payable in this biennium which were included in the over-all total.

"It is agreeable to us that these amounts be cut to the actual amount that will be paid in this biennium, but we would urge that the deficiency bill be passed in the present amount without amendment and we will ask that they be cut to the actual amount payable in this biennium.

"The reason for requesting passage in the full amount is to save time so that persons receiving payments for occupational disease compensation may receive their checks as promptly as possible. They have already passed two payment dates, and we would hate to see them withheld further. We fear that that would happen if it were necessary to amend the bill and then send it back to the House for a Conference Committee. In other words, we are asking that you pass them without amendment in order to save time and assure payment to these people."

Mr. President, the above is signed by Andrew Bradley.

Mr. President, in a conference with Mr. Bradley and Senator Barr, we have agreed that these amendments shall be presented. We understand that the House will concur in the amendments, because that is all of the amount of money that is now necessary. We do not figure that there will be any Conference Committee necessary and this will not hold up in any way the final passage of these bills if we put the amendments in today.

Mr. President, it would also make a much clearer picture to the people of the Commonwealth if we put into these bills now the amount which is actually needed instead of putting in a much larger amount and then having the Governor explain why he is cutting it down. We feel it will make a much clearer picture to the people, through the press, if we do it in this manner.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. MAHANY offered the following amendment:

Amend Section 1, lines 1 and 2, by striking out the words "eleven million seven hundred eleven thousand dollars ($11,711,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof: "five million dollars ($5,000,000)."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriations Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three," providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. MAHANY offered the following amendments:

Amend Section 1, page 3, by striking out all of lines 19 and 20; Amend Section 1, page 4, by striking out all of lines 1 to 15 inclusive.

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section and title were read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, House Bill No. 506, Printer's No. 99, is commonly known as the deferral bill. It defers certain appropriations to school districts of the first and second class. The amount by which it reduces these appropriations is $25,000,000, in the original bill. We have cut down the amount of these deficiency appropriations, under House Bill No. 318 and House Bill No. 319. Therefore, we do not need $25,000,000 deferred from these school districts, and we only need about $7,000,000. However, we have added $3,000,000 to that so that in the event there are any other contingencies there

will be that extra amount available to take care of the same.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agreeto the section?

Mr. MAHANY offered the following amendment:

Amend Section 1 (Sec. 2), page 3, line 10 by striking out "three hundred twenty-three million dollars ($323,000,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof: "three hundred thirty-eight million dollars ($338,000,000)."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second and third sections and title were read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of the bill reported from committee for the first time at today's session.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporation for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

NINTH GRADE CLASS OF RADNOR HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, in the gallery, headed by Mr. Paul Teel, is the Ninth Grade of Radnor High School, in Radnor Township, Delaware County. I take great pleasure in introducing this class, together with Mr. Paul Teel. They have been around the Capitol all day and from what I can understand, they have enjoyed their visit and they have also acquired quite a little additional knowledge in reference to our State Capitol.

Mr. President, they also were very gracious to their Senator. I shook hands with several of them and was kissed by about thirty of them. I certainly am proud of them, and I wish they would please stand up. We are happy to have them here today.

The PRESIDENT. We are certainly very glad to welcome the constituents of the Senator from Delaware. We are glad to have them with us, and we hope they enjoy their visit to the State Capitol.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. MAHANY. For the information of the Senate, we expect to recess now until five o'clock. At five o'clock, we are going to take up the Conference Committee Reports which will be sent over from the House at that time.

Tomorrow we expect to convene at ten o'clock, in the morning.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until five o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of awaiting messages from the House.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 295, entitled:

An Act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 307, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further regulating the election of directors to boards of union or merged districts and validating certain elections and appointments.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 362, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" clarifying the duties of the vice-president and providing for the signing of checks and vouchers by the vice-president in certain cases

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 382, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the Public School System, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for

a presiding officer and secretary at joint sessions of joint schools or departments meeting to adopt annual school budget

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 406, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" further prescribing the qualifications of members of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 416, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12 1951 (P. L. 533) entitled "An act relating to mental health including mental illness mental defect epilepsy and inebriety and amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" permitting the indictment of persons while committed and validating indictments heretofore returned

, Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

House Bill No. 445, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further regulating passing school buses

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

House Bill No. 504, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949, (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto", by providing for the payment of salaries of professional and temporary professional employes in cases of sickness or accidental injury.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 561, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matters of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations; requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

BILL SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

Whereupon,

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

HOUSE MESSAGE

SENATE BILL No. 236 RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining final salary and annual salary and providing for retirement of members of the General Assembly

with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

RULE 21 SUSPENDED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Rule 21, which requires amended bills to be noted on the Calendar, be in this case dispensed with, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the foregoing bill.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate Bill No. 236, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P L 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining final salary and annual salary and providing for retirement of members of the General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause 17 of Section 1 act of June 27 1923 (P L 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" amended July 29 1953 (P L 993) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That the following words and phrases as used in this act unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context shall have the following meanings

* * *

17 "final salary" shall mean the highest average annual salary earnable by a contributor as a state employe during any five years of service preceding retirement [except that at the member's option the salary earnable by a contributor as a state employe for the years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred thirty three and June first one thousand nine hundred thirty-four shall not be included in determining such "final salary"] in the case of a member of the General Assembly "final salary" shall mean his compensation for his last two year period of service plus expenses for the two year period allowed by section 1 act of June 24 1919 (P L 579) as now or hereafter amended or reenacted

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (5) of section 7 of the act amended May 20 1949 (P L 1641) is amended to read

Duties of Heads of Departments

Section 7 * * *

(5) The head of each department shall cause to be deducted on each and every payroll of a contributor for each and every payroll period subsequent to December thirty-first nineteen hundred twenty-three such per centum of the total amount of salary earnable by the contributor in such payroll period as shall be certified to the head of each department by the retirement board as proper in accordance with the provisions of this act In determining the amount earnable by a contributor the retirement board may consider the rate of salary payable to such contributor on the first day of each regular payroll period as continuing throughout such payroll period and it may omit salary deductions for any period less than a full payroll period in cases where the member was not a contributor on the first day of the regular payroll period and to facilitate the making of the deductions it may modify the deduction required to any contributor by such amount as shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the salary upon the basis of which the deduction is to be made In the case of members of the General Assembly as a class for the purposes of this act the compensation received for each [regular and special session if any of the Assembly] two year period of service plus expenses allowed by Section 1 Act of June 24, 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereafter amended or reenacted for each two year period of service shall be construed to be the annual salary or annual earnable salary or final salary of each member The deduction provided herein shall be made notwithstanding that minimum salaries or other compensation provided for by the laws rules or regulations of the Commonwealth shall be thereby reduced The head of each department shall certify to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth on account of each and every payroll of the contributor a statement as voucher for the amounts so deducted and shall send a duplicate of such statement to the secretary of the retirement board

* * *

Section 3 Section 7 of the act as amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read

Section 7 * * *

(7) A member of the General Assembly may pay to the retirement association a sum equal to the difference between the sum of the amounts that would have been deducted from his payroll each payroll period since he became a member if he had contributed on the basis of his compensation received for each two year period of service plus expenses allowed by Section 1 Act of June 24 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereafter amended or reenacted for each two year period of service and the sum of the amounts actually deducted or in lieu of the payment of a lump sum a member of the General Assembly may pay such sum in installments through payroll deductions Such back payments may be spread over a period

of years by having such regular payroll deductions of such persons increased by not less than one-third of the amount thereof which deduction increase shall be credited to such back payments owing and shall be continued until the amount thereof shall be paid in full unless such member is retired under the provisions of this act before such back payments have been completed Any such deduction increase may be anticipated in full by the member at any time and shall be anticipated in full at the time of retirement before a retirement allowance is granted and if not so anticipated then the member's annuity shall be calculated on the total accumulated deductions standing to his credit and his State annuity shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the reduction which occurs in the member's annuity due to the amount of the back payments not so anticipated

* * *

Section 4 Section 11 of the act is amended by adding after subsection (3) thereof a new subsection to read

Section 11 * * *

(3.1) Should a member of the General Assembly discontinue his service as a member voluntarily or involuntarily after having served twenty years or more as a member he or she regardless of age shall receive a retirement allowance which shall be the acturial equivalent of his or her accumulated deductions and a State annuity equivalent to one-half of his or her final salary

Section 5 This act shall take effect immediately

which was returned from the House of Representatives with amendments.

Said amendments having been twice read, and printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the same?

SENATE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE HOUSE TO SENATE BILL No. 236

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 236.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion,

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camlel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack.	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

HOUSE MESSAGES

SENATE BILL No. 34 RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

The PRESIDENT. The bill as amended will be laid on the table.

HOUSE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

He also informed the Senate that the House has adopted the report of Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consoldiation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

RULE 21 SUSPENDED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Rule 21, which requires Reports of Committees of Conference to be noted on the Calendar, be in this case dispensed with, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the foregoing Report of Committee of Conference.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 1, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 1, entitled: "An act providing for reorganization of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions."

Respectfully submit the following bill as our report:

JOHN H. DENT,
ROWLAND B. MAHANY,
ROBERT D. FLEMING,
(Committee on the part of the Senate.)

ALBERT S. READINGER,
JOHN F. STANK,
CHARLES C. SMITH,
(Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.)

An Act providing for reorganization of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition con-

solidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Reorganization Act of 1955"

Section 2 Definitions As used in this act

(1) "Agency" means any executive or administrative department commission council board bureau division service officer officer administration or other establishment in the executive or administrative branch of the State Government The term does not include the Auditor General State Treasurer or Secretary of Internal Affairs or the departments of which they are the heads or any agency within any of those departments nor does the term include any independent administrative board or commission

(2) "Reorganization" means (i) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or (ii) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or (iii) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or (iv) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or (v) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or (vi) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of a reorganization plan will not have any functions

Section 3 Declaration of Objectives and Purposes of Reorganization Plans

(a) The Governor shall examine and from time to time reexamine the organization of all agencies of the State Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes

(1) To promote the better execution of the laws the more effective management of the exectuive and administrative branch of the Government and of its agencies and functions and the expeditious administration of the public business

(2) To reduce expenditures and promote economy to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government

(3) To increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable

(4) To group coordinate and consolidate agencies and functions of the Government as nearly as may be according to major purposes

(5) To reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head and to abolish such agencies or functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government and

(6)To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort

(b) The General Assembly declares that the public interest demands the carrying out of the purposes herein specified and that these purposes may be accomplished in great measure by proceeding under the provisions of this act and can be accomplished more speedily thereby than by the enactment of specific legislation

Section 4 Powers and Duties of Governor Preparation and Contents of Reorganization Plan Submissive to General Assembly

When the Governor after investigation finds that

(1) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or

(2) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or

(3) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or

(4) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or

(5) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or

(6) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of the organization plan will not have any functions

is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act he shall prepare a reorganization plan for the making of the reorganizations as to which he has made findings and which he includes in the plan and transmit the plan (bearing an identifying number) to the General Assembly together with a declaration that with respect to each reorganization included in the plan he has found that the reorganization is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act The delivery to both Houses shall be on the same day and shall be made to each House while it is in session The Governor in his message transmitting a reorganization plan shall specify with respect to each abolition of a function included in the plan the statutory authority for he exercise of the function and shall specify the reduction of expenditures (itemized so far as practicable) which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the plan

Section 5 Additional Contents of Plans

And reorganization plan transmitted by the Governor under this act

(1) Shall change in cases he deems necessary the name of any agency affected by a reorganization and the title of its head and shall designate the name of any agency resulting from a reorganization and the title of its head

(2) May include provisions for the appointment and compensation of the head and one or more other officers of any agency (including an agency resulting from a consolidation or other type of reorganization) if the Governor finds and in his message transmitting the plan declares that by reason of a reorganization made by the plan such provisions are necessary The head so provided for may be an individual or may be a commission or board with two or more members The term of office of any appointee shall not be fixed at more than four years The compensation shall not be at a rate in excess of that found by the Governor to prevail in respect to comparable officers in the executive and administrative branch If the appointment is not under the classified civil service it shall be by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

(3) Shall make provision for the transfer or other disposition of the records property and personnel affected by any reorganization

(4) Shall make provision for the transfer of such unexpended balances of appropriations and of other funds available for use in connection with any function or agency affected by a reorganization as he deems necessary by reason of the reorganization for use in connection with the functions affected by the reorganization or for the use of the agency which has such functions after the reorganization plan is effective Unexpended balances so transferred shall be used only for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made

(5) Shall make provision for terminating the affairs of any agency abolished

(6) Shall enumerate all acts of the General Assembly which may be suspended if the reorganization plan becomes effective

Section 6 Limitations on Powers Respecting Reorganizations

No reorganization plan shall provide for and no reorganization under this act shall have the effect of

(1) Abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof or consolidating any two or more executive or administrative departments or all the functions thereof or

(2) Continuing any agency beyond the period authorized by law for its existence or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(3) Continuing any function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(4) Authorizing any agency to exercise any function which is not expressly authorized by law at the time the plan is transmitted to the General Assembly or

(5) Increasing the term of any office beyond that provided by law for the office

Section 7 Consideration by General Assembly Effective Date of Reorganizations Specified in Plan

(a) Each reorganization plan transmitted to the General Assembly shall be proposed as a resolution and shall be placed on the calendar of each house for the next legislative day following its receipt and shall be considered by each house within thirty calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly (b) Each reorganization plan shall take effect if it is approved by a majority vote of the duly elected membership of each house during such thirty-day period or (c) may be disapproved by either house during that period by a majority vote of the duly elected membership of each house No resolution shall be effective (1) unless it designates the number of the reorganization plan and the date on which it was transmitted to the General Assembly or (2) if it specifies more than one reorganization plan except as otherwise provided by subsection (e) of this section The effective date of each reorganization plan shall be the date of approval of the last of the two houses to act upon the expiration of the thirty-day period afer the delivery of the plan to the two houses of the General Assembly and the failure to act as provided in subsection (b) or (c) of this section each reorganization plan shall become effective

(d) For the purposes of subsection (a) of this section

(1) Continuity of session shall be considered as broken only by an adjournment of the General Assembly sine die but

(2) In the computation of the thirty-day period there shall be excluded the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than ten days to a day certain

(e) Any provision of the plan may under provisions contained in the plan be made operative at a time later than the date on which the plan otherwise takes effect

Section 8 Effect of Reorganization on Statutes and Regulations or Other Actions

Any statute enacted and any regulation or other action made prescribed issued granted or performed in respect of or by any agency or function affected by a reorganization under the provisions of this act before the effective date of the reorganization shall except to the extent rescinded modified superseded or made inapplicable by or under authority of law or by the abolition of a function have the same effect as if the reorganization had not been made If any such statute regulation or other action has vested the function in the agency from which it is removed under the plan the function shall insofar as it is to be exercised after the plan becomes effective be considered as vested in the agency under which the function is placed by the plan

As used in this section "regulation or other action" means any regulation rule order policy determination directive authorization permit privilege requirement designation or other action

Section 9 Effect of Reorganization on Pending Legal Proceedings

No suit action or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any agency or other officer of the Commonwealth in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties shall abate by reason of the taking effect of any reorganzation plan under the provisions of this act The court may on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after the reorganization plan takes effect showing a necessity for a survival of the suit action or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved allow the same to be maintained by or against the successor of such head or officer under the reorganization effected by the plan or if there is no successor against such agency or officer as the Governor shall designate

Section 10 Effect on Unexpended Appropriations

The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this act shall not be used for any purpose but shall be lapsed into the General Fund of the State Treasury or into any special fund from which it was made

Section 11 Laws Suspended

From the effective date of a reorganization plan and as long as it is in effect the operation of any act of Assembly inconsistent therewith shall be suspended insofar as it is inconsistent with the reorganization plan

Section 12 Publication of Reorganization Plans

Each reorganization plan which takes effect shall be printed in the Pamphlet Laws in the same volume as the acts of Assembly

Section 13 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the report of the Committee of Conference?

SENATE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adopt the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 1.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—36

Bane,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Hays,	Miller,	Taylor,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Toole,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Pechan,	Wade,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Mahany,	Schmidt,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Donolow,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Whalley,
Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,	Yosko,

NAYS—12

Berger,	Flack,	Madigan,	Scott,
Blass,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Wagner,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wolfe,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I submit the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "Unemployment Compensation Law," by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

The PRESIDENT. The report will lie over for printing under the rules.

BILL SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the titles was publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 236, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining annual salary and providing for superannuation retirement of members of the General Assembly.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. RUTH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, in the United Nations, in Congress in Washington and in a number of our hospitals we have meditation and prayer rooms, where visitors or employees may enter for prayer and meditation. We feel that we should have that in our Capitol at Harrisburg and, therefore, on behalf of several of my colleagues and myself, I am presenting this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

URGING ESTABLISHMENT OF A ROOM IN THE CAPITOL FOR MEDITATION AND PRAYER

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. RUTH, DiSILVESTRO, SILVERT and HAYS offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on State Government:

In the Senate, March 29, 1955.

The one great secret to the success of the American people, which has made them the envy of all peoples of the world, is their firm belief that God is the creator of all good things and that only through Him are we enabled to maintain the heighth of success which we now enjoy and to achieve even greater success in the future.

Realizing our continued need for inner strength and a wisdom greater than our own and for communion with the invisible and the omnipotent, a channel is needed where, in solitude and silence, we may meet with God and draw upon the never ceasing springs of strength through the medium of prayer; therefore be it

Resolved, That a centrally located room in the Capitol be set aside for the purpose of providing legislators and State employes with a place of meditation and prayer, so that they may look to God for strength and guidance to better their lives and to better conduct the affairs of our Commonwealth.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until six o'clock, p.m.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL No. 15 RECALLED FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

Said bill having been recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment. The votes had on final passage and third reading were reconsidered in the Senate and the bill amended.

BILLS SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both Houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to disapproval by the General Assembly; and authorizing the transfer, abolition, consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare" bringing the act within the scope of the Federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

HOUSE MESSAGE

HOUSE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has adopted the report of Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "Unemployment Compensation Law," by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

RULE 21 SUSPENDED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Rule 21, which requires Reports of Committees of Conference to be noted on the Calendar, be in this case dispensed with, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the foregoing Report of Committee of Conference.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 120, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 120, entitled: "An act amending the Act of December five, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven, Pamphlet Laws 2897), entitled 'An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; * * *,' by redefining certain terms; increasing minimum contributions; providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined; shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate; providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined; increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments; removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act."

Respectfully submit the following bill as our report:

The names of the House Conferees are:

ALBERT S. READINGER,
PHILIP LOPRESTI,
ALBERT W. JOHNSON,

The names of the Senate Conferees are:

JAMES S. BERGER,
EDWARD J. KESSLER,
WILLIAM J. LANE.

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsections (u) (w) and (x) of Section 4 Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) known as the "Unemployment Compensation Law" subsection (u) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsections (w) and (x) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended to read

Section 4 Definitions The following words and phrases as used in this act shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise

* * *

(u) "Unemployed" An individual shall be deemed unemployed (I) with respect to any week (i) during which he performs no services for which remuneration is paid or payable to him and (ii) with respect to which no remuneration is paid or payable to him or (II) with respect to any week of less than his full-time work if the remuneration paid or payable to him with respect to such week is less than his weekly benefit rate plus six dollars ($6) Provided That for the purposes of this subsection (i) vacation pay and similar payments whether or not legally required to be paid and (ii) wages in lieu of notice separation allowances dismissal wages and similar payments which are legally required to be paid shall be deemed remuneration paid or payable with respect to such period as shall be determined by rules and regulations of the department [Charges resulting exclusively from the payment of benefits made solely by reason of this particular amendment of this particular subsection shall be considered only on the basis of a five-year average in the determination of the contribution rate of base year employer] notwithstanding any other provisions of this act an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective bargaining agents agreed to the vacation No employe shall be deemed eligible for compensation during a plant shutdown for vacation who receives directly or indirectly any funds from the employer as vacation allowance

* * *

(w) A "Valid Application for Benefits" means an application for benefits on a form prescribed by the department which is filed by an individual as of a day not included in the benefit year previously established by such

individual who (1) has been separated from his work or who during the week commencing on such day has worked less than his full time due to lack of work and has earned less than the maximum weekly benefit amount plus six (6) dollars and (2) is qualified under the provisions of section four hundred and one (a) (b) and (d)

(x) "Wages" means all remuneration (including the cash value of mediums of payment other than cash) paid by an employer to an individual with respect to his employment except that the term "wages" shall not include

(1) That part of the remuneration which is in excess of the first three thousand dollars ($3000) paid to an individual by each of his employers during a calendar year Provided That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual during the same calendar year with respect to employment And provided also That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which he or his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual in the same calendar year on which contributions have been required and paid by such employer under an unemployment compensation law of another state but no such credit may be taken for remuneration which has been paid by another employer to such individual whether or not contributions have been paid thereon by such other employer under this act or under any state unemployment compensation law [Remuneration in excess of three thousand dollars ($3000) excluded from the definition of wages under the provisions of this subsection may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of any individual under this act and in determining such rights the first three thousand dollars ($3000) of remuneration on which contributions are payable shall be considered as paid only in the calendar quarter or quarters in which such amount was actually paid Provided That no credit may be taken by an employer for any remuneration paid by his predecessor-in-interest prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-one]

Remuneration paid by an employer in excess of the amount on which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under this act Remuneration paid by an employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purpose may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (a) of Section 201 of the act amended September twenty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 201 General Powers and Duties of Department (a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws It shall have power and authority to adopt amend and rescind such rules and regulations require such reports from employers employes the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act make such investigations and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper The department shall also prepare and present to the Governor on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year an actuarial evaluation of the financial operations of the unemployment compensation program together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits Such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends statistics and analyses on which the evaluation is based In the discharge of the duties imposed by this act the Secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations take depositions and certify to official acts The department shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books papers correspondence memoranda and other records demed necessary in the administration of this act

Section 3 Subsections (a) (b) and (c) of Section 301 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended to read

Section 301 Contributions by Employers Experience Rating

(a) Each employer shall pay contributions with respect to the calendar year one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five and each calendar year thereafter at a rate equal to two and seven-tenths per centum of wages paid by him for employment Provided however That such rate shall be adjusted between a minimum rate of [three-tenths] five-tenths of one per centum and a maximum rate of two and seven-tenths per centum in accordance with the following provisions of this section as hereby amended if the employer has paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and has also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-month periods

And provided further effective with respect to contribution rates for calendar years beginning January one one thousand nine hundred fifty-six employers shall for the purpose of being considered for reduced contribution rates be grouped as follows

Group 1 shall consist of those employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in the twelve-month period ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such twelve-month period

Group 2 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the two twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such two twelve-months periods

Group 3 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-month periods In no event shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 3 be classified in either Group 1 or Group 2 nor shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 2 be classified in Group 1

And [provided further however That] no employer's rate of contribution for any calendar year shall be less than two and seven-tenths per centum unless all his contributions due on wages paid to the end of the second calender quarter of the preceding calendar year together with interest and penalties due thereon have been paid by the [thirty-first day of July] fifteenth day of September of such preceding calendar year except that an employer who has timely filed an appeal as provided in subsection (e) of this section and who has been determined ineligible to receive a reduced rate solely on the basis that he has not paid all contributions interest and penalities within the time limits as required in this subsection shall have his rate redetermined and shall not be considered ineligible under this subsection if payment of such delinquent contributions interest and penalties is made within thirty

days after the department has notified the employer of the reason for his ineligibility for rate reduction in response to the appeal filed by the employer under subsection (e)

* * * *

(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to such date and for these purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect

(c) The rate of contribution payable by an employer entitled to an adjustment as herein provided shall be as follows

(A) When as of the computation date there is a credit balance in such employer's reserve account which balance shall include (1) contributions with respect to the period ending on the computation date and paid on or before [July thirty-one] September fifteenth immediately following such computation date (2) benefits paid on or before computation date and shall also include any voluntary payments made in accordance with subsection (g) of section 302 of this act his contribution rate for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred fifty-five subject to the provisions of paragraph (B) of this subsection shall be as set forth in [the following] table number one and for the calendar years thereafter shall be as set forth in table number two

[Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Fund Balance	10 Or More	9.5	9	8.5	8	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4.5	4	Less Than 4
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
(B)	.6	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7
(C)	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7]

Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Table No. 1

Fund Balance	12.5 or More	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2

Table No. 1 (Continued)

Fund Balance	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	Less Than 4.0
(A)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Table No. 2

	6.25 or More								
Group 1	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	
	9.37 or More								
Group 2	9.00	8.62	8.25	7.87	7.50	7.12	6.75	6.37	
	12.50 or More								
Group 3	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	
Fund Balance									
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2

Table No. 2 (Continued)

										Less than
Group 1	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.00
Group 2	6.00	5.62	5.25	4.87	4.50	4.12	3.75	3.37	3.00	Less than 3.00
Group 3	8.00	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	Less than 4.00
Fund Balance										
(A)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	
(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	

As used in the foregoing [table] tables the term "Employer Percentage" means the ratio of the balance in an employer's reserve account to his average annual payroll and the term "Fund Balance" means the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of any calendar [quarter] year as recorded on the records of the department

(B) An employer's rate of contribution on wages paid during each calendar [quarter] year shall be the rate specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite

(1) Fund Balance (A) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [four hundred twenty million dollars ($20,000,000)] four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000) or

(2) Fund Balance (B) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [three hundred forty million dollars ($340,000,000)] three hundred fifty million dollars ($350,000,000) or

(3) Fund Balance (C) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) Provided That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) [or one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve (12) consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty (120) consecutive months whichever amount is greater then] all employers' rates of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar [quarter] year shall be two and seven-tenths per centum [And provided further That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter was equal to or in excess of six hundred seventy million dollars ($670,000,000) then the rate of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar quarter for any employer having an "Employer Percentage" of four per centum or more shall be two-tenths of one per centum less than the rate of contribution specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite Fund Balance (A) in the foregoing table And provided further however That in no case shall the rate of any employer exceed two and seven-tenths per centum or be less than three-tenths of one per centum]

Section 4 Subsection (d) of Section 401 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 401 Qualifications Required to Secure Compensation Compensation shall be payable to any employe who is or becomes unemployed and who

* * *

(d) Is able to work and available for suitable work Provided That a claimant shall be conclusively presumed to be unavailable for work with respect to any week of unemployment [attributable to pregnancy and in any event after the sixth month] after seven and one-half months of pregnancy and until after [one month] thirty days of confinement

Section 5 Subsection (b) of Section 402 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397 is amended to read

Section 402 Ineligibility for Compensation An employe shall be ineligible for compensation for any week

* * *

(b) In which his unemployment is due to voluntarily leaving work without [good] cause of a necessitous and compelling nature irrespective of whether or not such work is in "employment" as defined in this act Provided That no employe shall be deemed to be ineligible under this subsection where as a condition of continuing in employment such employe would be required to join or remain a member of a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization or to accept wages hours or conditions of employment not desired by a majority of the employes in the establishment or the occupation or would be denied the right of collective bargaining under generally prevailing conditions and that in determining whether or not an employe has left his work voluntarily without good cause the department shall give consideration to the same factors insofar as they are applicable provided with respect to the determination of suitable work under section four (t) [marital filial and domestic circumstances and obligations shall not be deemed good cause within the meaning of this act] And provided further That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the event of a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute within the meaning of subsection (d)

Section 6 The first paragraph and subsections (a) (d) (e) and the Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits of section 404 of the act the first paragraph amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (a) amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 717) subsection (d) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (e) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) and said tables amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended and a new subsection (c) is added to read

Section 404 Rate and Amount of Compensation Compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in accordance with the following provisions in this section except that compensation payable with respect to weeks ending in benefit years which begin prior to the [first day of October one thousand nine hundred fifty-one] first day of the second calendar month following enactment of this amendment shall be paid on the basis of the provisions of this section in effect at the beginning of such benefit year Provided That the amendments to subsections (d) and (e) removing the limitations on the amount and duration of compensation shall take effect immediately

(a) The employe's weekly benefit rate shall be [that rate which appears in "Part B" and which is on the same horizontal line in "Part A" as the interval which includes his "highest quarterly wage"] computed as (1) one twenty-fifth of his "highest quarterly wage" in accordance with Part A of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits or (2) fifty per centum (50%) of his full-time weekly wage whichever is greater or if his base year wages are insufficient to qualify him for compensation by either of these methods his weekly benefit rate shall be determined as (3) that rate appearing in Part B of the table on the line on which in Part C appears the amount of qualifying wages which most nearly approximates but does not exceed his base year wages

* * *

(c) Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to the amount appearing in Part D of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits on the line on which in Part B appears his weekly benefit rate Provided he has sufficient qualifying wages in Part C and provided further that an employe whose weekly benefit rate has been determined under clause (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to compensation only if his base year wages are at least thirty times the weekly benefit rate as computed under clause (1) of subsection (a)

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section each eligible employe who is unemployed with respect to any week ending subsequent to the effective date of this act shall be paid with respect to such week compensation in an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate less that part of the remuneration if any paid or payable to him with respect to such week which is in excess of six dollars ($6.00) Such compensation if not a multiple of one dollars ($1.00) shall be computed to the next higher multiple of one dollar ($1.00) [Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months the maximum amount of compensation payable to any employe for a week of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter shall not be in excess of twenty dollars ($20)]

(e) [Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate multiplied by the number which appears at the top of a column under "Part C" to be ascertained by locating on the same horizontal line on which his weekly benefit rate appears the maximum amount which does not exceed the total wages paid to him during his base year Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months no employe shall be paid compensation with respect to weeks of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter in an amount which together with any amounts previously paid with respect to the same benefit year would be in excess of twenty times the employes' weekly benefit rate or four hundred dollars ($400) whichever is the lesser]

Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

Part A Highest Quarterly Wage	Part B Rate of Compensation	Part C Qualifying Wages	Part D Amount of Compensation
$120-$262	$10	$320	$300
263- 287	11	333	330
288- 312	12	367	360
313- 337	13	402	390
338- 362	14	439	420
363- 387	15	476	450
388- 412	16	514	480
413- 437	17	553	510
438- 462	18	592	540
463- 487	19	633	570
488- 512	20	675	600
513- 537	21	718	630
538- 562	22	763	660
563- 587	23	808	690
588- 612	24	855	720
613- 637	25	903	750
638- 662	26	952	780
663- 687	27	1,003	810
688- 712	28	1,055	840
713- 737	29	1,109	870
738- 762	30	1,164	900
763- 787	31	1,221	930
788- 812	32	1,280	960
813- 837	33	1,341	990
838-862	34	1,403	1,020
863 or more	35	1,468	1,050

Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A	Part B	Part C						
	Weekly							
Highest	Bene-	Minimum						
Quarterly	fit	Base Year Wages						
Wages	Rate	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
$120-262	$10	$300	$333	$368	$403	$439	$476	$514

263-287	11	330	367	404	443	483	524	565
288-312	12	360	400	441	484	527	571	616
313-337	13	390	433	478	524	571	619	668
338-362	14	420	467	515	564	615	667	719
363-387	15	450	500	551	605	659	714	770
388-412	16	480	533	588	645	703	762	822
413-437	17	510	567	625	685	747	810	873
438-462	18	540	600	662	725	791	857	924
463-487	19	570	633	699	766	835	905	976
488-512	20	600	667	735	806	879	952	1027
513-537	21	630	700	772	846	922	1000	1078
538-562	22	660	733	809	887	966	1048	1130
563-587	23	690	767	846	927	1010	1095	1181
588-612	24	720	800	882	967	1054	1143	1232
613-637	25	750	833	919	1008	1098	1190	1284
638-662	26	780	867	956	1048	1142	1238	1335
663-687	27	810	900	993	1088	1186	1286	1386
688-712	28	840	933	1029	1128	1230	1333	1438
713-737	29	870	967	1066	1169	1274	1381	1489
738 or more	30	900	1000	1103	1209	1318	1429	1541

Tables Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A	Part B	Part C						
Highest Quarterly Wages	Weekly Benefit Rate	Minimum Base Year Wages 20	21	22	23	24	25	26
$120-262	$10	$551	$588	$625	$661	$696	$729	$760
263-287	11	606	647	687	727	765	802	836
288-312	12	661	706	750	793	835	875	912
313-337	13	716	765	812	859	904	948	988
338-362	14	771	824	875	925	974	1020	1064
363-387	15	826	882	937	991	1043	1093	1140
388-412	16	882	941	1000	1057	1113	1166	1216
413-437	17	937	1000	1062	1123	1183	1239	1292
438-462	18	992	1059	1125	1190	1252	1312	1368
463-487	19	1047	1118	1187	1256	1322	1385	1444
488-512	20	1102	1176	1250	1322	1391	1458	1520
513-537	21	1157	1235	1312	1388	1461	1531	1596
538-562	22	1212	1294	1375	1454	1530	1603	1673
563-587	23	1267	1353	1437	1520	1600	1676	1749
588-612	24	1322	1412	1500	1586	1670	1749	1825
613-637	25	1377	1471	1562	1652	1739	1822	1901
638-662	26	1433	1529	1625	1718	1809	1895	1977
663-687	27	1488	1588	1687	1784	1878	1968	2053
688-712	28	1543	1647	1750	1851	1948	2041	2129
713-737	29	1598	1706	1812	1917	2017	2114	2205
738 or more	30	1653	1765	1875	1983	2087	2187	2281

Section 7 Section 801 of the act amended September twenty-nine nineteen hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 801 False Statements and Representations to Obtain or Increase Compensation Whoever makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act or under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government either for himself or for any other person shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than [twenty] thirty nor more than [fifty] two hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days or both and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense Whoever makes a false statement knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act or under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government may be disqualified within the one year period immediately following the departmental determination of such offense for such week or weeks of improper payments plus a penalty period of two weeks and for not more than one additional week for each such week of improper payment Provided That no additional weeks of disqualification shall be imposed under this section if prosecution proceedings have been instituted against the claimant because of such misrepresentation or non-disclosure

Section 8 Section 802 of the act is amended to read

Section 802 False Statements and Representations to Prevent or Reduce Compensation Any employer (whether or not liable for the payment of contributions under this act) or any officer or agent of such employer or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to prevent or reduce the payment of compensation to any employe entitled thereto or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employer under this act or who wilfully fails or refuses to make any such contribution or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or who wilfully fails or refuses to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than [twenty] fifty dollars nor more than [two] five hundred dollars and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact and each day of such failure or refusal shall constitute a separate offense

Section 9 Subsection (b) of section 804 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 804 Recovery and Recoupment of Compensation

* * *

(b) Any person who other than by reason of his fault has received with respect to a benefit year any sum as compensation under this act to which he was not entitled shall not be liable to repay such sum but shall be liable to have such sum deducted from any future compensation payable to him with respect to such benefit year or the three-year period immediately following such benefit year Provided That with respect to overpayments of one hundred dollars or more recoupment from such future compensation shall not exceed one-third of the maximum benefits amount to which such person is entitled during any such subsequent benefit year nor one-third of the weekly benefit amount to which such person may be entitled for any particular week In the absence of misrepresentation or non-disclosure of a material fact no recoupment shall be had if such overpayment is created by reason of (1) a subsequent reversal of a decision of eligibility under the provisions of section five hundred one (e) of this act or (2) a retroactive allocation of wages pursuant to an award of a labor relations board arbitrator or the like unless such award provides for the repayment of unemployment compensation benefits received during the period to which such wages are allocated or (3) the subsequent receipt of holiday pay vacation pay or the like of which the person had no knowledge or (4) a subsequent determination that the person's base year wages were not earned in employment as defined in this act No provision of this subsection shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the voluntary repayment of compensation by such person or the maintenance of records of overpayments by the department [In determining whether or not recoupment from future compensation would be inequitable or unconscionable the claimant's financial worth shall not be considered]

The claimant and other affected parties shall be notified in writing of the department's determination to deduct any sum from future compensation under this section and such determination shall be subject to appeal in the manner provided in this act for appeals from determinations of compensation

Section 10 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Will the Senate adopt the report of the Committee of Conference?

SENATE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adopt the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 120.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. MAHANY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, March 29, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 18, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p.m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 18, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p.m., unless sooner recalled by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

(The Senate was at ease.)

BILL SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both Houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "Unemployment Compensation Law," by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 30, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6:47 o'clock, p.m., Eastern Standard Time, until Wednesday, March 30, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, March 29, 1955

The House met at 2:00 p.m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, York, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, look with divine pity upon us because we are so slow to understand that what Thou speakest unto us is far more important than what anyone else has to say—"Thus saith the Lord" is still God's voice for liberty, freedom and peace.

Eternal God, enable us by Thy spirit to be still so that we may hear with our ears and obey with our hearts the longing, wistful whisperings of the Eternal and everlasting Father.

We pray, most Gracious God for Thy divine blessing to rest upon a member of this body, Representative Martin Taylor who is absent and confined in the hospital because of illness. Let Thy special grace be upon him and all his loved ones. May Thy peace be upon him. Bless all those who in this hour of sickness minister unto him.

O Christ our Lord and God, as Thou hast enlightened us, so may we give light unto others. Let Thy light shine through us in all that we say and think and do so that the number may be increased of those who love Thy righteous will. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Monday, March 28, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

REMARKS BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if you want to view a beautiful scene and an inspiring picture, just turn your heads and gaze at that gallery. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, there we have what we are living for, what we are working for, and as we serve them we serve ourselves and our nation.

EXETER TOWNSHIP JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Exeter Township Junior High School of Berks County who are here under the supervision of their teachers, Mr. Hertz, Mrs. Handorf and Mr. Fisher. They are the guests of the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Weidner.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair also welcomes a delegation of Seniors from the Wilson High School of Berks County, under the supervision of their teachers, Lloyd Miller and Aaron Miller, and their Principal, Mr. Rehrer. They are the guests of the gentleman from Berks County, Mr. Adam.

MAYTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair also welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Maytown Elementary School, Grade 6, Lancaster, East Donegal Township. They are here under the supervision of their teachers, Mrs. Doris Muir and Miss Sara Mischlich. They are the guests of the gentleman from Lancaster County, Mr. Norman Wood.

RADNOR PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair also welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Radnor Public Schools, Radnor Township, Delaware County, who are here under the supervision of their teacher, Mr. Paul Teel and the Tax Collector of Radnor Township, Mr. Albert H. Swing. They are the guests of the gentleman from Delaware County, Mr. Foster.

YORK SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the York Springs High School, Adams County, who are here under the supervision of their teachers, Bernard Hughes and Joseph Kennedy. They are the guests of the gentleman from Adams County, Mr. Worley, who is himself a graduate of this same high school.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. WALSH, GOLDSTEIN and MIHM.

HOUSE BILL No. 748.

An Act amending the act of June 17, 1913 (P. L. 507), entitled "An act to provide revenue for State and county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties, for city and county purposes; imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property; providing for the assessment and collection of the same; roviding for the duties and compensation of prothonotaries and recorders in connection therewith; and modifying existing legislation which provided for raising revenue for State purposes," by making said act applicable to all taxes heretofore and hereafter levied and remaining uncollected.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. MIHM, FILO and GOLDSTEIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 749.

An Act amending the act of June 17, 1913 (P. L. 507), entitled "An act to provide revenue for State and county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties, for city and county purposes; imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property; providing for the assessment and collection of the same; providing for the duties and compensation of prothonotaries and recorders in connection therewith; and modifying existing legislation which provided for raising revenue for State purposes," by allowing appeals in certain cases to be taken to the County Court of Allegheny County.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. HEAVEY and CIANFRANI.

HOUSE BILL No. 750.

An Act requiring the builders of dwelling or housing units to give bond to guarantee against defective workmanship and material.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. WORLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 751.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended, "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation providing for permanent full reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in the operation of certain tractors and machinery for agricultural purposes and eliminating the filing fee therefor.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. TAYLOR, MURPHY and YETZER.
HOUSE BILL No. 752.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," permitting the operation of bowling and tenpin alleys; providing for referendums in municipalities and townships to authorize or prohibit the operation of bowling and tenpin alleys on Sundays.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. DAVIS and KNECHT.
HOUSE BILL No. 753.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," providing that notices may be published in one newspaper in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. NAUGLE. HOUSE BILL No. 754.

An Act authorizing persons eighteen years of age or over to enter into contracts and to execute any instruments affecting personal and property rights, and fixing the rights of parties with respect thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ and Mrs. SARAH A. ANDERSON. HOUSE BILL No. 755.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1935 (P. L. 326), entitled "An act relating to counties of the first class; defining deceased service persons; providing for contributions by the county to the funeral expenses for such persons and their widows; providing for the erection and care of markers, headstones, and flags, and for the compilation of war records," regulating contributions made by county commissioners toward funeral expenses of deceased service persons.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AMARANDO and Mrs. MARKLEY.
HOUSE BILL No. 756.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the portection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees, prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfetures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the requirements regarding use of different types of danger and caution signals.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. BONNER. HOUSE BILL No. 757.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing fees of constables and their deputies.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES, Mrs. SARAH A. ANDERSON, Messrs. BRANCA and RUBIN.
HOUSE BILL No. 758.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1919 (P. L. 581), entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth," changing the provisions for notices of ordinances and elections relating to indebtedness in cities of the first class and the advertising thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. McCORMACK. HOUSE BILL No. 759.

An Act prohibiting the sale or furnishing of air guns to persons under eighteen years of age except under certain conditions; prohibiting the use of air guns in any public place; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. WILLIAMS and POLEN.
HOUSE BILL No. 760.

An Act relating to agreements, leases and other instruments granting bituminous rights made or joined in by political subdivisions; providing for approval by the Secretary of Mines under certain conditions and rendering

them otherwise void; providing for the effect of breach or failure to comply with the provisions and giving remedies to the political subdivisions and taxpayers.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. FLYNN and CAPANO.

HOUSE BILL No. 761.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1945 (P. L. 382), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation as bodies corporate and politic of "Authorities" for municipalities, counties and townships; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such Authorities heretofore or hereafter incorporated; authorizing such Authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate projects, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds, and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates," requiring municipalities to secure the approval of the electorate prior to organizing certain Authorities.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

By Messrs. FLYNN and CAPANO.

HOUSE BILL No. 762.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing, or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," extending the provisions of work-hours and vacations to include employes of State Institutions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. CAPANO and FLYNN.

HOUSE BILL No. 763.

An Act amending the act of July 8, 1941 (P. L. 298), entitled "An act authorizing the creation of, and providing for, and regulating the maintenance and operation of a county employes' retirement system in counties of the fourth class, imposing certain charges on counties, and fixing penalties," changing the provisions thereof as to beneficiaries who are qualified for retirement but who die before retirement, and making such changes retroactive in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK and KORNICK.

HOUSE BILL No. 764.

An Act amending the act of December 28, 1951 (P. L. 1801), entitled "An act regulating the use of machinery powered by internal combustion engines or motors in coal mines," prohibiting the use of machinery powered by internal combustion engines or Diesel motors in coal mines.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. WALSH and FILO. HOUSE BILL No. 765.

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," regulating contributions made by county commissioners towards funeral expenses of deceased service persons.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. KORNICK and WILLIAMS.

HOUSE BILL No. 766.

An Act making the cost of fuel an element in awarding heating contracts of the State and political subdivisions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK and WILLIAMS.

HOUSE BILL No. 767.

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1945 (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act providing for the conservation and improvement of land affected in connection with the mining of bituminous coal by the open pit mining method; regulating such mining; and providing penalties," changing bond requirements.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. WILLIAMS and POLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 768.

An Act amending the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 551), entitled "An act prohibiting the employment of miners, as herein defined, in the bituminous coal mines, unless certificated by a miners' examining board; providing for the appointment of such boards, and defining their powers and duties; providing penalties; and making an appropriation," redefining the word "miner," changing the provisions relating to the certification and licensing of miners; and decreasing the number of apprentices permitted to work with miners.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. KORNICK and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 769.

An Act amending the act of June 9, 1911 (P. L. 756), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," further regulating the inspection of mines.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK and WILLIAMS.

HOUSE BILL No. 770.

An Act amending the act of June 9, 1911 (P. L. 756), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," requiring motormen and operators of portable mining machines to have an attendant and an assistant and prohibiting the use of the machines unless equipped with standard permissible lighting systems.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. POLEN and WILLIAMS.

HOUSE BILL No. 771.

An Act amending the act of June 9, 1911 (P. L. 756), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," changing the provisions relating to the visiting of mines by foremen or their assistants.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. VAUGHAN, WILT, MIHM, ROBERT K. HAMILTON and WILBUR HAMILTON.

HOUSE BILL No. 772.

An Act amending the act of June 29, 1937 (P. L. 2423), entitled as amended "An act establishing a Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System; providing for payments upon retirement, death, disability, involuntary retirement, and of certain medical expenses from the State Employes' Retirement Fund, under the Administration of the State Employes' Retirement Board; providing for contributions by members of the Pennsylvania State Police and the Commonwealth; providing for the guarantee by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; providing for the subrogation of the Commonwealth to the rights of the members or dependents against certain third parties; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial processes; and providing penalties," extending the act to employes of certain State penal and correctional institutions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WILLIAMS, POLEN, McCANN and ROVANSEK. HOUSE BILL No. 773.

An Act creating a Bituminous Mine Law Study Commission for the purpose of making a study and investigation of all laws relating to bituminous coal mines and the preparation of a modern code relating thereto; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. SARRAF, MIHM, COOPER and EWING.

HOUSE BILL No. 774.

An Act pertaining to the resignation and retirement of judges under certain conditions; fixing their compensation upon resignation or retirement and imposing duties on certain State officers.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. SARRAF, MIHM, COOPER, EWING, TOMPKINS, TOLL and TAYLOR.

HOUSE BILL No. 775.

An Act fixing the salaries and compensation of the Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court, the President Judge and judges of the Superior Court, the judges of the courts of common pleas, the judges of the orphans' courts, the judges of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and the judges of the County Court and Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, certain associate judges not learned in the law, and repealing certain inconsistent acts.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. BULLER. RESOLUTION No. 47.

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has disclosed in its news column that a number of offices of the Bureau of Employment Security in Philadelphia were leased under unusual circumstances.

The disclosures indicate that at least in one instance a building was leased before it had been constructed.

The disclosure also indicated that officers of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania either participated in or directed the negotiations for the lease of office space.

The Administrative Code provides that the Department of Property and Supplies is responsible for all real estate transactions of the Commonwealth, including leases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives investigate the activities of the Bureau of Employment Security in the leasing of office space to determine whether the present laws on leases are adequate or should be amended; and be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a special committee of three to make the investigation and report to the House of Representatives during the present Session of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. BELL and MURPHY.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 48.

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

Since the earliest Colonial times, the Delaware River has proven to be an artery of transportation for seaborne commerce of the United States.

Since earliest times, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has proven to be the arsenal of democracy in times of peace and in times of war. A large portion of the products of this Commonwealth have been transported upon the Delaware River.

All of the Middle Atlantic and Central States have been aided, to some degree, in their growth, in agriculture and in industry, through the natural resources of this traffic artery.

Since the early days of the development of the Republic, the cost of the maintenance and the improvement of the channel of the mighty Delaware has been borne at the sole cost and expense of the Federal Government.

At the present time, the mighty Delaware River Valley continues to serve as the keystone of the Eastern seaboard and is vital to the defense of the United States and its democratic institutions.

During the wars of our country, the Philadelphia Navy Yard located on the banks of the Delaware and its supporting shipyards, have been instrumental in providing tremendous support to our Navy at sea.

During recent years, insufficient funds have been allocated for the maintenance and improvement of the channel of the Delaware River to service present and future industries of the great Delaware River Valley.

At present, for the first time in the history of the Delaware River, local industries and municipalities have been requested to supplement Federal funds for the maintenance and improvement of the channel of the Delaware River; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact appropriate legislation to deepen the channel of the Delaware River at the sole cost of the Federal Government and to make an appropriation sufficient therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the presiding officer of each House of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS, RENWICK and Mrs. DONAHUE. RESOLUTION No. 49.

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

Highway Route 220 runs west to Lock Haven; and thence by Route 120 leads northwest through Renovo, Emporium and Saint Marys; and thence by Route 225 leads into Johnsonburg to connect with Route 219;

The proposed Saint Lawrence Seaway will result in a greatly increased volume of commercial traffic to and from the Erie and Buffalo area through Pennsylvania to points east and south.

The above routes pass mainly through the Bucktail State Park; and one of the most scenic areas of our Commonwealth and are the access routes for thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the Nation, State and Canada to enjoy hunting, fishing, recreation and National Grandeur of the area.

The terrain, and density of population in the area serviced by the above routes make it ideal as an evacuation area.

A great program of Federal Interstate highway improvement and construction is presently contemplated under the Federal Bureau of Public Roads; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to communicate to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, the desirability of including the above routes in the interstate highway classification for Federal aid under the proposed construction program; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. OLSEN, LUTTY, LEONARD and THOMAS.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

John M. Phillips of Pittsburgh, the outstanding figure in the preservation of wild life in this Commonwealth and on this continent, devoted a lifetime of energy and devotion to a cause that was richly benefited through his untiring efforts. Among his outstanding achievements were the founding of the American Game Association, now the American Wild Life Institute, the organization of the game refuge system of Pennsylvania and its introduction in Canada for the preservation of the elk and antelope herd, and the bringing about of the adoption of migratory bird treaties with foreign countries, now embodied in the Lacey Act of Congress.

Mr. Phillips was a member of the State Board of Game Commissioners from 1905 to 1923, and its vice-president for a number of years. He was the father of the Pennsylvania resident hunter's license law. He was interested and influential in securing the construction of the Pymatuning Dam as a sanctuary for migratory water fowl and as a means of flood control in the Shenango and Ohio River Valley. This man, whose accomplishments have converted the dreams of millions of sportsmen and lovers of nature into reality, is indeed worthy of any act that may be done in his commemoration; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the 84th Congress of the United States to support House Bill No. 3592, authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to issue a special postage stamp in honor of John M. Phillips; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. MUNLEY, Messrs. NEEDHAM, WARGO and REIDENBACH. RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

St. Rose High School of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, has shown its stamina, teamwork, spirit, and superiority in winning the Pennsylvania State Catholic Interscholastic Athletic Association, State basketball championship.

Its team victory over a favored school with a larger enrollment has won the acclaim of its supporters and its opponents as well.

The St. Rose victory has centered Statewide attention on the school and its surrounding area, particularly Carbondale and the Scranton Roman Catholic Diocese, as areas which produce not only fine sportsmen and clean competitors as well as spirited opponents in the field of athletics, but as areas which after many years of hard competition can produce a winner and a champion, therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its hearty congratulations to the St. Rose High School, to its fine basketball team; to the team's coach Mr. Ed. Kassler, and to the administration of the school and to the faculty and student body, thereof on their fine achievement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the St. Rose High School, Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. WALSH and THOMAS.

RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

On Saturday, March 26, 1955, at the University of Pennsylvania Palestra in Philadelphia, McKeesport High School Basketball Team of the City of McKeesport, Allegheny County defeated Chester High School by a score of 54-48 to win the P. I. A. A. Class "A" Championship.

For McKeesport High School, W. P. I. A. L. and Western Regional Champion, the State Title is a goal attained after thirty-four years when in 1921 the McKeesport Tigers as they were then known, reached the championship after winning 24-21 over Williamsport.

For the Season, the McKeesport record is 26 wins and 3 losses. The "Tigers" knocked over defending State Champion Farrell 76-71 for the W. P. I. A. L. Crown, then took both Johnstown and Pittsburgh South by 76-54 scores.

The victory was a great accomplishment for "Tiger" Coach Neenie Campbell and a glorious, triumphant tribute to the great team composed of All-State Forward Gene Danko, Dave Rankin, Stu Heller, Tom Markovich and Glenn Shample. In addition the team was supported by able reserves, namely Krajack, Kuremsky, Ivkovich, Ziobro, Robinson, Gibbons, Falis, Protz and Pryor.

The "Tigers" had demonstrated an amazing, skillful exhibition of ball handling, of zone defense, of speed and quick execution of their plays and throughout had shown excellent coaching.

Most of all, the "Tigers" in their championship game, as well as in other contests, have shown to the youth of our Commonwealth, courage, confidenece, moral character, good clean sportsmanship and fair play, the virtues of solid Americanism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extend hearty congratulations to the McKeesport High School Basketball Team and its great coach, Neenie Campbell, for capturing the P. I. A. A. Class "A" Championship; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent forthwith to Coach Nennie Campbell, each of the above named players of the McKeesport High School Basketball Team and to Dr. Leo Travis, Superintendent of McKeesport Schools.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

March 28, 1955.

Senate Concurrent Resolution, serial number 111, adopted by the Senate February 28, 1955, adopted with amendments by the House, March 7, 1955 and the amendments concurred in by the Senate March 8, 1955, provided for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate Laurelton State Village. The committee was directed to make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within thirty days.

The committee was appointed and has been and still is diligently performing the duties imposed upon it and finds that to complete the investigation in a thorough and satisfactory manner, additional time is required, therefore be it

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That the last resolved clause of Senate Concurrent Resolution, serial number 111, be amended to read:

Resolved, That said joint committee shall make its report to the respective branches of the General Assembly within a period not to exceed (thirty) sixty days.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE INSISTS ON AMENDMENTS NON-CONCURRED IN BY HOUSE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has insisted upon its amendments, non-concurred in by the House of Representatives, to House Bill No. 120, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of December 5, 1936 (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligiblity for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

And has appointed Messrs. Berger, Kessler and Lane a committee of conference to confer with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, (already appointed) on the subject of the differences between the two Houses in relation to said bill.

SENATE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILL CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 97.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, and of street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

TAX INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been requested to call the attention of the Members of the House to the two-day conference on Pennsylvania Taxation scheduled for April 5th and 6th in this city at the Penn Harris Hotel.

All the Members of this House have received invitations to attend this Conference on Taxation. If they cannot attend, the Members are asked to return the post cards saying they cannot attend, so those in charge of the Conference may make their seating arrangements. Of course, if you can attend you will want to reply to the post cards.

Incidentally, there are two luncheons and I think a dinner meeting. You will be the guests of the Tax Institute of Princeton, New Jersey, under whose auspices the conference is being held. In other words, you can eat "for free" if you attend.

The Conference will be well worthwhile. The Governors of various states and tax authorities of various states will lead the discussion. It is a non-partisan conference, and Pennsylvania's tax problems, together with the tax problems in various other states, will be discussed. If you find it convenient to attend, you will find it well worthwhile to do so, and, in any event, please answer the post card.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. CONNELLY from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as amended, House Bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled, as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county,

borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessors and other employes; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," exempting all parsonages or manses from taxation.

Mr. GRANVILLE E. JONES from the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class reported as amended, House Bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1937 (P. L. 1743), entitled as amended "An act relating to magistrates and magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia; imposing certain duties upon, and prohibiting certain practices by, magistrates, and fixing their compensation; imposing certain duties on the city controller in regard thereto; authorizing the employment by him of additional clerks and fixing their compensation; regulating the practice in and defining magistrates' courts, the entering of bail, and the issuance of discharges in criminal cases in the county of Philadelphia; conferring certain powers over magistrates and magistrates courts; and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the judges of the courts of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, the Attorney General, and the District Attorney; providing for the appointment and employment of stenographers to report proceedings in certain cases heard by magistrates; fixing the salaries of persons employed by authority of this act; providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; and repealing certain prior acts," providing for expense and clerical allowances for magstrates.

Mr. WALSH from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 258, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1921 (P. L. 522), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock, poultry, and game birds raised in captivity from damage by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show, and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock, poultry, and game birds by dogs, and for live stock killed by, or dying from, rabies, and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town and township officers and employes, directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury, and providing penalties," providing for free license tags for guide dogs for the blind.

Mr. O'NEIL from the Committee on Boroughs, reported as amended, House Bill No. 427, entitled:

An Act relating to public recreation in incorporated towns; providing for the acquisition, maintenance and operation of places of public recreation; providing for a referendum in certain cases, and authorizing the levy of taxes for such purposes and validating past actions.

Mr. MOSCRIP from the Committee on Boroughs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 433, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," validating printed and photostated borough records.

Mrs. REIBMAN from the Committee on Elections and Apportionment, reported as committed, House Bill No. 499, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enabling the Legislature to enact legislation providing for absentee voting.

Mr. MATT S. ANDERSON from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 513, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," restricting requirement to advertise intention to adopt tax ordinance or resolution to first enactment of such tax ordinance or resolutions.

Mr. MILLS from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House Bill No. 524, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life for study of our game, fish,. forest and water resources, and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public.

Mr. FLYNN from the Committee on Elections and Apportionment, reported as committed, House Bill No. 573, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 30, 1937 (P. L. 115), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, bodies of electors, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commission, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, real estate brokers, rental agents, certain public service companies, persons, firms, and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," providing that proof of citizenship need not be reestablished on re-registering within the same county.

Mr. TOLL from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 582, entitled:

An Act concurring with the State of New Jersey in revoking in part Paragraph First of the Compact between the State of New Jersey and this Commonwealth dated April 26, 1783 and ratified by the act approved the 20th day of September, 1783, (2 Smith's Laws 77), entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement, made between commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, and commisisoners appointed by the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware, and islands within the same," and accepting the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey relating to the construction, the payment of land damages for land taken by eminent domain in New Jersey, costs and expenses, and the payment of taxes to New Jersey municipalities on land acquired in New Jersey for the purpose of construction, if and when the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall authorize construction (but within fifty years from the effective date of this act) a storage dam across the Delaware River at or near the area known as Wallpack Bend, and a reservoir above such dam, or to construct a diversion dam across the Delaware River at or near Yardley or Brookville, or both such storage dam or reservoir and such diversion dam; and authorizing the Governor to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent to the agreement which this act and Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey will constitute.

Mr. HELM from the Committee on Judiciary Special, reported as committed, House Bill No. 586, entitled:

An Act providing for the observance of May first of each year as Loyalty Day.

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 593, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1646), entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of the State government during any fiscal biennium evidenced by tax anticipation notes, secured by and payable from current revenues of any current biennium levied, assessed, collectible and accruing during such fiscal biennium; defining the powers and duties of the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in relation thereto; providing for the payment of interest on and the repayment of such loans; and making an appropriation," by further providing a limit on the borrowing of money in any current biennium.

Mr. KAMYK from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 640, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 11, 1923 (P. L. 1044), entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or any other institution for adult prisoners, under sentence of law, to some other prison, penitentiary, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners," providing for the transfer and retransfer of certain persons confined in county jails, or institutions, in counties of the seventh and eighth classes, and providing for the payment of expenses of transfers, retransfers, and the maintenance of certain prisoners.

Mr. VAUGHAN from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 651, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," by defining "resident," and further regulating ineligibility for assistance.

Mr. AGNEW from the Committee on Boroughs, reported as amended, House Bill No. 656, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," increasing the maximum compensation payable to councilmen in boroughs whose population is more than five thousand.

Mr. ISAACS from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 670, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards, commisisons, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," providing for management and control of State mental institutions in the Department of Welfare by the department through a Commission of Mental Health; creating an Advisory Conucil on Mental Health; prescribing its powers and duties; and changing the powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions.

Mr. WOOD from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 676, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for use in installing a central cooling system in the Main Capitol Building.

Mr. KELLER from the Committee on Counties, reported as committed, House Bill No. 682, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 928), entitled "An act relating to the annual salaries and compensation of certain county officers of counties of the sixth class," changing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class.

Mr. CAPANO from the Committee on Boroughs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 683, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising,

amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," authorizing boroughs with approval of the court of quarter sessions to improve and maintain neglected burial grounds.

Mr. MIHM from the Committee on Elections and Apportionment, reported as committed, House Bill No. 698, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defiining membership ofcounty boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing the compensation of election officers in counties of the first and second classes.

Mr. WOOD from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 705, entitled:

An Act providing for the payment of certain outstanding checks more than seven years old, and making appropriations therefor.

Mr. MIHM from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

Mr. MIHM from the Committee on Elections and Apportionment, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 136. entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes; the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

BILLS RE-REFERRED

Mr. WHEELER from the Committee on Counties, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A, House Bill No. 386, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 26, 1931 (P. L. 8), entitled "An act to fix the fees to be allowed the district attorney in counties of the second class," providing a fee for services in cases removed to any appellate court of this Commonwealth or to any court of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

Mr. POLASKI from the Committee on State Government, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 338, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time within which former members of the General Assembly may become original members.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. POLASKI from the Committee on State Government, returned with the recommendation that it be re-

referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 356, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," providing benefits to contributors qualified for retirement on or after January 1, 1953 but who died before retirement.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. POLASKI from the Committee on State Government, returned with the recommendation taht it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 361, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time within which members of the General Assembly may become original members of the retirement association.

The SPEAKER, The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. POLASKI from the Committee on State Government, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 403, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 19, 1953 (P. L. 1098), entitled "A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties,' by permitting any State employe, as a contributor under the provisions of the State employes' retirement system, and who was an employe under the public school system of the Commonwealth and made contributions to the Public School Employes' Retirement Fund on account of such public school service, to obtain credit for such service in the State employes' retirement system under certain conditions," extending time in which credits may be obtained.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. POLASKI from the Committee on State Government, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 449, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the time within which State employes may become "original members."

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. POLASKI from the Committee on State Government, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 595, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation, and judicial process; and providing penalties," permitting certain contributors to obtain credit for military service.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. POLASKI from the Committee on State Government, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, House Bill No. 718, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," changing the provisions thereof as to contributors qualified for retirement who have died before retirement and extending the time within which application for payment of benefits shall be made.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. YETZER from the Committee on Law and Order, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control, House Bill No. 209, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed theren; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," removing certain restrictions for a limited period of time as to the licensing of nationally chartered organizations.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 279, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," providing for examination for promotions in the police department and limiting and providing the procedure for the demotion of police officers and suspension of civil service employes.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the second reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 384, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 5, 1947 (P. L. 458), entitled as amended "An act creating as bodies corporate and politic "Parking Authorities" in cities of the first, second, second A and third classes, boroughs, and townships of the first class; prescribing the rights. powers and duties of such authorities; authorizing such authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate parking projects; to conduct research of the parking problem, and to establish a permanent coordinated system of parking facilities, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such authorities; empowering such authorities to enter into contracts with, and to accept grants from, the Federal Government, State, political subdivisions of the State or any agency thereof; exempting the property and securities of such parking authorities from taxation and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates, "changing the power to appoint members of the governing body of parking authorities in cities of the third class, and prescribing the method of filling vacancies for unexpired terms on such bodies in cities of the third class, boroughs and townships of the first class.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the second reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 455, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further providing for and changing the provisions of the act relating to employes retirement system and the powers duties and liabilities of the county the county institution district and the retirement board relative thereto and the rights privileges and limitaions of employes and beneficiaries under the retirement system

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 532, entitled:

An Act relating to baseball basketball bowling football and hockey on Sunday in Philadelphia prohibiting these sports on Sunday before two o'clock post meridian and after that hour unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and in certain cases a license has first been secured from the city providing for a referendum to ascertain the will of the electors and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances and resolutions in accordance therewith providing penalties and repealing inconsistent laws

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the second reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 546, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1945 (P. L. 382) entitled "An act providing for the incorporation as bodies corporate and politic of 'Authorities' for municipalities counties and townships prescribing the rights powers and duties of such Authorities heretofore or hereafter incorporated authorizing such Authorities to acquire construct improve maintain and operate projects and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates" requiring certain utility rates to be approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the second reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILLS ON FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 107, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May two one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of May two one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 1278) known as The General County Law is amended by adding after section 445 a new section to read

Section 445.1 County Fair Associations The county commissioners may appropriate annually out of current revenues to any incorporated nonprofit agriculture association or any nonprofit county fair association located within the county for the repair and maintenance of the real estate buildings and structures within the county used annually by the association for county agriculture fairs and exhibitions whether or not the real estate is owned by the county and leased to the association The total amount of any such appropriation shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5000) in any one year and where more than one such association is located in the county the amount appropriated may be divided among them in such proportions and amounts as the county commissioners may determine

Section 2 All acts and parts of acts are repealed in so far as they are inconsistent herewith

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—207

Agnew,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Auker,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bell,	Guss.	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brown,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Fineman,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Flint,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Floyd,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flynn,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Foster,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Frank,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frost,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—2

Adam, Farabaugh,

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 295, as follows:

An Act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth and seventh classes

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The county auditors in counties of the sixth and seventh classes shall receive ten dollars ($10.00) for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties together with six cents per mile circular from and to their homes once each and every day so employed

Section 2 The act of May 23 1949 (P. L. 1803) entitled "An act fixing the compensation and mileage of county auditors in counties of the sixth and seventh class" is repealed

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,

Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 120.

The SPEAKER. The report will lie over for printing under the rules.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 125, Printer's No. 113, and

House Bill No. 126, Printer's No. 114

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 307, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further regulating the election of directors to boards of union or merged districts and validating certain elections and appointments

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (b) of section 312 act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended January 18 1952 (P. L. 2125) is amended to read

Section 312 Union and Merged Districts * * *

(b) When two or more school districts are formed into a union district or are merged the directors then in office in each district shall until the end of their respective terms be directors of the union or merged district At the first municipal election after the union or merger in the case of newly formed districts and at the municipal election in one thousand nine hundred fifty-three in the case of existing union or merged districts and in both cases at each subsequent municipal election directors shall be elected to the board of directors of union or merged districts in a number of the component municipalities equal to the number of directors to be elected at that election in districts of the class to which the union or merged district belongs or to which the district is entitled under subsection (a) of this section. The order of priority of component municipalities in electing directors shall be in accordance with the population of the component municipalities according to the United States decennial census last preceding the union or merger or in the case of existing districts the one thousand nine hundred fifty census Directors to be elected at large shall be elected after all component municipalities have elected a director

The elections shall be held notwithstanding that the elections will temporarily increase the number of directors of the union or merged districts above the number of directors provided by law for the district of the same class until the expiration of the terms of the directors comprising the districts being consolidated under the provisions of section 310 of this act

Section 2 In all cases where directors have been elected to the boards of directors of union or merged school districts in the 1953 municipal elections or directors have been appointed by reason of vacancies existing where directors have not been elected at the 1953 municipal elections the elections and appointments are hereby ratified and made valid to the same extent as if this act had been in force prior to the 1953 municipal elections

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
		Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,

Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,		Speaker
Frost,			

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 362, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" clarifying the duties of the vice-president and providing for the signing of checks and vouchers by the vice-president in certain cases

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 428 act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended to read

Section 428 Duties of Vice-President In the absence of the president the vice-president shall [act in his stead] preside at all meetings call special meetings whenever so requested by any three members of the board of directors and when directed by the board shall execute any and all deeds contracts warrants to tax collectors and other papers pertaining to the business of the board and perform all other duties imposed on the president Except in school districts of the first class any school board joint board or joint committee upon request of the president may authorize its vice-president to sign checks or vouchers for the payment of current expenses and salaries

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Luttv,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 382, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the Public School System including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" providing for a presiding officer and secretary at joint sessions of joint schools or departments meeting to adopt annual school budget

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Section 1705 act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended August 19, 1953 (P. L. 1136) is amended to read

Section 1705 Superintendent Treasurer Budget If one of the districts operating a joint school system including grades 1 to 12 has a district superintendent he shall have administrative and supervisory jurisdiction over the joint school system Otherwise it shall be under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent The several boards of school directors of the school districts establishing such joint

school or department shall meet in joint session at least one a year for the purpose of adopting the annual school budget The presiding officer and secretary of the joint session shall be the president and secretary of the joint board or joint school committee. At such joint session they shall elect from the treaurers of their respective districts one who shall act as the treasurer of such joint school or department to whom shall be paid by several districts establishing such joint school or department the amount agreed upon to be contributed by each district for the suport of such joint school or department They shall fix the salary of the treasurer of such joint school or department annually at an amount not exceeding two per centum of the funds passing through his hands

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brown,	Horst.	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven.	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 406, as follows:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" further prescribing the qualifications of members of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Section 461 act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) known as "The Administrative Code of 1929" added May 23, 1949 (P. L. 1717) is amended to read

Section 461 State Board of Chiropractic Examiners The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners is hereby created and shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and five (5) members to be appointed by the Governor within sixty (60) days after the effective date of this act The term of office of each member so appointed except as herein otherwise provided shall be four (4) years until his successor be appointed and qualified.

Each member of the board shall be a graduate of a legally incorporated and reputable school or college of chiropractic [and] shall have been engaged in the full-time practice of chiropractic in this State for at least (5) years immediately preceding the effective date of this act and [shall not] at the time of his appointment duly licensed as a chiropractor under the provisions of the "Chiropractic Registration Act of 1951" or at the time of his appointment shall have been duly licensed for a period of five (5) consecutive years as a chiropractor under the provisions of said act No members shall be in any manner financially interested in or conected with the faculty or management of any chiropractic school or college. Not more than two (2) members of the board shall be graduates of any one school or college of chiropractic.

Any vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term only In the original appointment of the members of the board one (1) member shall be appointed for the term of one (1) year one (1) member for the term of two (2) years one (1) member for the term of three (3) years and two (2) members for the term of four (4) years Three (3) members of the board shall constitute a quorum and the board shall annually select from among its members a chairman and shall elect a secretary who need not be a member of the board

The members of the board other than the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive actual traveling expenses and fifteen dollars ($15) per diem when actually engaged in the performance of the official duties and the secretary shall receive such compensation as the board

shall determine with the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brown,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 416, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533) entitled "An act relating to mental health including mental illness mental defect epilepsy and inebriety and amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" permitting the indictment of persons while committed and validating indictments heretofore returned.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1 Section 347 act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533) known as "The Mental Health Act of 1951" amended January 14 1952 (P. L. 2053) is amended to read

Section 347 Effect of Commitment on Pending Criminal Proceedings

If any person is committed while awaiting indictment or trial or has been arraigned or is being tried proceedings other than indictments against him shall be stayed until his recovery or sufficient improvement of condition Upon his recovery or sufficient improvement of condition if he was previously confined in a penal or correctional institution he shall be returned upon proper order of the court to the penal or correctional institution from which he was transferred for the disposition of the charges against him If he was committed before trial he shall be returned to the court having jurisdiction of him for trial or such other disposition of such charges as the court may make

Section 2 All indictments heretofore returned during the time a person was committed to an institution as defined in "The Mental Health Act of 1951" are hereby validated

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—208

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bell,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brown,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Weidner,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
		Pursley,	Wood,

Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,		Speaker

NAYS—1

Banker,

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 445, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees proscribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further regulating passing school buses

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1017.1 act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" added May 26 1949 (P. L. 1884) is repealed

Section 2 The act is amended by adding after section 1017 thereof a new section 1017.1 to read

Section 1017.1 Passing School Buses

(a) On highways having roadways not divided by safety islands or physical traffic separation installation the driver of any vehicle approaching or overtaking a school bus conforming to the requirements of this act which is being used solely for the transportation of children to or from school and which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child shall stop his vehicle not less than ten feet from the school bus and keep his vehicle stationary until any child has entered the bus or has alighted and reached the side of the highway

(b) On highways having dual or multiple roadways separated by safety islands or physical traffic separation installations the driver of any vehicle overtaking a school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child shall stop his vehicle not less than ten feet from the school bus and keep his vehicle stationary until any child has entered the bus or has alighted and reached the side of the highway

(c) On highways having dual or mutliple roadways separated by safety islands or physical traffic separation installations the driver of a vehicle on another roadway approaching a school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child shall reduce the speed of his vehicle to not more than fifteen miles per hour and shall not resume normal speed until his vehicle has passed the school bus and any child who may have alighted therefrom or is about to enter the school bus

(d) Whenever a school bus is parked at the curb for the purpose of receiving children directly from a school or discharging children to enter a school which is located on the same side of the street as that on which the school bus is parked drivers of vehicles shall be permitted to pass the school bus without stopping but at a speed not in excess of fifteen miles per hour

(e) The driver of any school bus being used solely for the transportation of children to or from school shall not start his bus until every child who may have alighted therefrom shall have reached a place of safety

The provisions of this section shall not be applicable in any city of the first second class A or third class

Penalty Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon summary conviction before a magistrate be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than fifty dollars ($50) and costs of prosecution for the first offense and not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) and costs of prosecution for each subsequent offense

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brown,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,		Pomeroy,	Wilt,

Fineman,	Leiby,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Limper,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Andrews,
	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 504, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" by providing for the payment of salaries of professional and temporary professional employes in cases of sickness or accidental injury

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (a) of Section 1154 Act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" amended May 24 1951 (P. L. 368) is amended to read

Section 1154 Payment of Salaries in Cases of Sickness Injury or Death

(a) In any school year whenever a professional or temporary professional employe is prevented by illness or accidental injury from following his or her occupation the school district shall pay to said employe for each day of absence the full salary to which the employe may be entitled as if said employe were actually engaged in the performance of duty for a period of five days Such leave shall be cumulative from year to year but shall not exceed twenty (20) days leave with full pay in any one year

Whenever the boards of school directors of two or more school districts may establish any joint elementary public school high school or department or whenever two or more school districts shall merge or form a union school district the professional or temporary professional employes employed by the several boards of school directors establishing such joint school or department or merged or union school district shall be entitled to the sick leave accumulated in the individual school districts subsequently establishing such joint school or department or merged or union school district

The board of school directors shall require the employe to furnish a certificate from a physician or other practitioner certifying that said employe was unable to perform his or her duties during the period of absence for which compensation is required to be paid under this section

Section 2 This act shall become effective immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 561, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highway peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are

admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists

From the melting snows of California through the flooded valley of the Mississippi to the hurricane lashed shores of Florida and in the mountainous terrain of Pennsylvania the amateur radio operator has proven his worth in time of disaster and wide-spread danger to the people

He has been directly instrumental by the dissemination of information in saving life and property at times when regular communication facilities were disrupted

His services in locating travelers and persons whose whereabouts are unknown and in numerous instances when disaster hurricanes and storms have threatened he has been a boon to mankind

There are many licensed amateur radio stations in Pennsylvania ready and alert equipped at their own expense and prepared in any emergency

A distinctive automobile tag would prove of great aid in locating and identifying these amateur radio operators to the State Police sheriffs Red Cross municipal police officers and the National Guard in time of public or private need therefor

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 414 act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" is amended to read

Section 414 Police Departments and Sheriffs to Have Registration Bulletins

The secretary shall issue bulletins giving the registration number name and address of the owner of each vehicle registered to such police departments as he deems necessary and such police departments are hereby prohibited from disposing of such bulletins or parts of such bulletins for other than information as to violations of the motor vehicle laws

The secretary shall on or before the first day of May of each year furnish to the sheriff of each county in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania an alphabetically arranged list of the names addresses and license tag letters of each person to whom a license tag is issued under the provisions of subsection (e) of section 501 of this act It shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the State to maintain and to keep current these lists for public information and inquiry

Penalty Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof in a court of quarter sessions be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred ($200) dollars and costs of prosecution or undergo imprisonment for not more than three (3) years or suffer both such fine and imprisonment

Section 2 Section 501 of the act amended August 24 1951 (P. L. 1368) is amended by adding after subsection (d) thereof a new subsection to read

Section 501 Registration Plates to be Furnished by Department

* * *

(e) Upon application to the department any owner of a motor vehicle designed for passenger travel and not used for commercial purposes residing in Pennsylvania and holding an unrevoked and unexpired General Advanced or Extra Class amateur radio station license issued by the Federal Communications Commission shall be issued a registration plate as prescribed by subsection (a) of this section on which shall be inscribed in lieu of the registration number prescribed by subsection (b) of this section the official amateur radio call letters assigned to the applicant by the Federal Communications Commission The applicant shall comply with all laws pertaining to registration and licensing of motor vehicles and the application for registration as prescribed by this subsection shall be accompanied by proof of ownership of the aforesaid amateur radio station license and the sum of three ($3) dollars in addition to the fees otherwise prescribed by law for annual registration of motor vehicles

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 620, Printer's No. 152

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 34, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May eleven one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" further regulating the rates of pilotage

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May eleven one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" amended April three one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (P. L. 55) is amended to read

Section 1 That from and after the passage of this act the rates of pilotage for conducting a vessel from the Capes of the Delaware to the city of Philadelphia or other place on the River Delaware and from the city of Philadelphia or other place on the River Delaware to the Capes of the Delaware in either case shall be for every half foot of water which a vessel shall draw under up to and including twelve feet the sum of [two dollars] two dollars and fifty cents per half foot and for every vessel drawing over twelve feet the sum of [three dollars] three dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents per half foot of water An increase of ten per centum from the said rates shall be paid to the pilot whenever he shall speak an inward-bound vessel at any point east of the Five Fathom Bank Light-ship or north of Hereford Inlet Lighthouse or south of Fenwick's Island Lighthouse and a deduction of ten per centum from the said rates shall be made when an inward-bound vessel is first spoken by the pilot inside of a straight line drawn from Cape May Light to Cape Henlopen Light Provided always that a vessel inward-bound to any port or place on the Bay or River Delaware which is not spoken or offered the services of a pilot outside of a straight line drawn from Cape Henlopen Light to Cape May Light shall be exempt from the duty of taking a pilot and the vessel as well as her master owner agent or consignee shall be exempt from the duty of paying pilotage or half pilotage or any penalty whatsoever in case of her neglect or refusal to do so

Section 2 This act shall take effect in ten days

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman.	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 153, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes, providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes, the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestra-

tion, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," making the act effective as to all cities of the third class located within counties operating under the act, and to the school districts within the cities, after January 31, 1957.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, in regard to Senate Bill 153, Printer's No. 28, on page 11 of the calendar which we are considering at the moment, the motion I am about to make I am making for the purpose of having all Members from the third class cities and the school districts which are situated in the third class cities take this bill home and submit it to their school districts and to their cities. It very vitally affects some third class cities and the school districts in those cities.

At the present time, for instance, taking my home county of Blair, the tax delinquency board that is now set up is so far behind in their work that they haven't yet any method of collecting taxes on delinquent property, that is, on tax delinquent properties, or any method of making sales, they are so far behind in their work in trying to devise a system and bring the system up to date. Therefore, to make the school districts and cities come under that particular tax delinquency board and do away with the present method that they have now of collecting delinquent taxes on properties would be a very serious handicap and work a very serious hardship.

For that reason I am making a motion to have this bill be placed on the third reading postponed calendar so as to give the Members from the school districts affected, and from the third class cities time to take it up with their respective taxing bodies in those cities. This motion has been cleared with both the Majority Floor Leader and the Minority Floor Leader, and I ask the membership of the House to vote for the motion.

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the third reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 236, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining final salary and annual salary and providing for retirement of members of the General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause 17 of Section 1 act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" amended July 29 1953 (P. L. 993) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That the following words and phrases as used in this act unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context shall have the following meanings

* * *

17 "Final salary" shall mean the highest average annual salary earnable by a contributor as a state employe during any five years of service preceding retirement [except that at the member's option the salary earnable by a contributor as a state employe for the years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred thirty-three and June first one thousand nine hundred thirty-four shall not be included in determining such "final salary"] In the case of a member of the General Assembly "final salary" shall mean his compensation for his last two year period of service plus expenses for the two year period allowed by Section 1 Act of June 24 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereafter amended or reenacted

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (5) of Section 7 of this act amended May 20 1949 (P. L. 1641) is amended to read

Duties of Heads of Departments

Section 7 * * *

(5) The head of each department shall cause to be deducted on each and every payroll of a contributor for each and every payroll period subsequent to December thirty-first nineteen hundred twenty-three such per centum of the total amount of salary earnable by the contributor in such payroll period as shall be certified to the head of each department by the retirement board as proper in accordance with the provisions of this act In determining the amount earnable by a contributor the retirement board may consider the rate of salary payable to such contributor on the first day of each regular payroll period as continuing throughout such payroll period and it may omit salary deductions for any period less than a full payroll period in cases where the member was not a contributor on the first day of the regular payroll period and to facilitate the making of the deductions it may modify the deduction required of any contributor by such amount as shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the salary upon the basis of which the deduction is to be made In the case of members of the General Assembly as a class for the purposes of this act the compensation received for each [regular and special session if any of the Assembly] two year period of service plus expenses allowed by Section 1 Act of June 24 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereafter amended or reenacted for each two year period of service shall be construed to be the annual salary or annual earnable salary or final salary of each member The deduction provided herein shall be made notwithstanding that minimum salaries or other compensation provided for by the laws rules or regulations of the Commonwealth shall be thereby reduced The head of each department shall certify to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth on account of each and every payroll of the contributor a statement as voucher for the amounts so deducted and shall send a duplicate of such statement to the secretary of the retirement board

* * *

Section 3 Section 7 of the act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read

Section 7 * * *

(7) A member of the General Assembly may pay to the retirement association a sum equal to the difference between the sum of the amounts that would have been de-

ducted from his payroll each payroll period since he became a member if he had contributed on the basis of his compensation received for each two year period of service plus expenses allowed by Section 1 Act of June 24, 1919 (P. L. 579) as now or hereafter amended or reenacted for each two year period of service and the sum of the amount actually deducted or in lieu of the payment of a lump sum a member of the General Assembly may pay such sum in installments through payroll deductions Such back payments may be spread over a period of years by having such regular payroll deductions of such persons increased by not less than one-third of the amount thereof which deduction increase shall be credited to such back payments owing and shall be continued until the amount thereof shall be paid in full unless such member is retired under the provisions of this act before such back payments have been completed Any such deduction increase may be anticipated in full by the member at any time and shall be anticipated in full at the time of retirement before a retirement allowance is granted and if not so anticipated then the member's annuity shall be calculated on the total accumulated deductions standing to his credit and his State annuity shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the reduction which occurs in the member's annuity due to the amount of the back payments not so anticipated

Section 4 Section 11 of the act is amended by adding after subsection (3) thereof a new subsection to read

Section 11 * * *

(3.1) Should a Member of the General Assembly discontinue his service as a member voluntarily or involuntarily after having served twenty years or more as a member he or she regardless of age shall receive a retirement allowance which shall be the actuarial equivalent of his or her accumulated deductions and a state annuity equal to one-half of his or her final salary

Section 5 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—208

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Speaker
Frost,			

NAYS—1

Worley,

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 1.

The report was read by the Clerk as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 1

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 1, entitled: "An act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions."

Respectfully submit the following bill as our report:

JOHN H. DENT,
ROWLAND B. MAHANY,
ROBERT D. FLEMING,
(Committee on the part of the Senate.)
ALBERT S. READINGER,
JOHN F. STANK,
CHARLES C. SMITH,
(Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.)

An Act providing for reorganization of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Short Title This act shall be known as and may be cited as the "Reorganization Act of 1955"

Section 2 Definitions As used in this act

(1) "Agency" means any executive or administrative department coumission council board bureau division service office offiler administration or other establishment in the executive or administrative branch of the State Government The term does not include the Auditor

General State Treasurer or Secretary of Internal Affairs or the departments of which they are the heads or any agencf within any of those departments nor does the term include any independent administrative board or commission

(2) "Reorganization" means (i) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or (ii) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or (iii) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or (iv) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or (v) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or (vi) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of a reorganization plan will not have any functions

Section 3 Declaration of Objectives and Purposes of Reorganization Plans

(a) The Governor shall examine and from time to time reexamine the organization of all agencies of the State Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes

(1) To promote the better execution of the laws the more effective management of the executive and administrative branch of the Government and of its agencies and functions and the expeditious administration of the public business

(2) To reduce expenditures and promote economy to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government

(3) To increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable

(4) To group coordinate and consolidate agencies and functions of the Government as nearly as may be according to major purposes

(5) To reduce the number of agencies by consilidating those having similar functions under a single head and to abolish such agencies or functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government and

(6) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort

(b) The General Assembly declares that the public interest demands the carrying out of the purposes herein specified and that these purposes may be accomplished in great measure by proceeding under the provisions of this act and can be accomplished more speedily thereby than by the enactment of specific legislation

Section 4 Powers and Duties of Governor Preparation and Contents of Reorganization Plan Submission to General Assembly

When the Governor after investigation finds that

(1) the transfer of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other agency or

(2) the abolition of all or any part of the functions of any agency or

(3) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or any part of any agency or of the whole or any part of the functions thereof with the whole or any part of any other agency or the functions thereof or

(4) the consolidation or coordination of any part of any agency or the functions thereof with any other part of the same agency or the functions thereof or

(5) the authorization of any officer to delegate any of his functions or

(6) the abolition of the whole or any part of any agency which agency or part does not have or upon the taking effect of the reorganization plan will not have any functions

is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act he shall prepare a reorganization plan for the making of the reorganizations as to which he has made findings and which he includes in the plan and transmit the plan (bearing an identifying number) to the General Assembly together with a declaration that with respect to each reorganization included in the plan he has found that the reorganization is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of this act The delivery to both Houses shall be on the same day and shall be made to each House while it is in session The Governor in his message transmitting a reorganization plan shall specify with respect to each abolition of a function included in the plan the statutory authority for the exercise of the function and shall specify the reduction of expenditures (itemized so far as practicable) which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the plan

Section 5 Additional Contents of Plans

Any reorganization plan transmitted by the Governor under this act

(1) Shall change in case he deems necessary the name of any agency affected by a reorganization and the title of its head and shall designate the name of any agency resulting from a reorganization and the title of its head

(2) May include provisions for the appointment and compensation of the head and one or more other officers of any agency (including an agency resulting from a consolidation or other type of reorganization) if the Governor finds and in his message transmitting the plan declares that by reason of a reorganization made by the plan such provisions are necessary The head so provided for may be an individual or may be a commission or board with two or more members The term of office of any appointee shall not be fixed at more than four years The compensation shall not be at a rate in excess of that found by the Governor to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive and administrative branch If the appointment is not under the classified civil service it shall be by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

(3) Shall make provision for the transfer or other disposition of the records property and personnel affected by any reorganization

(4) Shall make provision for the transfer of such unexpended galances of appropriations and of other funds available for use in connection with any function or agency affected by a reorganization as he deems necessary by reason of the reorganization for use in connection with the functions affected by the reorganization or for the use of the agency which has such functions after the reorganization plan is effective Unexpended balances so transferred shall be used only for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made

(5) Shall make provision for terminating the affairs of any agency abolished

(6) Shall enumerate all acts of the General Assembly which may be suspended if the reorganization plan becomes effective

Section 6 Limitations on Powers Respecting Reorganizations

No reorganization plan shall provide for and no reorganization under this act shall have the effect of

(1) Abolishing or transferring an executive or administrative department or all the functions thereof or consolidating any two or more executive or administrative departments or all the functions thereof or

(2) Continuing any agency beyond the period authorized by law for its existence or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(3) Continuing any function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made or

(4) Authorizing any agency to exercise any function which is not expressly authorizer by law at the time the plan is transmitted to the General Assembly or

(5) Increasing the term of any office beyond that provided by law for the office

Section 7 Consideration by General Assembly Effective Date of Reorganization Specified in Plan

(a) Each reorganization plan transmitted to the General Assembly shall be proposed as a resolution and shall

be placed on the calendar of each House for the next legislative day following its receipt and shall be considered by each House within thirty calendar days of continuous session of the General Assembly (b) Each reorganization plan shall take effect if it is approved by a majority vote of the duly elected membership of each house during such thirty-day period or (c) may be disapproved by either house during that period by a majority vote of the duly elected membership of each house No resolution shall be effective (1) unless it designates the number of the reorganization plan and the date on which it was transmitted to the General Assembly or (2) if it specifies more than one reorganization plan except as otherwise provided by subsection (e) of this section The effective date of each reorganization plan shall be the date of approval of the last of the two houses to act upon the expiration of the thirty-day period after the delivery of the plan to the two houses of the General Assembly and the failure to act as provided in subsection (b) or (c) of this section each reorganization plan shall become effective

(d) For the purposes of subsection (a) of this section

(1) Continuity of session shall be considered as broken only by an adjournment of the General Assembly sine die but

(2) In the computation of the thirty-day period there shall be excluded the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than ten days to a day certain

(e) Any provision of the plan may under provisions contained in the plan be made operative at a time later than the date on which the plan otherwise takes effect

Section 8 Effect of Reorganization on Statutes and Regulations or Other Actions

Any statute enacted and any regulation or other aition made presrribed issued granted or performed in respect of or by any agency or function affected by a reorganization under the provisions of this act before the effective date of the reorganization shall except to the extent rescinded modified superseded or made inapplicable by or under authority of law or by the abolition of a function have the same effect as if the reorganization had not been made If any such statute regulation or other action has vested the function in the agency from which it is removed under the plan the function shall insofar as it is to be exercised after the plan becomes effective be considered as vested in the agency under which the function is placed by the plan

As used in this section "regulation or other action' means any regulation rule order policy determination directive authorization permit privilege requirement designation or other action

Section 9 Effect of Reorganization on Pending Legal Proceedings

No suit action or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any agency or other officer of the Commonwealth in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties shall abate by reason of the taking effect of any reorganization plan under the provisions of this act The court may on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after the reorganization plan takes effect showing a necessity for a survival of the suit action or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved allow the same to be maintained by or against the successor of such head or officer under the reorganization effected by the plan or if there is no successor against such agency or officer as the Governor shall designate

Section 10 Effect on Unexpended Appropriations

The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this act shall not be used for any purpose but shall be lapsed into the General Fund of the State Treasury or into any special fund from which it was made

Section 11 Laws Suspended

From the effective date of a reorganization plan and as long as it is in effect the operation of any act of Assembly inconsistent therewith shall be suspended insofar as it is inconsistent with the reorganization plan

Section 12 Publication of Reorganization Plans

Each reorganization plan which takes effect shall be printed in the Pamphlet Laws in the same volume as the acts of Assembly

Section 13 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Will the House adopt the Report of the Committee of Conference?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—207

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frascella,	Loprestl,	Rosen,	Andrews, Speaker
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	

NAYS—2

Davis, Moscrip,

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the report of the Committee of Conference was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

REASONS FOR VOTE

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to file the following reasons for my vote on House Bill No. 1.

I urge, Mr. Speaker, the rejection of the House-Senate conferee's report on House Bill No. 1, to the end that this

measure may not reach the statute books in any form during this 1955 session.

Regardless of how this bill may have been softened, and presumably made more palatable to those of us who have more than a passing regard for the American Constitutional philosophy of government, still the end-product remains unacceptable.

It is unacceptable, Mr. Speaker, no matter how disguised, no matter how innocuously capsuled this latest version of House Bill No. 1 may be. It is unacceptable because its central plan, to my mind, violates the fundamental proposition of our way of government: a division of power, three ways, equal and independent.

Now, one of these three ways of the exercise of governmental power is the legislative way, and it is the legislative branch which shall formulate and enact the laws, and it is the executive branch which shall exercise the veto powers. Patently, the Constitutional balance of powers is inescapably upset when the executive takes on some, or all, of the task of formulating the laws, and when the legislative branch retires to a much weaker position: the mere exercise of the veto power.

Much has already been said, Mr. Speaker, within this chamber by those who consider the basic plan of House Bill No. 1 unconstitutional for other reasons. I shall, therefore, not burden this assemblage with a repetition of these various other objections: that it violates the Pennsylvania Constitutional requirement that each legislative matter be read upon three different days, and so on; that it delegates law-making powers beyond these legislative chambers, despite the U. S. Supreme Court's unanimous decision invalidating NRA and AAA for this very reason; and that it inclines towards a blank-check tender to the executive.

But, I do want to say a word, Mr. Speaker, pointing to my own belief that House Bill No. 1 is a proposal cast in the mold of the knd of highly stressed, personalized, revolutionary leadership which has moved into power so often in Europe, when parliaments have atrophied and grown too weak to do their job.

With this thought in mind, I wish to speak out once again, Mr. Speaker, pointing to my belief that this bill would nullify much of the Constitutional, democratic way of legislating. Above all, I believe that it would add to the power of the executive at the expense of the legislative.

Truly, I regard it as a potentially dangerous breach of the spirit of our Constitution—potentially dangerous because of the precedent involved. Clearly, if enacted, this measure will serve as a blazed trail for more ambitious and more sinisterly inclined expeditions against the essential restraints of the Constitution at some future and really compelling crisis in the affairs of this Commonwealth.

If enacted, this legislation, generating a bad precedent, can only tend to weaken the fiber of the people when faced with unpleasant trials to preserve their Constitutional guarantees. For in future crisis, Mr. Speaker, people may instinctively seek to justify their surrender to easier, unconstitutional courses by telling themselves: "Well, even back in 1955 they were beginning to suspect that the Constitution was too highly regarded." And this is the path along which double-talk begins to take the place of honest, meaningful language.

But it is not in contemplation of the future alone that I come to my final point. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that even now when faced with a possible invasion by executive encroachment of our legislative powers, it seems abundantly clear that this General Assembly, certainly for several generations past, and perhaps for much longer, has not functioned as an equal and entirely independent part of this Commonwealth government. The powers of this honorable assemblage have too long been under partial eclipse by the executive.

Among the various areas of eclipse by the executive, I further submit, Mr. Speaker, that our principal loss in this chamber is, to a surprising extent, the power of the purse, the traditional weapon of parliaments from their earliest advent.

How was our power of the purse invaded? Well, at the risk of some over-simplification, the story runs along these lines. A half century ago, the problem was a relatively rudimentary one for the General Assembly to know rather intimately the appropriation needs, and to keep abreast of how funds were utilized by the then small and closely integrated agencies of State government. There were few governmental offices outside of Harrisburg in those days. The blueprint needed few, if any, guide lines.

And even in the Congress in Washington at the turn of the century, the problem of handling fiscal matters was one well within the capacity of Congressmen and U. S. Senators, aided by the merest handful of purely clerical, run-of-the-mine assistants. But as the costs and problems of national government mushroomed into the fantastic figures of the present era, the Houses of Congress, unlike this General Assembly, kept step with their obligations by setting up and expanding permanent staffs of brilliantly capable analysts, investigators and legal advisors attached to the various standing committees.

Clearly then, through its strong committee organizations, the legislative branch in Washington has preserved its Constitutional powers, unimpaired, beginning with the great power of the purse.

But we, and most other state legislatures, have not kept step with Congress, Mr. Speaker. We in Pennsylvania, and in many other great states, have not yet set up adequate legislative staff organizations. These staff aids need not necessarily be tied to individual committees; there are other workable forms of staff assistance. However, any scheme that we should adopt should enable us to function vigorously to the limits of our Constitutionally decreed powers.

And I am sure that I need not remind those who have served in this House in years before this current session, that no one has more eloquently and more cogently inveighed against this body's inability to gain fiscal insight into State government affairs than you, Mr. Speaker, during your long and distinguished service in the past as Minority Leader.

Although couched in somewhat different terms, Mr. Speaker, you seem to have been calling us to equip our legislative agencies to meet these difficult challenges of the mid-twentieth century.

Now it may be asked, what has the need for strengthening the legislative effectiveness of this General Assembly got to do with House Bill No. 1?

Well, for one thing, the central thought of House Bill No. 1 seems built upon the assumption that the General

Assembly may be considered a corral of thumb-twiddlers, confused and vacuous.

In fact, to me, Mr. Speaker, House Bill No. 1 is in the way of an affront to this legislative branch. It is a call to abdicate in the matter of legislation of highest import. Those advisors of the Governor, who have spawned this iniquitous scheme to muzzle the powers of these chambers, must have been carried away by the urgings of expediency. Their approach, in the beginning, was a hurried, frenzied one. Anything to get on with the job.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, is not far-reaching reorganization legislation the job of the Legislature? Surely, the more important the legislation, the more important that it be handled correctly and constitutionally.

Moreover, is it not clear, Mr. Speaker that this problem of the need for reorganization involves the workings of this General Assembly itself, as well as the executive?

Then too, is it not logical that we, the proper and Constitutional agency for formulating an denacting improved organizational statutes, should first set our own house in order? That we should equip these chambers to handle such problems in stride, incidentally regaining fully the power of the purse?

There is time to strengthen our own legislative machine. The wild, frenzied dash to do over the State government in ten minutes has passed. Both the Governor and Senator Barr now talk of no significant reorganizational changes being in order before 1957.

Once we have developed the capacity of these chambers to cope with the spiralling problems of the twentieth century, by setting up adequate staff services, then let us proceed to do a good job in improving the State government in all of its branches.

But for the moment, let us not shamefully surrender our power to legislate, which proposition is implicit in House Bill No. 1. May I therefore, Mr. Speaker, urge the members to vote against the Conferee's report before us.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 97.

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, we are awaiting the printing of the Committee of Conference report on House Bill 120. It is the only important matter left for disposition today. Although there are other matters which may come up, this is the only one of importance.

As it may take several hours to complete the printing of it, I am requesting that the House recess for a reasonable length of time, and when we return we can dispose of House Bill No. 120.

The only changes which have been made therein by the Committee of Conference have been ,as explained yesterday, correctional amendments. No substantive clause of the bill as written by the Senate has been changed in any way. There was an error in the bill which we deemed important enough to correct by a Committee of Conference and that is the only change made in the bill.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. EHRGOOD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. WALLACE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. GELFAND asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mrs. DONAHUE asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by her.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. READINGER. Before the recess is declared I would like to inform the Members of the House that the session tomorrow will be a consent calendar day, but that there has been no decision to make Wednesday, April 13th, a consent calendar day. To all intents and purposes that will be a full business day.

The SPEAKER. The Majority Leader requests a recess until what time?

Mr. READINGER. Until 4:30.

FORMER MEMBER WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of a former Member, from Philadelphia, Mr. O'Brien, who has not visited us lately. The Chair welcomes him in the Hall of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, for the information of

the Members, when we adjourn tomorrow we are going to adjourn until April 13th, which is a Wednesday, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, and not as was specified before at 4:30. We are going to meet at 11:00 o'clock that day.

RESOLUTION

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT'S DINNER

The SPEAKER. We have a very, very important resolution which managed in some way to get into the hands of the Minority Leader. The Chair recognizes the Minority Leader for the purpose of presenting this very momentous and important resolution. This resolution is accorded top priority and extreme privilege.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I believe the Speaker might be a bit prejudiced when he states that it is so important because of being an old newspaper man himself. But I do believe that it is an important resolution to every Member herein the House. I am quite sure that immediately upon hearing the title, you will realize its importance and I certainly wish you would listen to this resolution as it is being read because I know all of you are going to want to enjoy part of it and that you will enjoy some part of it.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution which was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1955

Serial No. U Printer's No. XYZ.
By Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents Association

"LOOSE IN THE ROOST"

To the members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Legislative Engineers, Politicians, et al

Whereas, unseemly squawking noises have been emanating from the Harrisburg Roost, and

Whereas, sundry, plump Republican chickens have disappeared from said roost, and

Whereas, a number of Democratic fat cats have been seen clawing feathers from their teeth, and

Whereas, the eternal question of which came first, the chicken or the egg-head, is also involved; therefore be it

Resolved, That all hands in the Roost who can dig up ten dollars ($10), be admitted to the thirtieth biennial dinner and gridiron show to be held by the Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents' Association in the Penn Harris Hotel on Wednesday, May 11, 1955, at 7:30 o'clock (daylight saving time) to hear the real lowdown on who raided the roost and why and how and when and for what; and be it further

Resolved, That all roosters (NOTE-all hens are barred), who love the more robust forms of entertainment, and who have ten dollars or can borrow same, are hereby directed to obtain tickets for said expose at the News Room in the State Capitol on strictly a first come, first served basis.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the Chair will declare a recess for one hour. The Chair hears none and a recess is declared.

AFTER RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MILLS and STANK. HOUSE BILL No. 776.

An Act reenacting and amending the title and act of June 27, 1939 (P. L. 1125), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the regulation and supervision of nonprofit medical, dental and osteopathic service corporations organized to provide medical, dental or osteopathic services to subscribers of low income by the Department of Health and the Insurance Department, and defining the functions of such departments with respect thereto; authorizing certain departments, commissions, officers, and other agencies of the State and its political subdivisions to subscribe, under certain circumstances, to the medical, dental and osteopathic service plan of such corporations on behalf of persons of low income; prescribing legal investments for the funds of such corporations, and the rights of doctors of medicine, doctors of dental surgery and doctors of osteopathy to register with such corporations; conferring authority on the Department of Health and on the Insurance Commissioner; each within its own sphere of lawful activity, to regulate and supervise such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties, and immunities upon such corporations and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; exempting such corporations from taxation; prohibiting any person, copartnership, associations, common law trust or corporation, except a non-profit medical, dental and osteopathic service corporation, from providing medical, dental or osteopathic services on a nonprofit plan in return for prepayment, periodical, or lump sum payments; providing penalties for the violation of, and mandatory and injunctive relief for the enforcement of, the provisions of this act," including in the plan chiropody services and defining "Chiropody services," for the purpose of this act only.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. REIDENBACH and SPENCER.
HOUSE BILL No. 777.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949, (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," by imposing penalties upon school districts for employing teachers holding emergency certificates in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. ROVANSEK, KELLER and
A. PATRICK BRENNAN. HOUSE BILL No. 778.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing the provisions relating to the election of treasurers of joint schools.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HEWITT. HOUSE BILL No. 779.

An Act providing revenue by imposing a tax on retail sales of tangible personal property to consumers; requiring sellers to register and file returns; providing for the assessment, collection and lien of the tax; imposing duties on prothonotaries; prescribing penalties; and providing for the use of proceeds of the tax for public school purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEWITT. HOUSE BILL No. 780.

An Act providing revenue by imposing a tax on the use and stroage of tangible personal property within the Commonwealth; providing for the assessment, collection and lien of the tax; imposing duties on prothonotaries; requiring sellers maintaining a place of business in this Commonwealth to register, make returns and collect the tax; prescribing penalties; and providing for the use of the proceeds of such tax for public school purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. DONALDSON and MIHM.
HOUSE BILL No. 781.

An Act relating to the assessment of damages for the taking of real property for highway purposes when political subdivisions are lien holders.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. AMARANDO. HOUSE BILL No. 782.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for an annual registration fee for issuance of special registration plates to certain persons and for issuance of special registration plates without payment of any fee to the Governor, cabinet members and members of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mrs. MUNLEY and Mr. WELSH.
HOUSE BILL No. 783.

An Act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings to railroad employes.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railways.

By Mr. McGEE HOUSE BILL No. 784.

An Act providing for a referendum to determine the will of the electorate in regard to horse racing with legal wagering within the State.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. REIBMAN and Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 785.

An Act providing that publication of reports of judicial and legislative proceedings and of governmental bodies shall be privileged, subject to certain conditions, and extending the privileges to the publication of certain statements by public officials, and requiring proof of abuse of the privilege in an action for defamation.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mrs. REIBMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 786.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedstrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways; peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for suspension of operator's licenses and learner's permits by the Secretary of Revenue in a point system based on offenses and violations and imposing fees as costs in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. BAZIN. HOUSE BILL No. 787.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," making the serving of food optional with certain licensees and changing certain requirements relating to the serving of food.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control

By Messrs. BAZIN and GELFAND.
HOUSE BILL No. 788.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon

counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for compromise in speed violation cases.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. YETTER, FRANK, STECKEL, WATERHOUSE, ASHTON and MORAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 789.

An Act authorizing the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission to extend State funds for civil air patrol aviation, education, training aids and maintenance of civil air patrol aircraft, and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Aeronautics.

By Messrs. MULLEN, DOUGHERTY, WILBUR H. HAMILTON and CHARLES C. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 790.

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1923 (P. L. 692), entitled "An act fixing the salary of county commissioners in counties of the first class," increasing annual salaries of city commissioners of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Messrs. EHRGOOD, ESHLEMAN, JOHN J. MURRAY, PURSLEY and HORST.
HOUSE BILL No. 791.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing penalties with respect to speed violations.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. McCORMACK. HOUSE BILL No. 792.

An Act amending the act of January 18, 1952 (P. L. 2128), entitled "An act defining and providing for the licensing and regulation of private driver education or training schools; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Department of Public Instruction; and imposing penalties," regulating the soliciting of prospective students.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. BULLEN. HOUSE BILL No. 793.

An Act relating to the compensation rate of accountants employed in the Bureau of Employment Security; and providing for an additional vehicle expense for certain accountants.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. READINGER and CHARLES C. SMITH.
HOUSE BILL No. 794.

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office, or of service, removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," changing the title of and compensation of certain House employes; and providing for the appointment of additional employes therein.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. MUSTO, Mrs. MUNLEY, Messrs. NEEDHAM and WALLACE. HOUSE BILL No. 795.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1891 (P. L. 176), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," regulating blasting and providing for certain safety measures.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. WALLACE. HOUSE BILL No. 796.

An Act regulating the mining of anthracite coal; prescribing duties for certain officers of political subdivisions; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. WALLACE. HOUSE BILL No. 797.

An Act designating how certain expenditures shall be made from appropriations to the Department of Mines.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. WILBUR HAMILTON, KEHLER and BREISCH. HOUSE BILL No. 798.

An Act amending the act of June 19, 1939 (P. L. 438, No. 247) entitled "An act declaring certain restricted State hospitals to be general hospitals, and, within the limitations of their individual facilities, open for the treatment of patients and cases which other general hospitals may treat," removing Locust Mountain State Hospital, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania from the list of general hospitals.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. WILBUR HAMILTON, KEHLER and BREISCH. HOUSE BILL No. 799.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1923 (P. L. 199), entitled "An act providing for the examination of the Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania; providing for the transfer thereof to the Commonwealth, and for its management thereafter; and making an appropriation," providing that Locust Mountain State Hospital shall be devoted exclusively to care of persons afflicted with cerebral palsy.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Messrs. CHARLES C. SMITH (By Request) and Mrs. VARALLO. HOUSE BILL No. 800.

An Act relating to and regulating savings bank life insurance; providing for the establishment and operation of life insurance departments by savings banks; authorizing certain savings banks to issue certain policies of life

insurance and annuity contracts; requiring the reinsurance thereof with savings bank life insurance companies; authorizing savings banks to act as agents for other savings banks having life insurance departments and for savings bank life insurance companies; prohibiting the employment of solicitors of such life insurance and annuity contracts; providing for the investment and deposit of funds of life insurance departments of savings banks; making legal investment for savings banks certificates evidencing advances to surplus of life insurance departments of savings banks and the capital stock obligations or other securities of savings bank life insurance companies; and imposing powers and duties on the Secretary of Banking and the Insurance Commissioner.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. GARLOCK. HOUSE BILL No. 801.

An Act amending the act of May 27, 1937 (P. L. 901), entitled "An act for the protection of producers of farm produce; providing for the licensing, the bonding or holding collateral of and the regulation of certain dealers in farm produce, as herein defined, within this Commonwealth; conferring powers, and imposing duties on the Department of Agriculture; providing for appeals and injunctions; and prescribing penalties," redefining terms to include certain persons and products; defining cash; providing for identification cards with photographs and other identification in certain cases; increasing the filing fee; requiring the filing of bond or collateral by license applicants; requiring dealer's license be displayed; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. NEEDHAM, MUSTO, WARGO, Mrs. MUNLEY, and Mr. WALLACE. HOUSE BILL No. 802.

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1891 (P. L. 176), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," changing inspection requirements.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. MUSTO, NEEHAM, Mrs. MUNLEY and Messrs. WARGO and WALLACE. HOUSE BILL No. 803.

An Act creating an Anthracite Mine Law Study Commission for the purpose of making a study and investigation of all laws relating to anthracite coal mines and the preparation of a modern code relating thereto; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Messrs. GELFAND, BAZIN, GRANVILLE E. JONES and SIGMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 804.

An Act providing for the establishment, maintenance and administration of an unsatisfied claim and judgment fund, for the payment of damages for injury to or death of certain persons, and for damages to property arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of motor vehicles; and imposing certain duties upon State and insurance company officials.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mrs. DONAHUE, Messrs. GEORGE, GUTHRIE and EWING. HOUSE BILL No. 805.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens,encumbrances and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the power of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks therof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for suspension of operator's licenses and learner's permits by the Secretary of Revenue on a point system based on offenses and violations; and requiring driver education instruction in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. FRANK and MULDOWNEY. RESOLUTION No. 50.

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

There have been complaints from time to time about the unsatisfactory manner in which school athletics are governed and dictortorial methods used by the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association.

James Neely used distatorial powers to stop the Allen town and Reading High School bands from playing between the halves of the regional preliminary Class A playoff, because he claimed to believe they made too much noise.

The standards of high school athletic program administration in Pennsylvania are far below that of other states and some schools in Pennsylvania do not participate.

Why should an independent organization control the athletic activities of Pennsylvania public schools, and especially when it is dependent upon admission to basketball playoffs and other games and activities for its existence; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of six members of the House of Representatives to study and investigate the PIAA for the purpose of eliminating its dictatorial activities and to seek means of strengthening the high school athletic programs, and to consider the advisability of bringing the high school athletic and sports program under the Department of Public Instruction, or of creating a State Board of Recreation by appropriate legislation for the purpose of governing the high school athletic and sports program.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. REIBMAN, Messrs. GAFFNEY, PACCHIOLI, BUCCHIN, YETTER and A. PATRICK BREEAN. RESOLUTION No. 51.

REQUESTING THE SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS TO DETERMINE THE COST OF REPAIRING THE DELAWARE UPPER MOUNT BETHEL BRIDGE AND ASKING DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION TO RECONSIDER THE CLOSING OF THE BRIDGE.

In the House of Representatives.

The Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge, built in 1890 as a railroad bridge, was purchased by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1932 at a cost of Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand ($275,000.00) Dollars, and established as a free highway bridge. Since that time the bridge has been heavily traveled, and in 1952 over two million vehicles made use of it.

The Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge, an east-west roadway 733½ feet long supported by five through truss spans, is still strong and capable of rendering many more years of service.

The Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission recently constructed two new bridges, and in order to finance this construction a $29,500,000 bond issue was floated, with all of the toll bridges pledged as security. It was agreed that the Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge would be closed and demolished in order to remove competition from the new bridges, and litigation is now pending in the United States Supreme Court to determine the propriety of this agreement. In the meantime the bridge has been closed, but demolition has been temporarily enjoined.

The closing of this bridge is a great economic waste to our Commonwealth. Many residents of the area, and particularly farmers, are being deprived of a reasonable means of egress to nearby communities and markets. Furthermore, the Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge is a facility which would be of invaluable usefulness in case of a national emergency; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania direct the Secretary of Highways to determine the cost of repairing the Delaware Upper Mount Bethel Bridge and restoring it to its former utility; and to make a report of his findings to the House of Representatives within sixty days; and be it further

Resloved, That the House of Representatives sincerely request the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission to reconsider its action in closing the bridge and permit the Delaware Upper Bethel Bridge to remain intact.

And Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the parties involved.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YOUNG. RESOLUTION No. 52.

In the House of Representatives, March 29, 1955.

It has always been necessary for the proper functioning of the General Assembly that bills, resolutions, calendars, journals and other legislative documents, papers and pamphlets be speedily printed and distributed in such manner that a sufficient number of copies thereof shall at all times be available for the use of the General Assembly, its officers and members and agencies of the State government.

No survey of legislative printing and the distribution thereof has been made for a considerable period, during which many changes in the agencies and functions of the State government have taken place, and the cost of the printing has increased many times its former cost; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of three House members to investigate the costs of legislative printing, the prevalence of errors therein, the allocation and distribution of printed legislative documents, pamphlets, and papers, and all other matters pertaining to all printing necessary for the conduct of legislation.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. MULLEN and CONNELLY.
RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, March 29, 1955.

Karen Anderson, a sixteen-year-old Lansdowne-Aldan High School junior, recently set the Pan-American Games javelin record.

With a perfectly executed throw of one hundred sixty-one feet, three inches, this vivacious young beauty brought sporting fame not only to herself, but to all American youth, whom she so admirably and successfully represented

Karen, an Honor Society student, offers refreshing evidence that the stern business of acquiring a formal education can be tempered with the self-discipline and courage that are so essential to the achievement of success in competitive athletic contests; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania extends to Miss Karen Anderson, its most hearty congratulations for her brilliant achievement as an athlete and as an ambassador of good will; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives transmits a copy of this resolution to Miss Karen Anderson.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIAM E. BROWN.
RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1955.

Mrs. Lulu Hall Pratt of Coatesville, Pennsylvania has been selected to hold the title and honor of State Mother of Pennsylvania for the year of 1955, by the Pennsylvania Mother of the Year Committee.

Mrs. Pratt's exemplary participation in and leadership of civic and community affairs, in addition to her chosen career as a mother and housewife, has not only earned her the richly deserved honor which she has recently received, but the love and admiration of her community.

Examples of her community activities include membership on the Board of Directors of the local Y. W. C. A., lifelong membership in the W C. T. U., membership in the Coatesville Century Club since 1908, having served as president of that Club from 1926 to 1929, the sponsorship of classwork in dressmaking, public speaking, interior decorating, parlimentary practice, painting and French, sponsorship of a lecture course for mothers which was given in the public schools, promotion of three free public art exhibits, founding of the Junior Century Club of Coatesville in 1928, service as President of the Chester County Federation of Women's Clubs from 1929 to 1933 concurrent with service on the Board of County Welfare Associations, assisting in setting up and operation of a mobile library, and intensive Red Cross and hospital work, as well as public library and Parent-Teacher Association activity; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its hearty congratulations to Mrs Lulu Hall Pratt on the great honor which has been bestowed upon her, and wishes her many more years of continued usefulness to her community and further realization of the joy to be had from a feeling of accomplishment and public spirited activities; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Lulu Hall Pratt at her home at 313 East Chestnut Street, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VARNER. RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representative, March, 1955.

At a meeting of the New Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce, W. C. Martin, President of the Area Development Company, announced that the Crawford Furniture Manufacturing Corporation's new plant would be dedicated and officially opened on April 29, 1955, a date that should live long in the memories of Redbank Valley citizens.

A complete program is being planned for the dedication ceremony and a "Crawford Week" celebration is also being arranged to help make the dedication an event to remember.

The spanking-new brick and aluminum building, modern in every respect and to contain the latest in woodworking, machinery and tools will be an asset to the community.

Crawford-trained men are moving into the valley with four families already established and others coming soon to handle the organization and training duties.

Practically all of the labor force will be comprised of local men and employment details will soon be announced by the Crawford concern.

"Furniture World," a large and important trade publication, will feature the new Crawford plant and the story of its coming to the New Bethlehem community; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extends its congratulations to Clyne Crawford, President of the Crawford Furniture Manufacturing Corporation, on the dedication and official opening of the new plant and to the borough of New Bethlehem and its residents for continued progress, prosperity, success and happiness on the road to industrial development and the promotion of good government for the benefit of the community at large; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Clyne Crawford, President of the Crawford Furniture Manufacturing Corporation, to the President of the New Bethlehem Borough Council and to W. C. Martin, President of the Area Development Company of New Bethlehem Borough, Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committe on Rules.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Mr. FROST asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution which was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, March 29, 1955.

John H. Wallin, the former representative to the House of Representatives from Centre County, passed away on Wednesday, March 23, 1955.

The Honorable John H. Wallin was born in Clearfield County on July 21, 1887, the son of Henry and Augusta Wallin, and educated in the public schools there. He moved to Philipsburg, Centre County, in 1908, married the former Laura Byron and was blessed with one daughter, Patricia. Engaged in the lumber and coal business, Mr. Wallin also owned and operated an attractive Centre County farm.

John H. Wallin was an ardent sports fan and took a great interest in all sporting activities of the area. He also contributed much of his time to civic matters. Mr. Wallin served as a borough councilman from 1925 to 1936, and as chief burgess of Philipsburg for six years before being elected to the House of Representatives in 1942.

To those of us who served with Representative Wallin and to all who were privileged to know this fine gentleman, his death is indeed a heartfelt loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives extend their deepest and most sincere sympathy to the widow of the Honorable John H. Wallin; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Laura Byron Wallin in Philipsburg.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED SENATE BILL RECALLED FROM THE GOVERNOR RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 15.

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditures of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

Said bill having been recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment. The vote had on final passage and third reading on said bill was reconsidered in the Senate and the bill amended, in which amendments the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 2, page 5, line 15, by striking out after the part-word "pital" the word "eservice" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "service."

Amend the bill, page 7, by inserting after line 8, a new section as follows: "Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constittuion the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,

Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,			Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED SENATE BILL CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 236.

An Act amending the act of June 27 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" defining final salary and annual salary and providing for retirement of members of the General Assembly

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 236.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining final salary and annual salary and providing for reirement of members of the General Assembly

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 1

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the subjeect of the differences existing between the two houses on House Bill numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the report of the Committee of Conference on House Bill No. 120.

The report was read by the Clerk as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 120

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We, the undersigned, Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 120, entitled: "An act amending the Act of December five, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven, (P. L. 2897), entitled 'An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; * * *,' by redefining certain terms; increasing minimum contributions; providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined; shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate; providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined; increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments; removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of the compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act."

Respectfully submit the following bill as our report:

The names of the House Conferees are:

ALBERT S. READINGER,
PHILIP LOPRESTI,
ALBERT W. JOHNSON

The names of the Senate Conferees are:

JAMES S. BERGER,
EDWARD J. KESSLER,
WILLIAM J. LANE.

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-esevn P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsections (u) (w) and (x) of Section 4 Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) known as the "Unemployment Compensation Law" subsection (u) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsections (w) and (x) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended to read

Section 4 Definitions The following words and phrases as used in this act shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise

* * *

(u) "Unemployed" An individual shall be deemed unemployed (1) with respect to any week (i) during which he performs no services for which remuneration is paid or payable to him and (ii) with respect to which no remuneration is paid or payable to him or (II) with respect to any week of less than his full-time work if the remuneration paid or payable to him with respect to such week is less than his weekly benefit rate plus six dollars ($6) Provided That for the purposes of this subsection (i) vacation pay and similar payments whether or not legally required to be paid and (ii) wages in lieu of notice separation allowances dismissal wages and similar payments which are legally required to be paid shall be deemed remuneration paid or payable with respect to such period as shall be determined by rules and regulations of the department [Charges resulting exclusively from the payment of benefits made solely by reason of this particular amendment of this particular subsection shall be considered only on the basis of a five-year average in the determination of the contribution rate of base year employer] Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act an employe who is unemployed during a plant shutdown for vacation purposes shall not be deeemed ineligible for compensation merely by reason of the fact that he or his collective-bargaining agents agreed to the vacation No employe shall be deemed eligible for compensation during a plant shutdown for vacation who receives directly or indirectly any funds from the employer as vacation allowance

* * *

(w) A "Valid Application for Benefits" means an application for benefits on a form prescribed by the department which is filed by an individual as of a day not included in the benefit year previously established by such individual who (1) has been separated from his work or who during the week commencing on such day has worked less than his full time due to lack of work and has earned less than the maximum weekly benefit amount plus six (6) dollars and (2) is qualified under the provisions of section four hundred and one (a) (b) and (d)

(x) "Wages" means all remuneration (including the cash value of mediums of payment other than cash) paid by an employer to an individual with respect to his employment except that the term "wages" shall not include

(1) That part of the remuneration which is in excess of the first three thousand dollars ($3000) paid to an individual by each of his employers during a calendar year Provided That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual during the same calendar year with respect to employment And provided also That an employer may take credit under this subsection for remuneration which he or his predecessor-in-interest has paid to an individual in the same calendar year on which contributions have been required and paid by such employer under an unemployment compensation law of another state but no such credit may be taken for remuneration which has been paid by another employer to such individual whether or not contribtuions have been paid thereon by such other employer under this act or under any state unemployment compensation law [Remuneration in excess of three thousand dollars ($3000) excluded from the definition of wages under the provisions of this subsection may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of any individual under this act and in determining such rights the first three thousand dollars ($3000) of remuneration on which contributions are payable shall be considered as paid only in the calendar quarter or quarters in which such amount was actually paid Provided That no credit may be taken by an employer for any remuneration paid by his predecessor-in-interest prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-one]

Remuneration paid by an employer in excess of the amount on which contributions are required to be paid may not be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual under this act Remuneration paid by an employer on which contributions are required to be paid shall be considered in determining the compensation rights of an individual and for such purpose may be allocated in accordance with rules and regulations of the department to any calendar quarter in which the individual earned remuneration from such employer provided the sum of the allocation and the earnings reported with respect to any calendar quarter shall not exceed the remuneration paid for such quarter

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (a) of Section 201 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 201 General Powers and Duties of Department

(a) It shall be the duty of the department to administer and enforce this act through such employment service and public employment offices as have been or may be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this act and existing laws It shall have power and authority to adopt amend and rescind such rules and regulations require such reports from employers employes the board and from any other person deemed by the department to be affected by this act make such investigations and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act and shall be effective in the manner the department shall prescribe The department shall submit to the Governor a biennial report covering the administration and operation of this act and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this act as it deems proper The department shall also prepare and present to the Governor on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year an actuarial evaluation of the financial operations of the unemployment compensation program together with its findings and recommendations for developing and improving solvency of the fund and adjusting and regulating income and disbursements in the fields of contributions and benefits Such report shall include the presentation of the current economic trends statistics

and analyses on which the evaluation is based In the discharge of the duties imposed by this act the Secretary and any agent duly authorized in writing by him shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations take depositions and certify to official acts The department shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books papers correspondence memoranda and other records deemed necessary in the administration of this act

Section 3 Subsections (a) (b) and (c) of Section 301 of the act amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended to read

Section 301 Contributions by Employers Experience Rating

(a) Each employer shall pay contributions with respect to the calendar year one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five and each calendar year thereafter at a rate equal to two and seven-tenths per centum of wages paid by him for employment Provided however That such rate shall be adjusted between a minimum rate of [three-tenths] five-tenths of one per centum and a maximum rate of two and seven-tenths per centum in accordance with the following provisions of this section as hereby amended if the employer has paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and has also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-months periods

And provided further effective with respect to contribution rates for calendar years beginning January one one thousand nine hundred fifty-six employers shall for the purpose of being considered for reduced contribution rates be grouped as follows

Group 1 shall consist of those employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in the twelve-month period ending on the computation date for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such twelve-month period

Group 2 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the two twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such two twelve-month periods

Group 3 shall consist of employers who have paid contributions under this act for one or more quarters in each of the three twelve-month periods ending on the computation date for the year for which the rate is applicable and have also paid contributions under this act for one or more of the first four of the last five calendar quarters immediately preceding such three twelve-month periods In no event shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 3 be classified in either Group 1 or Group 2 nor shall those employers who have sufficient employer experience to be classified in Group 2 be classified in Group 1

And [provided further however That] no employer's rate of contribution for any calendar year shall be less than two and seven-tenths per centum unless all his contributions due on wages paid to the end of the second calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year together with interest and penalties due thereon have been paid by the [thirty-first day of July] fifteenth day of September of such preceding calendar year except that an employer who has timely filed an appeal as provided in subsection (e) of this section and who has been determined ineligible to receive a reduced rate solely on the basis that he has not paid all contributions interest and penalties within the time limits as required in this subsection shall have his rate redetermined and shall not be considered ineligible under this subsection if payment of such delinquent contributions interest and penalties is made within thirty days after the department has notified the employer of the reason for his ineligiblity for rate reduction in response to the appeal filed by the employer under subsection (e)

* * * *

(b) Each employer with respect to any period prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred [fifty-one] fifty-five shall be liable for contributions in accordance with the provisions of this act applicable to each period in effect prior to such date and for these purposes such provisions shall remain in force and effect

(c) The rate of contribution payable by an employer entitled to an adjustment as herein provided shall be as follows

(A) When as of the computation date there is a credit balance in such employer's reserve account which balance shall include (1) contributions with respect to the period ending on the computation date and paid on or before [July thirty-one] September fifteenth immediately following such computation date (2) benefits paid on or before computation date and shall also include any voluntary payments made in accordance with subsection (g) of section 302 of this act his contribution rate for the calendar year one thousand nine hundred fifty-five subject to the provisions of Paragraph (B) of this subsection shall be as set forth in [the following] table number one and for the calendar years thereafter shall be as set forth in table number two

[Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Fund Balance	10 Or More	9.5	9	8.5	8	7.5	7	6.5	6	5.5	5	4.5	4	Less Than 4
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
(B)	.6	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7
(C)	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7]

Each Employer Percentage Shown Includes the Fractional Percentage Between Such Percentage and the Immediately Higher Percentage

Table No. 1

Fund Balance	12.5 or More	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0
(A)	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)	.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2

Table No. 1 (Continued)

Fund Balance	12.5 or 7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	Less Than 4.0
(A)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Table No. 2

Fund Balance		6.25 or more	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
	Group 1										
	Group 2	9.37 or more	9.00	8.62	8.25	7.87	7.50	7.12	6.75	6.37	6.00
	Group 3	12.50 or more	12.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00
(A)			.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
(B)			.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
(C)			.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fund Balance	Group 1		3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	Less than 2.00
	Group 2		5.62	5.25	4.87	4.50	4.12	3.75	3.37	3.00	Less than 3.00
	Group 3		7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	Less than 4.00
(A)			1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7

(B)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
(C)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

As used in the foregoing table the term "Employer Percentage" means the ratio of the balance in an employer's reserve account to his average annual payroll and the term "Fund Balance" means the balance in the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund at the end of any calendar [quarter] year as recorded on the records of the department

(B) An employer's rate of contribution on wages paid during each calendar [quarter] year shall be the rate specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite

(1) Fund Balance (A) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [four hundred twenty million dollars ($420,000,000)] four hundred fifty million dollars ($450,000,000) or

(2) Fund Balance (B) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [three hundred forty million dollars ($340,000,000)] three hundred fifty million dollars ($350,000,000) or

(3) Fund Balance (C) if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was not less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) Provided That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar [quarter] year was less than [two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000)] three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) [or one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during the twelve (12) consecutive months within the last one hundred twenty (120) consecutive months whichever amount is greater then] all employers' rates of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar [quarter] year shall be two and seven-tenths per centum [And provided further That if the balance at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter was equal to or in excess of six hundred seventy million dollars ($670,000.000) then the rate of contribution on wages paid during the next calendar quarter for any employer having an "Employer Percentage" of four per centum or more shall be two-tenths of one per centum less than the rate of contribution specified in the column beneath his "Employer Percentage" which is on the horizontal line opposite Fund Balance (A) in the foregoing table And provided further however That in no case shall the rate of any employer exceed two and seventenths per centum or be less than three-tenths of one per centum]

Section 4 Subsection (d) of section 401 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 401 Qualifications Required to Secure Compensation Compensation shall be payable to any employe who is or becomes unemployed and who

* * *

(d) Is able to work and available for suitable work [Provided That a claimant shall be conclusively presumed to be unavailable for work with respect to any week of unemployment attributable to pregnancy and in any event after the sixth month of pregnancy and until after one month of confinement]

Section 5 Subsection (b) of Section 402 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 402 Ineligibility for Compensation An employe shall be ineligible for compensation for any week

* * *

(b) In which his unemployment is due to voluntarily leaving work without good cause of a necessitous and compelling nature irrespective of whether or not such work is in "employment" as defined in this act Provided That no employe shall be deemed to be ineligible under this subsection where as a condition of continuing in employment such employe would be required to join or remain a member of a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization or to accept wages hours or conditions of employment not desired by a majority of the employes in the establishment or the occupation or would be denied the right of collective bargaining under generally prevailing conditions and that in determining whether or not an employe has left his work voluntarily without good cause the department shall give consideration to the same factors insofar as they are applicable provided with respect to the determination of suitable work under section four (t) [martial filial and domestic circumstances and obligations shall not be deemed good cause within the meaning of this act] And provided further That the provisions of this subesction shall not apply in the event of a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute within the meaning of subsection (d)

Section 6 The first paragraph and subsections (a) (d) (e) and the tables specified for the determination of rate and amount of benefits of section 404 of the act the first paragraph amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (a) amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 717) subsection (d) amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) subsection (e) amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) and said tables amended September twenty-nine one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) are amended and a new subsection (c) is added to read

Section 404 Rate and Amount of Compensation Compensation shall be paid to each eligible employe in accordance with the following provisions of this section except that compensation payable with respect to weeks ending in benefit years which begin prior to the [first day of October one thousand nine hundred fifty-one] first day of the second calendar month following enactment of this amendment shall be paid on the basis of the provisions of this section in effect at the beginning of such benefit years provided that the amendments to subsections (d) and (e) removing the limitations on the amount and duration of compensation shall take effect immediately

(a) The employe's weekly benefit rate shall be [that rate which appears in "Part B" and which is on the same horizontal line in "Part A" as the interval which includes his "highest quarterly wage"] computed as (1) one twenty-fifth of his "highest quarterly wage" in accordance with Part of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits or (2) fifty per centum (50%) of his full-time weekly wage whichever is greater or if his base year wages are insufficient to qualify him for compensation by either of these methods of his weekly benefit rate shall be determined as (3) that rate appearing in Part B of the table on the line on which in Part C appears the amount of qualifying wages which most nearly approximates but does not exceed his base year wages

* * *

(c) Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to the amount appearing in Part d of the Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits on the line on which in Part b appears his weekly benefit rate provided he has sufficient qualifying wages in Part c and provided further that an employe whose weekly benefit rate has been determined under clause (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to compensation only if his base year wages are at least thirty times the weekly benefit rate as computed under clause (1) of subsection (a)

* * *

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section each eligible employe who is unemployed with respect to any week ending subsequent to the effective date of this act shall be paid with respect to such week compensation in an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate less that part of the remuneration if any paid or payable to him with respect to such week which is in excess of six dollars ($6.00) Such compensation if not multiple of one dollar ($1.00) shall be computed to the next higher multiple of one dollar ($1.00) [Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvana is less than

one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months the maximum amount of compensation payable to any employe for a week of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter shall not be in excess of twenty dollars ($20)]

(e) [Any otherwise eligible employe shall be entitled during his benefit year to an amount equal to his weekly benefit rate multiplied by the number which appears at the top of a column under "Part C" to be ascertained by locating on the same horizontal line on which his weekly benefit rate appears the maximum amount which does not exceed the total wages paid to him during his base year Provided That if at the end of any calendar quarter the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund to the credit of Pennsylvania is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation less any refunds during any twelve consecutive months no employe shall be paid compensation with respect to weeks of unemployment ending during the next calendar quarter in an amount which together with any amounts previously paid with respect to the same benefit year would be in excess of twenty times the employe's weekly benefit rate or four hundred dollars ($400) whichever is the lesser]

Table Specified for the Determination of Rate and Amount of Benefits

Part A Highest Quarterly Wage	Part B Rate of Compensation	Part C Qualifying Wages	Part D Amount of Compensation
$120-$262	$10	$320	$300
263- 287	11	333	330
288- 312	12	367	360
313- 337	13	402	390
338- 362	14	439	420
363- 387	15	476	450
388- 412	16	514	480
413- 437	17	553	510
438- 462	18	592	540
463- 487	19	633	570
488- 512	20	675	600
513- 537	21	718	630
538- 562	22	763	660
563- 587	23	808	690
588- 612	24	855	720
613- 637	25	903	750
638- 662	26	952	780
663- 687	27	1,003	810
688- 712	28	1,055	840
713- 737	29	1,109	870
738- 762	30	1,164	900
763- 787	31	1,221	930
788- 812	32	1,280	960
813- 837	33	1,341	990
838- 862	34	1,403	1,020
863 or more	35	1,468	1,050

* * *

[TABLES SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A Highest Quarterly Wages	Part B Weekly Benefit Rate	Minimum Base Year Wages 13	14	15	16	17	18	19
$120-262	$10	$300	$333	$368	$403	$439	$476	$514
263-287	11	330	367	404	443	483	524	565
288-312	12	360	400	441	484	527	571	616
313-337	13	390	433	478	524	571	619	668
338-362	14	420	467	515	564	615	667	719
363-387	15	450	500	551	605	659	714	770
388-412	16	480	533	588	645	703	762	822
413-437	17	510	567	625	685	747	810	873
438-462	18	540	600	662	725	791	857	924
463-487	19	570	633	699	766	835	905	976
488-512	20	600	667	735	806	879	952	1027
513-537	21	630	700	772	846	922	1000	1078
538-562	22	660	733	809	887	966	1048	1130
563-587	23	690	767	846	927	1010	1095	1181
588-612	24	720	800	882	967	1054	1143	1232
613-637	25	750	833	919	1008	1098	1190	1284
638-662	26	780	867	956	1048	1142	1238	1335
663-687	27	810	900	993	1088	1186	1286	1386
688-712	28	840	933	1029	1128	1230	1333	1438
713-737	29	870	967	1066	1169	1274	1381	1489
738 or more	30	900	1000	1103	1209	1318	1429	1541]

[TABLES SPECIFIED FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RATE AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

(Section 404 Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law)

Part A Highest Quarterly Wages	Part B Weekly Benefit Rate	Part C Minimum Base Year Wages 20	21	22	23	24	25	26
$120-262	$10	$551	$588	$625	$661	$696	$729	$760
263-287	11	606	647	687	727	765	802	836
288-312	12	661	706	750	793	835	875	912
313-337	13	716	765	812	859	904	948	988
338-362	14	771	824	875	925	974	1020	1064
363-387	15	826	882	937	991	1043	1093	1140
388-412	16	882	941	1000	1057	1113	1166	1216
413-437	17	937	1000	1062	1124	1183	1239	1292
438-462	18	992	1059	1125	1190	1252	1312	1368
463-487	19	1047	1118	1187	1256	1322	1385	1444
488-512	20	1102	1176	1250	1322	1391	1458	1520
513-537	21	1157	1235	1312	1388	1461	1531	1596
538-562	22	1212	1294	1375	1454	1530	1603	1673

[Part A Highest Quarterly Wages | Part B Weekly Benefit Rate | Part C Minimum Base Year Wages 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26

563-587	23	1267	1353	1437	1520	1600	1676	1749
588-612	24	1322	1412	1500	1586	1670	1749	1825
613-637	25	1377	1471	1562	1652	1739	1822	1901
638-662	26	1433	1529	1625	1718	1809	1895	1977
663-687	27	1488	1588	1687	1784	1878	1968	2053
688-712	28	1543	1647	1750	1851	1948	2041	2129
713-737	29	1598	1706	1812	1917	2017	2114	2205
738 or more	30	1653	1765	1875	1983	2087	2187	2281]

Section 7 Section 801 of the act amended September twenty-nine nineteen hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1580) is amended to read

Section 801 False Statements and Representations to Obtain or Increase Compensation Whoever makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act of under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government either for himself or for any other person shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine or not less than [twenty] thirty nor more than [fifty] two hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days or both and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense Whoever makes a false statement knowing it to be false knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any compensation or other payment under this act or under an employment security law of any other state or of the Federal Government or of a foreign government may be disqualified within the one year period immediately following the departmental determination of such offense for such week or weeks of improper payments plus a penalty period of two weeks and for not more than one additional week for each such week of improper payment provided that no additional weeks of disqualification shall be imposed under this section if prosecution proceedings have been instituted

against the claimant because of such misrepresentation or non-disclosure

Section 8 Section 802 of the act is amended to read

Section 802 False Statements and Representations to Prevent or Reduce Compensation Any employer (whether or not liable for the payment of contributions under this act) or any officer or agent of such employer or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to prevent or reduce the payment of compensation to any employe entitled thereto or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employer under this act or who wilfully fails or refuses to make any such contribution or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or who wilfully fails or refuses to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than [twenty] fifty dollars nor more than [two] five hundred dollars and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not longer than thirty days and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact and each day of such failure or refusal shall constitute a separate offense

Section 9 Subsection (b) of section 804 of the act amended August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 1397) is amended to read

Section 804 Recovery and Recoupment of Compensation

* * *

(b) Any person who other than by reason of his fault has received with respect to a benefit year any sum as compensation under this act to which he was not entitled shall not be liable to repay such sum but shall be liable to have such sum deducted from any future compensation payable to him with respect to such benefit year or the three-year period immediately following such benefit year Provided That with respect to overpayments of one hundred dollars or more recoupment from such future compensation shall not exceed one-third of the maximum benefit amount to which such person is entitled during any such subsequent benefit year nor one-third of the weekly benefit amount to which such person may be entitled for any particular week In the absence of misrepresentation or non-disclosure of a material fact no recoupment shall be had if such overpayment is created by reason of (1) a subsequent reversal of a decision of eligibility under the provisions of section five hundred one (e) of this act or (2) a retroactive allocation of wages pursuant to an award of a labor relations board arbitrator or the like unless such award provides for the repayment of unemployment compensation benefits received during the period to which such wages are allocated or (3) the subsequent receipt of holiday pay vacation pay or the like of which the person had no knowledge or (4) a subsequent determination that the person's base year wages were not earned in employment as defined in this act No provision of this subsection shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the voluntary repayment of compensation by such person or the maintenance of records of overpayments by the department [In determining whether or not recoupment from future compensation would be inequitable or unconscionable the claimant's financial worth shall not be considered]

The claimant and other affected parties shall be notified in writing of the department's determination to deduct any sum from future compensation under this section and such determination shall be subject to appeal in the manner provided in this act for appeals from determinations of compensation

Section 10 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Will the House adopt the Report of the Committee on Conference?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, and fellow Members, I had hoped that in the Senate this bill would be corrected in certain respects so that such meritorious features as raising maximum weekly benefits from $30 to $35, a flat 30 week eligibilty for benefits, removal of the peril point, and the like; that all these features could be enacted into law.

However, those provisions of the bill which opened wide the gate to fringe benefits are still in the bill before us today.

Some of these fringe benefits in themselves are of a worthy and humanitarian cut. But you cannot have everything in life. Not even Americans, Mr. Speaker, for example, you cannot circumvent arithmetic. And that is just what House Bill No. 120, which lies upon our desks today, would attempt to do.

This bill would atempt to encompass this very full and enormously costly array of fringe benefits into the State Unemployment Compensation system. How costly these fringe benefits would be is a matter of difference between the State Chamber of Commerce and the bill's sponsors.

As to which estimate is right, neither I nor any other uninitiated member of this House can judge.

But several broad facts do remain clear. The fringe benefits would quickly drain the present fund. A new tax table, revised upward, has to be invoked to raise the potential of the fund.

And let no one labor under the illusion that these new rates are not permanent. True, Mr. Speaker, the new table has its lines A, B and C. But the logic of an upward rate climb seems inescapable. For the fringe benefits would breach the dam of reasonable safeguards for the fund. The rush can well be something in the nature of the earlier history of hospitals, doctor's and dentist's offices engulfed by clamoring hypochondiacs during the earlier days of socialized medicine in England.

If the fears of the State Chamber of Commerce should reach optimum fulfillment, the fund would be drained to the point where the employer's taxes will all rise to the top figure of 2.7 per cent.

What an incentive that would be for attracting new businesses to Pennsylvania, Mr. Speaker? Or for encouraging present enterprises to remain within our borders?

But supposing that the employer's rate of contribution does not rise to 2.7 per cent? Still what will be the effect upon developing fresh business enterprise in Pennsylvania?

Now our manufacturers compete in the nation's markets with the manufacturers of other states. The bipartisan Tax Study Committee headed by Professor Buehler announced some interesting facts last January. For example, a tax study of 54 small corporations in Pennsylvania showed that they labor under a heavy handicap when standing up to out-of-state manufacturers. Had these Pennsylvania plants been operating in Ohio, Mr. Speaker, their taxes would have been only 38 per cent of the taxes they paid to Harrisburg. If in Illinois, only 41 per cent; Indiana, 60 per cent and Michigan, 67 per cent.

And speaking of handicaps, Pennsylvania's present unemployment compensation law itself carries with it elements of handicap. I cite the example recently mentioned in the State Chamber of Commerce letter to the Governor. In the case of one Pennsylvania major employer whose U. C. tax rate in this state was 0.7 per cent. The

rate in Ohio and Indiana was 0.1 per cent and in Illinois 0.25 per cent.

For one thing, Mr. Speaker, these states are reported to operate their unemployment compensation systems under much stricter standards of eligibility than Pennsylvania.

But as I see it, this is not the principal underlying reason why Pennsylvania manufacturers are penalized when competing against producers in these three other states, plus Michigan.

Their advantage, I believe, Mr. Speaker, lies in their tax structure. They rely heavily upon a broad-base tax to run their governments. Pennsylvania relys heavily on a heavy tax upon business—upon a business structure which is beginning to show too many spots that are static at best, and at worst, receding.

And so now today, with a bill before us like House Bill No. 120, I say "Here we go again"—compounding the cancerous inroads of an over-concentrated exposure of business to taxes.

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that thousands of our citizens are unemployed, that they face grim problems of survival, of groping for peace of mind, of painfully reaching for some avenue wherein may be found hope for retnrning to a sense of economic well being. No one could help but be deeply touched by so much misery within our borders.

And it is in a mood of solemn contemplation of the plight of those whose immediate future is fraught with so little promise that I come to view this bill—No. 120.

Had the bill's provisions been confined to increased benefits in money and time and removal of the peril point, I believe that it would have been a workable change, Mr. Speaker.

But the danger of a flash flood of fringe benefits claims leaving in their wake a financial vacuum, whose space once was occupied by the unemployment compensation fund, seems an irresponsible gamble with the fate of those who have already drunk deep from the cup of misery.

After all, Mr. Speaker, their one real, permanent hope is the creation of new jobs. And new jobs come from new enterprises. And new enterprises locate where they can make a profit. Certainly they don't locate where they are going to wear some handicapping mill stone—taxes, freight rates, climate and the like.

Chamber-of-commerce like promotional methods can hardly off set the forbidding qualities of such business deterrents as heavy taxes, high freight rates, cold climate, and the like. These are the cardinal factors, Mr. Speaker, and chamber-of-commerce inducements deal generally with but secondary factors, and less.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote gainst House Bill No. 120 because I believe that for the long pull—and quite possibly not such a long pull at that—this bill contains the potentialities—in fact I could well say the probabilities—that it can be the means of increasing unemployment in Pennsylvania—that a drained unemployment fund would place an additional burden upon business which would mean fewer jobs, rather than more jobs.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the Report of the Committee of Conference?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adam,	Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Holt,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Horst,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Jump,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Keller,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kent,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kolankiewicz,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kratz,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kromer,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Kubacki,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—2

Davis,	Moscrip,

NOT VOTING—3

Lafore,	Lippincott,	Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the report of the Committee of Conference was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE ADOPTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL No. 120

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the differences existing between the two Houses on House Bill numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 120.

An Act amending the Act of December five one thou-

sand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 120.

An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties" by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act.

SENATE BILL No. 15.

An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335), entitled "An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals; for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities; and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program, which will in conjunction with existing facilities, afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State; and appropriating money; establishing methods of administration and control; providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements; and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare," bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954; and making an appropriation.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HARVEY P. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 30, 1955, at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:43 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1955. No. 32.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1955.

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

In the absence of the Chaplain, the following Prayer was offered by the gentleman from Berks, Mr. RUTH:

Our dear Father in heaven, we come to Thee this morning and we thank Thee that Thou hast given us health and strength during the night as we start a new day to us, full of opportunities. We pray, as we go back to our homes and go through these Holy Days ahead, that we may be spiritually enriched so that when we come back, we may be stronger to do the work which Thou hast given us to do.

We pray Thy blessing upon our fellow Members who are indisposed, and that it is Thy will that they may be strengthened and renewed to renew their work with us when we come back.

Keep us loyal and true so that each day somewhere, somehow we may render a service to Thee through serving our fellow men.

We ask it in Thy holy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. HAYS, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. VAN SANT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, back in 1949, right after the Donora disaster, a resolution was introduced in the Senate to investigate smoke and dust control in Pennsylvania. The job was turned over to the Joint State Government Commission and I, for one, want to compliment that Commission for the splendid job it did in the preparation of a report and for the submission of suggestions to cope with the problem.

However, in spite of the splendid report that was filed by the Joint State Government Commission, legislation on the subject was never sponsored by the Administration then in power.

Mr. President, because the problem is a serious one in the District I represent, I introduced bills in the 1951 and 1953 Sessions to carry out the recommendations of the Joint State Government Commission. Unfortunately, the bills died in committee. I am now making a third attempt to have a smoke and dust control bill pass by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, when I introduced a bill similar to the one that I am about to introduce in the 1951 and 1953 Sessions, one of the lobbyists who hangs around here came to me and said, "That bill will never see the light of day." Frankly, it never did see the light of days because, as I said before, it died in committee.

Frankly, Mr. President, I think we should give not only those who oppose this type of legislation, the railroads and industry, consideration, but we ought to give consideration to the rank and file of the people who are affected by the smoke and the dust and soot that rains upon the homes and the streets and the property, generally, of the residents in the areas involved.

Mr. President, we have just that kind of an area, fortunately, and I am certainly happy and glad that the industries which I am going to mention are in our county. It is the cement industry. However, from what I am able to learn, that industry is doing very, very little to control the dust that pours upon the towns and villages in the area involved. As a result, there are thousands and thousands of dollars in property damage in the area. Because the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not have an effective control law on its books, a group from the boroughs of Northampton, from Bath, from Nazareth, from Martins-Creek and that whole area, a short time ago went to Washington and appeared before a Senate Committee and, from the newspaper accounts of that hearing, the Senators in Washington were amazed to learn of the tons and tons of dust that rain upon those communities every day in the week.

Mr. President, to say that the cement industry could not do something about it is an error, because I understand from an expert who made a survey in the area a short time ago that there is a contraption which the cement industry could use effectively to reduce the pouring of this dust on these villages to a minimum. I turned

over this bill, or the study report made by the Joint State Government Commission, to this expert from Penn State. He is a professor there. I asked him to examine it and make such amendments as he thought were proper and necessary. This was done and those amendments are incorporated in this bill.

Mr. President, I certainly hope that the committee to which this bill will be referred will extend the courtesy of a hearing to the residents in the area, so that they could also show the Senate just how important it is that we pass some sort of smoke and dust control legislation at this Session of the Legislature.

Mr. President, under this bill it is not mandatory that it be effective in every county in the State. It is a local option proposition, and action would have to be taken by the county commissioners in those areas affected in order to make the provisions of this bill effective. I think it is only fair that, on a local option basis, we pass this bill or else give it serious consideration so that the condition complained of, at least in my District, can be cured.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 279, entitled:

An Act regulating the emission of smoke, dust and fumes into the atmosphere; establishing a State Air Pollution Control Commission in the Department of Health and fixing its powers and duties; providing for the organization of the various counties into air pollution control districts, the appointment of their various officers and employes, and prescribing their powers and duties; providing financial assistance to such air pollution control districts; authorizing the county commissioners to make appropriations thereto; and fixing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. McGinnis, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, in line with this bill which has just been introduced, I want to make a suggestion to the Senator from Northampton, that if they elect vigorous leaders in their communities, they can do a lot to clean up smoke and dust.

Mr. President, I remember when I first went into Pittsburgh, forty-six years ago. I was born in Potter County where the air is pure and full of sunshine. The first ten days I was in Pittsburgh, I never saw the top of a building, There was not a light on the streets or on street cars for ten solid days. Today the city of Pittsburgh, which has been known throughout the world as the "Smoky City," is one of the cleanest if not the cleanest city in the United States.

Mr. President, that is mainly due because we had a Mayor who was not afraid to tackle anything. He tackled that problem seven or eight years ago, and today Pittsburgh is the cleanest city in the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Allegheny, Senator McGinnis, that the officials in the area involved are of the type that the distinguished Senator talked about. They are properly organized in the area. They took this matter to court; they obtained a consent decree, which is difficult of enforcement. However, Mr. President, there is one thing lacking down in our area that was not lacking in the city of Pittsburgh; that is, cooperation from those who are responsible for nuisance.

Mr. President, I understand that Mayor Lawrence, because of his splendid personality and his vigor and his forthright demand for action, got that action from the industries which were responsible for emitting this smoke in the city of Pittsburgh, that gave Pittsburgh the reputation of being the "Smoky City," which today I agree with the Senator has been eliminated and the city of Pittsburgh has been praised in national magazines all over the Country. As a matter of fact, the air is so pure out there now and the smoke has gone to such an extent that Pittsburgh is becoming a convention city. That certainly is a credit not only to Mayor Lawrence and the officials of the city of Pittsburgh, but to the cooperation of the industry in the area as well. If we could get that same cooperation from the cement mills, and the steel mills and all of the other mills that emit this dust and smoke in our area, perhaps this bill would not be necessary.

While I am at it, Mr. President, I might say that we introduced a bill yesterday for industrial expansion and rehabilitation here in the State of Pennsylvania. We want to encourage industry to come into the State.

I can prove to you that at least two or three industries wanted to settle in this area, which would have employed anywhere from 600 to 1,000 people. However, after making a survey of the tons and tons of dust that pour upon these communities, every day in the week, these industries decided this was not the place for them to settle. As a result, some other portion of the State got those industries and not the area involved.

I say to you that when industry will not cooperate, we must have some kind of a tool to compel them to cooperate. This is it, in the form of this bill, if this Legislature will pass it.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 59, Printer's No. 48, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 219, as follows:

An Act amending the act of January twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Represen-

tatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2 clauses (1) (1.1) and (2) of section 3 and sections 7 8 22 25 and 26 of the act of January twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P L 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" amended August twenty-one one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P L 1262) are amended to read

Section 2 The following officers and employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the President of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) Two clerks to the President at an annual salary of three thousand three hundred dollars ($3300) each

(2) One secretary to the President at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(3) One administrative assistant to the President at an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(4) One President's page at per diem compensation of ten dollars ($10)

Section 3 The following officers and employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary to the President pro tempore at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(1.1) [One clerk] two clerks to the President pro tempore at an annual salary of three thousand three hundred dollars ($3300) each

(1.2) One administrative assistant to the President pro tempore at an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(2) One messenger to the President pro tempore at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] ten dollars ($10)

* * *

Section 7 The following employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate who for the purpose of this act shall be deemed an officer of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary to the Majority Leader at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(2) One administrative assistant to the Majority Leader at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk to the Majority Leader at a per diem compensation of [eight dollasr ($8] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 8 The following employes of the Senate shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate who for the purpose of this act shall be deemed an officer of the Senate to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary to the Minority Leader at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(2) One administrative assistant to the Minority Leader at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk to the Minority Leader at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 22 The following officers and employes of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Speaker to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One parliamentarian at an annual salary of seven thousand dollars ($7000)

(2) One administrative assistant at an annual salary of [four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)] five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One secretary at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(4) One Speaker's clerk at an annual salary of three hundred dollars ($3300)

(5) One Speaker's page at a per diem compensation of ten dollars ($10)

Section 25 The following employes of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Majority Leader who for the purposes of this act shall be deemed an officer of the House of Representatives to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars $(4100)

(2) One administrative assistant at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 26 The following employes of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Minority Leader who for the purposes of this act shall be deemed an officer of the House of Representatives to serve at his pleasure and receive the compensation and perform the duties herein specified

(1) One secretary at an annual salary of four thousand one hundred dollars ($4100)

(2) One administrative assistant at [a per diem compensation of fifteen dollars ($15)] an annual salary of five thousand dollars ($5000)

(3) One [messenger] legislative clerk at a per diem compensation of [eight dollars ($8)] fifteen dollars ($15)

Section 2 The following sums or as much thereof as is necessary are appropriated to the Senate and to the House of Representatives for the legislative session of 1955 The sums appropriated hereby shall be in addition to any sums heretofore appropriated for the purposes

(1) To the Senate for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the Senate and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Majority Whip the sum of five hundred dollars (500)

(2) To the Senate for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the Senate and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Majority Caucus the sum of five hundred dollars ($500)

(3) To the Senate for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the Senate and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Minority Caucus the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000)

(4) To the House of Representatives for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the House of Representatives and clerical traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Majority Caucus the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000)

(5) To the House of Representatives for the payment of contingent expenses including extra services of employes of the House of Representatives and clerical stenographic traveling and discretionary charges of the Chairman of the Minority Caucus the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000)

(6) To the Senate for the payment of salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act and for the payment of increases in salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000)

(7) To the House of Representatives for the payment of salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act and for the payment of increases in salaries and per diem compensation provided for in this act the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000)

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 317, as follows:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of five million dollars ($5,000,000) or as much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three for the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations as provided by law

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question wes determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 318, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal lear ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The following sums or as much thereof as may be necessary for deficiencies in certain appropriations made to the Department of Internal Affairs the Department of Labor and Industry the Department of Public Instruction the Department of State and the Judical Department by the act to which this is a supplement are hereby specifically appropriated to such departments as follows

I EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

To the Department of Internal Affairs

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Internal Affairs and for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation of a deputy secretary and other employes for the payment of general expenses supplies printing and equipment necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the department and the Board of Property and the Topographic and Geologic Survey and for the payment of fees to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth for data and statistics furnished relative to local taxes the sum of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000)

To the Department of Labor and Industry

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment by the Commonwealth of its share of the compensation payable to claimants for certain occupational diseases the sum of three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars ($325,000)

To the Department of Public Instruction

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salaries of the County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents of public schools and supervisors of special education or persons acting in their stead as required by law the sum of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred seventy-three dollars ($27,973)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the reimbursement to school disticts for transportation of school children as required by law the sum of one million one hundred seventy-one thousand four hundred thirteen dollars ($1,171,413)

To the Department of State

For the payment into the State Employes' Retirement Fund to the credit of the Members' Annuity Reserve Account and other accounts for the interest deficiency for the year ending May 31, 1953 and May 31, 1954 the

sum of two million six hundred fifty thousand six hundred fifty-five dollars ($2,650,655)

II JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Supreme Court

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salaries wages and other compensation of a Deputy Prothonotary and other employes in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern district and employes in the library of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia for the purchase of stationery supplies and the payment of the necessary expenses of the Supreme Court for the Eastern district thereof for the purchase of books and necessary expenses of the library of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia the sum of seven thousand dollars ($7000)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salaries wages and other compensation of a Deputy Prothonotary and other employes in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western district thereof for the purchase of stationery supplies books for the library and other necessary expenses of the Supreme Court Western district the sum of nine thousand eight hundred dollars ($9,800)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salary and expenses of the criers tipstaves official stenographers court officers and law secretary of the Chief Justice of the Eastern Middle and Western districts and for premiums for workmen's compensation insurance covering all employes of the Supreme Court the sum six thousand six hundred dollars ($6,600) Provided That the crier for the Middle district shall receive no other compensation from the State

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the fees of the Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the Eastern Middle and Western districts on assignment of Judges to counties other than their own under an order of the Supreme Court dated February nineteen one thousand nine hundred nineteen the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) payments to be made monthly by the State Treasurer on warrants drawn by the Auditor General

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Procedural Rules Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to assist it in the preparation revision promulgation publication and administration of general rules of practice for the courts of this Commonwealth the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the State Board of Law Examiners the sum of six thousand dollars $(6,000)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the office of the State Reporter the sum of five thousand seven hundred sixty dollars ($5,760)

Superior Court

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries or compensation of the clerks briefers investigators stenographers and typists of the Superior Court and to reimburse the Judges of the said court for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties the sum of four thousand nine hundred dollars ($4,900)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the crier and necessary tipstaves of the Superior Court and for premiums for workmen's compensation insurance covering all employes of the Superior Court the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500)

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of dockets stationery supplies books for the library and other necessary expenses of the said Superior Court or its officers the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers approved by the Prothonotary of the said Superior Court Philadelphia Harrisburg and Pittsburgh

Common Pleas Court

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the compensation carfare and expenses of Judges for holding court outside of their own Judicial districts in accordance with law the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000)

Section 2 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 506, as follows:

An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The item making an apporpriation to the Department of Public Instruction for reimbursing school districts of section two of the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 2 The following sums or as much thereof as may be necessary are hereby specifically appropriated

from the General Fund to the several hereinafter named agencies of the Exective Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth for the purpose hereinafter set forth for the two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of the bills incurred by said agencies and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three

* * *

For reimbursing school districts upon the salaries of school teachers and upon the basis of teaching units as prescribed by law for closed schools and for nonresident high school tuition and any other nonresident tuition as required by law and for the minimum salaries of teachers and supervisors of home bound children and extension class pupils the sum of [three hundred forty-eight million dollars ($348,000,000)] three hundred thirty-eight million dollars ($338,000,000) Provided That the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the approval of the Governor may make payments from this appropriation in advance of the due dates prescribed by law to school districts which are financially handicapped whenever he shall deem it necessary to make such advanced payments to enable school districts to keep their public schools open

Section 2 The General Assembly hereby declares its intention to restore to the Department of Public Instruction by subsequent legislation the funds withheld from it by this act

Section 3 The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—48

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.	Peelor,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Ruth,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Schmidt,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Scott,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Seyler,	Wolfe,
Flack.	McCreesh,	Silvert,	Yosko,

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on second reading, go over in their order:

Senate Bill No. 93, Printer's No. 49;

Senate Bill No. 192, Printer's No. 45; and

Senate Bill No. 252, Printer's No. 55.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order.

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with.

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE BILL NO. 34, PRINTER'S NO. 52, CALLED UP AND PLACED ON CALENDAR FOR NEXT LEGISLATIVE DAY

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I call from the table Senate Bill No. 34, Printer's No. 52, which is on Concurrence in House Amendments, and request that it be placed on the Calendar for the next legislative day.

The PRESIDENT. Senate Bill No. 34, Printer's No. 52, will appear on the Calendar for the next legislative day.

HOUSE MESSAGES

RESOLUTION RECALLING FROM THE GOVERNOR HOUSE BILL No. 97

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, which was twice read as follows, considered and agreed to:

In the House of Representatives, March 30, 1955.

Resolved (If the Senate concur), That House Bill No. 97, Printer's No. 53, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the

Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TIME OF NEXT MEETING

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, March 29, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 18, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock, p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 18, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock, p. m., unless sooner recalled by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Senate was at ease.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 219

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented communication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21 1947 (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 317

He also presented communication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 318

He also presented communication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Act page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 506

He also presented communication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

BILLS SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 21, 1947 (P. L. 3), entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly; fixing the number, qualifications, compensation, mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; providing for their election or appointment, term of office, or of service removal, and manner of filling vacancies; and making appropriations to the Senate, House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau," changing the compensation of certain officers and employes; and making appropriations.

House Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations.

House Bill No. 318, entitled:

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three," providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five.

House Bill No. 506, entitled:

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide

for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

Whereupon,

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. LANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, the State Industrial Authority, which is proposed by the Leader Administration and, I believe, supported by a great many Members of this Senate, is in my opinion the most important piece of legislation which was proposed at this Session of the Legislature.

Mr. President, I feel sure that from my contacts with Members of the Senate, on both sides of the aisle, this legislation will be passed without too much opposition.

Mr. President, the Members of the Senate and the Administration have explored this particular field since the November election and have been in contact with the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan and all the New England States. For your information, Mr. President, the State of New York and all of the New England States now have similar legislation on their statute books. I feel that the legislation which was sponsored yesterday contains a number of good features of the legislation which is in effect in the New England States, in New York and in Michigan.

This legislation, Mr. President, does not in my opinion authorize a give away program. The legislation is solid in principle. It is nothing more than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania investing moneys in areas where they have surplus labor. This legislation, in my opinion, will be of great assistance to western Pennsylvania and especially to our bituminous coal areas where involuntary unemployment and its resultant burden of indigency falls with a crushing force upon the unemployed worker who is ambitious, ready and willing to work to provide for his family.

It is my opinion, Mr. President, that the prospective health, safety, morals and right to gainful employment, and the general welfare of the people of this Commonwealth, requires a program of promotion and development within the areas of critical unemployment in commercial, industrial and manufacturing enterprises. I might also add that I, for one, plan to boost this legislation with every means at my command. There is no question in my mind that all of these industrial development agencies throughout our Commonwealth will be more than willing to cooperate one hundred per cent with the provisions of this legislation.

Mr. President, I have reviewed the legislation which is on our statute books in surrounding States and I might say that in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Conecticut they have this type of legislation. It has passed and it is functioning today. New York State has an industrial development corporation which is similar in part to the legislation which we sponsored.

I have heard remarks that probably some of the opposition might feel that we are giving something away. I say to you that this $20,000,000 appropriation is money which will be well spent and I, for one, will support taxes to create this $20,000,000. We, in Pennsylvania, today are confronted with a critical unemployment crisis. If we cannot have a public works program with the help of the Federal Government, we should adopt this legislation because our people want the right to work. They want the right to be gainfully employed.

I note in the newspapers, Mr. President, that the Federal Government has a subcommittee up in Blair County reviewing the critical unemployment conditions that exist in that particular area.

So I feel, Mr. President, that we should all forget our Party politics when it comes to legislation of this type. If anyone has any opposition to it, let us sit down and work it out. Let us not try to kill the bill. Let us work it out and I feel sure that on our side we will accept any reasonable amendment, but we should pass this legislation as early as possible because we are getting into the summer months now and things are going to shut down over our way. We will have to have something started. I, for one, ask your cooperation and if there is anything we do this Session, let us pass this legislation and help our people to go to work.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, fifteen years or more ago some far sighted men, realizing the importance of an adequate water supply along the Delaware River for the purposes of industrial agricultural expansion, as well as an adequate water supply for public consumption, organized to devise plans and ways and means of harnessing the water in the Delaware River during the wet seasons so that there would be a steady flow of water during the dry seasons.

For that purpose, Mr. President, the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin was organized. It has representation from the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. This group, after exhaustive research by reputable engineers, including Army Engineers, devised a plan for the construction of a series of dams along the Delaware to carry out the purpose of the project. The INCODEL Plan was submitted to each of the States involved. It was approved by New Jersey, New York and Delaware. However, when the time came to approve the plan in Pennsylvania, it was objected to by former Governor Fine and he appointed a committee to investigate the INCODEL Plan.

This committee, after a study, recommended rejection of INCODEL and the establishment of an authority and also recommended that the State go into the Lehigh River watershed for a water supply into the Philadelphia area. Of course, to that I would object because I live there. Whatever water is available in the Lehigh River area is needed for the Lehigh Valley area where we have considerable industry and agriculture, and expanding community life.

Mr. President, because Pennsylvania rejected the INCODEL Plan and there was nothing done about the plan recommended by Governor Fine's committee, the State of New York filed a petition with the Supreme Court for an additional water supply. The Supreme Court had previously allocated 440,000,000 gallons a day tothe State of New York. The State of New York came in for 360 additional million gallons a day. Pennsylvania, through Mr. Schnader, filed a petition to intervene, and in that petition contended that New York was not entitled to another drop of water from the Delaware.

As a result, New York and New Jersey joined together to build proper dams that would give each of those two States the water they needed, which would leave Pennsylvania out in the cold. When Mr. Schnader, as I understand it, realized this development there was an agreement negotiated which became a part of the proceedings and the order of the Supreme Court. Under this agreement, the State of New York was to get its additional 360,000,000 gallons of water a day and for that purpose was to build a dam at Canonsville, New York. New Jersey was to get 100,000,000 gallons of water a day, to flow through the Raritan Canal which would remove the cloud on its legal right to the use of the Raritan Canal, and Pennsylvania was given the right to build a dam at Walpack-Bend. To do that, a compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey had to be amended to authorize Pennsylvania to build that dam.

I also understand, Mr. President, that as a part of the agreement, the State of New Jersey was to pass a bill carrying out the provisions of the agreement as well as the order of the Supreme Court. New Jersey passed that bill, and in it there is a provision that Pennsylvania must concur on or before July 1, 1955. Such a bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate, after discussions between members of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Legislatures as well as the Governors of the two States. As a result, there is now pending before the House and the Senate a bill, as I said before, to concur in the provisions of the bill passed by the State of New Jersey.

Mr. President, I understand now that there is some objection to that bill by members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, because they are not satisfied that it is the proper thing for Pennsylvania to do at this time. In that connection, Mr. President, I believe the time has come for a legislative committee to be formed to go into this water problem along the Delaware, because it is important. New Jersey set up such a committee and New York set up such a committee. I understand that today the New Jersey and New York committees are conferring up in Albany. We have until July 1 to take action. I think we ought to look into this matter further. I think it should be a legislative committee which looks into it because the Legislature, unfortunately, has been disregarded in the past in these conferences and in these studies.

Therefore, Mr. President, with the co-sponsorship of Senator Scott, who has an interest in this problem in his Senatorial District, I am presenting this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

JOINT COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND EXAMINE VARIOUS PLANS DEVELOPED FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER FROM THE DELAWARE RIVER

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. YOSKO and SCOTT offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, March 30, 1955.

The equitable distribution of the waters of the Delaware River among the states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware that abut the river has been a subject of controversy for years.

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River a few years ago made a study and presented a plan for the diversion and use of the waters of the Delaware, which plan was ratified and adopted by the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, but has not been ratified by Pennsylvania.

Pursuant to litigation before it, the Supreme Court of the United States has entered an order defining the rights in the Delaware River water.

In the light of this order and in an effort to proceed thereunder the state of New Jersey has adopted legislation intended to form a basis of a compact with Pennsylvania for the building of dams and reservoirs and the diversion, storage and use of water therefrom. The law adopted by New Jersey by its terms is contingent upon the acceptance of its provisions by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on or before the first day of July, 1955.

A bill is now pending in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the purpose of which is to accept the proposal of the state of New Jersey for the allocation of water rights between these two states.

Question has been raised whether or not the proposal made by New Jersey is advantageous to this Commonwealth and whether the members of Pennsylvania's General Assembly are sufficiently acquainted with the facts involved to pass judgement at this time, therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That a Study Commission be created consisting of seven members, three of whom shall be Senators appointed by the President pro tempore, three of whom shall be Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and one of whom shall be a citizen of Pennsylvania, not a member of the General Assembly appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and that it shall be the duty of the committee to study and examine the various plans developed for the distribution of water from the Delaware River and the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States thereon, as well as the effect of the legislation adopted by the State of New Jersey and the proposed acceptance thereof by Pennsylvania. The committee shall confer with the legislative committee and other proper persons in the states of New Jersey, New York and Delaware and shall resolve the problem equitably and impartially to all of the states affected, and be it further

Resolved, That the commission make a report with its recommendation to the Governor and to each house of the General Assembly on or before the first day of June, 1955.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be suspended and the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I move that the resolution just read be adopted.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I am happy to agree with my two colleagues, Senator Yosko and Senator Scott, that a committee such as this is neded to study the problem and enlighten the Legislature on the true facts.

Mr. President, about three weeks ago, Senator Yosko, Senator Scott, and myself and others met with a committee representing the State of New Jersey. Senator DuMont, the Majority Leader of the Senate of New Jersey, was there with others and they tried to present their side of the problem. We also had our representatives who presented our side. There was some question as to the amount of damage that would be done to Pike County, in Pennsylvania, if this dam were constructed, and there were various and sundry other questions involved in this matter. We tried to work out our differences at that meeting, but after the meeting was over there were a lot of questions which were left unanswered.

Therefore, Mr. President, I think this resolution is a very good one, and I think we need to have our representatives meet with their representatives along the lines suggested by this resolution and therefore, I wish to second the motion that this resolution be adopted.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, April 18, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DIEHM. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:54 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, April 18, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, York, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God and our ever loving Father, we come to Thee this day in the name of Jesus Christ who is the lover of our souls and the Saviour of all mankind.

O God, we look with pride upon the history which our fathers have written by their heroic deeds. We accept with gratitude the inheritance which they have bequeathed to us. We, today, before Thy throne of grace highly resolve to preserve this inheritance unimpaired and to pass it on to our descendants enlarged and enriched. To this end we pray, that Thou wouldst strengthen the faith, give sane perspective, and the highest motives and courage to these leaders and representatives of our beloved State. Bless and keep in Thy everlasing care and watchfulness the members of this body, its officers and its servants. In the midst of their many responsibilities grant them Thy guidance and peace.

O Lord, as we remember again this Lenten tide all the pain, all the loneliness Thou didst feel and the spiritual blindness that broke Thy heart, give us grace that we may not crucify Thee afresh but, loving Thee, keep Thy commandments. In Thy name we pray it. Amen.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no desire at any time to interfere with the management of House personnel. The Chair, however, desires to state that if we come to any session where we do not have any Sergeant-at-Arms present, the Chair will insist on a roll call of House employes before we proceed.

The Chair would ask the gentleman from Erie to cease his conference with the gentleman from Clearfield and preside during this session. The gentleman from Erie, Mr. Polaski.

Mr. POLASKI IN THE CHAIR.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, March 29, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. ADAM, KUBACKI and YETZER.

HOUSE BILL No. 806.

An Act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth by rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of busines, industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth; prescribing procedures for the rendering of such assistance and empowering the Department of Commerce of the Commonwealth to administer the same; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By. Messrs. SNIDER and BONNER.

HOUSE BILL No. 807.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments; boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," by creating as a departmental administrative advisory board, the Economic Development Advisor Board in the Department of Commerce, and prescribing its organization, powers and duties.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON.

HOUSE BILL No. 808.

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," providing for annexation of certain territory in townships of the first class used as parks by boroughs.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. CHARLES C. SMITH and JOHNSON.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 53.

In the House of Representatives, March 30, 1955.

Whereas, The Unemployment Compensation Act directly or indirectly affects the economic life of every citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, Each year since its first enactment in 1936, the Unemployment Compensation Law and its application has become more and more complex; and

Whereas, The General Assembly has just completed extensive amendments of the Unemployment Compensation Act about which there has been a great deal of controversy; and

Whereas, House Bill No. 120, which amended the Unemployment Compensation Act, was introduced in the House of Representatives on February 7, referred to the Workmen's Compensation Committee on February 7, reported from Committee on February 7 and read for the first time in the House of Representatives on February 7, read for the second time on February 8 and read for the third time and passed finally on February 9, 1955; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives, at the time it acted on House Bill No. 120, was told an emergency existed in the Unemployment Compensation Fund; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives was informed by His Excellency, the Governor, that the changes in the benefits would increase the cost by less than $30,000,000 and increase the contributions of employers to $140,000,000; and

Whereas, Spokesmen of industry, subsequent to the passage of House Bill No. 120, by the House of Rep-

resentatives, estimated that the changes in the benefits would increase the cost by more than $100,000,000 and the changes in rates, would increase the contributions of employers to more than $160,000,000; and

Whereas, It is obvious that the estimates supplied by the Governor and those made by industry cannot both be right; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives does not possess independent and impartial experts to determine the effect of the various changes in benefits and rates; and

Whereas, If the estimates of industry are even approximately correct, it is very evident the General Assembly will be faced with another emergency in the Unemployment Compensation Fund in 1956; and

Whereas, The General Assembly should have accurate information on the effect of the amendments made in the information on the effect on payrolls of the amendments to the Unemployment Compensation Act made by House Bill 120; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the Joint State Government Commission be diretced, to make a continuing study of the effect of the amendments to the Unemployment Compensation Act of 1936, contained in House Bill 120, as well as other factors bearing on the future stability of the Unemployment Compensation Fund, and make a preliminary report to the House of Representatives before the end of this regular session, and a final report to the next session of the General Assembly; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Labor and Industry, and the Bureau of Employment Security, and all other government departments, boards and commissions with information on this subject, cooperate with the Joint State Government Commission in the study.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN.

RESOLUTION No. 54.

In the House of Representatives, March 29, 1955.

It is highly desirable that all our churches and schools, both public and parochial be given consideration by electric companies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House designate a standing committee of the House to investigate rates charged churches, public schools and parochial schools by public utility companies for electricity; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee may meet, hold hearings and take testimony. Each member of the committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before the commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make reports of its findings, together with its recommendations for appropriate legislation to this session of the Legislature from time to time as their work progresses.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. LOVETT and McWHERTER.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 55.

In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1955.

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, it is permissible to amortize more rapidly certain expenditures made for emergency facilities, and

Whereas, The President of the United States if he so finds may declare any area in the United States an acute distress area because of unemployment, surplus of labor or other economic cause, therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact into legislation amendments to the Internal Revenue Code so that capital expenditures in any area in the United States declared by the President to be an acute distress area because of unemployment, surplus of labor or other economic cause, may receive the same treatment with regard to depreciation allowances as emergency facilities receive under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

PETITION—MINERAL POINT METHODIST CHURCH

The SPEAKER laid before the House a petition signed by members of the Mineral Point Methodist Church, Cambria County, protesting enactment of legislation legalizing all forms of gambling.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessors and other employes providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" exempting all parsonages manses and convents from taxation

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15 1937 (P. L. 1743) entitled as amended "An act relating to magistrates and magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia imposing certain duties upon and prohibiting certain practices by magistrates and fixing their compensation imposing certain duties on the city controller in regard thereto authorizing the employment by him of additional clerks and fixing their compensation regulating the practice in and defining magistrates' courts the entering of bail and the issuance of discharges in criminal cases in the county of Philadelphia conferring certain powers over magistrates and magistrates' courts and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the judges of the courts of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia the Attorney General and the District Attorney providing for the appointment and employment of stenographers to report proceedings in certain cases heard by magistrates fixing the salaries of persons employed by authority of this act

providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof and repealing certain prior acts" providing for expenses and clerical allowances for magistrates

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 258, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1921 (P. L. 522) entitled as amended "An act relating to dogs and the protection of live stock poultry and game birds raised in captivity from damage by dogs providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors regulating the keeping of dogs and authorizing their destruction in certain cases providing for the protection of licensed dogs and for dogs temporarily imported for trial show and breeding purposes prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock poultry and game birds by dogs and for live stock killed by or dying from rabies and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth imposing powers and duties on certain State county city borough town and township officers and employes directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury and providing penalties" providing for free license tags for guide dogs for the blind

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 427, entitled:

An Act relating to public recreation in incorporated towns providing for the acquisition maintenance and operation of places of public recreation providing for a referendum in certain cases authorizing the levy of taxes for such purposes and validating past actions

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 433, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" validating printed and photostated borough records

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 499, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enabling the Legislature to enact legislation providing for absentee voting

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 513, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25 1947 P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school ditricts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" restricting requirement to advertise intention to adopt tax ordinance or resolution to first enactment of such tax ordinance or resolution

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 524, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life for study of our game fish forest and water resources and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 573, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 30 1937 (P. L. 115) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commission election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics real estate brokers rental agents certain public service companies persons firms and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" providing that proof of citizenship need not be re-established or reregistering within the same county

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 582, entitled:

An Act concurring with the State of New Jersey in revoking in part Paragrajh First of the Compact between the State of New Jersey and this Commonwealth dated April 26 1783 and ratified by the act approved the 20th day of September 1783 (2 Smith's Laws 77) entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey and commissioners appointed by the legisla-

ture of the state of Pennsylvania for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware and islands within the same" and accepting the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey relating to the construction the payment of land damages for land taken by eminent domain in New Jersey costs and expenses and the payment of taxes to New Jersey municipalities on land acquired in New Jersey for the purpose of constructing if and when the General Assembly of this Comonwealth shall authorize construction (but within fifty years from the effective date of this act) a storage dam across the Delaware River at or near the area known as Wallpack Bend and a reservoir above such dam or to construct a diversion dam across the Delaware River at or near Yardley or Brookville or both such storage dam or reservoir and such diversion dam and authorizing the Governor to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent to the agreement which this act and Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey will constitute

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 586, entitled:

An Act providing for the observance of May first of each year as Loyalty Day

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 593, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1646) entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of the State government during any fiscal biennium evidenced by tax anticipation notes secured by and payable from current revenues of any current biennium levied assessed collectible and accruing during such fiscal biennium defining the powers and duties of the Governor the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in relation thereto providing for the payment of interest on and the repayment of such loans and making an appropriation" by further providing a limit on the borrowing of money in any current biennium

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 640, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 11 1923 (P. L. 1044) entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary prison workhouse house of correction or any other institution for adult prisoners under sentence of law to some other prison penitentiary workhouse house of correction or other institution for adult prisoners" providing for the transfer and retransfer of certain persons confined in county jails or institutions in counties of the seventh and eighth classes and providing for the payment of expenses of transfers retransfers and the maintenance of certain prisoners

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 651, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 2051) entitled "An act relating to public assistance providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons deignated and defined as dependent children aged persons blind persons and other persons requiring relief providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with and to accept and disburse moneys received from the United States Government for assistance to such persons providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance pensions for the blind old age assistance and the State Emergency Relief Board" by defining "resident" and further regulating eligibility for assistance

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 656, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" increasing the maximum compensation payable to councilmen in boroughs whose population is more than five thousand

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 670, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" providing for management and control of State mental institutions in the Department of Welfare by the department through a Commissioner of Mental Health creating an Advisory Council on Mental Health prescribing its powers and duties and changing the powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 676, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for use in installing a central cooling system in the Main Capitol Building

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 682, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 928) entitled "An act relating to the annual salaries and compensation of certain county officers of counties of the sixth class" changing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 683, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" authorizing boroughs with approval of the court of quarter sessions to improve and maintain neglected burial grounds

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 698, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3 1937 (P. L. 1333) entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing the compensation of election officers in counties of the first and second classes

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 705, entitled:

An Act providing for the payment of certain outstanding checks more than seven years old and making appropriations therefor

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947, (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court, and Superior Court," exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class A and cities of the third class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county city except of the first class and second class and second class A borough town township school district except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A and institution district taxes providing when how and upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes the return and entering of claims therefor the collection and adjudication of such claims sales of real property including seated and unseated lands subject to the lien of such tax claims and disposition of the proceeds thereof including States taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property and the proceedings therefor creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county except a county of the first class to act as agent for taxing districts defining its powers and duties including sales of property the management of property taken in sequestration and the management sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners taxing districts and trustees at tax

sales providing a method for the service of process and notices imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts and repealing existing laws" increasing certain fees further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection
Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29,
was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection
House Bill No. 125, Printer's No. 113,
House Bill No. 126, Printer's No. 114,
House Bill No. 455, Printer's No. 125 and
House Bill No. 620, Printer's No. 152,
were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 29, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 18, 1955, at three-thirty o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 18, 1955, at four-thirty o'clock p. m. unless sooner recalled by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,
Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?
It was concurred in.
Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

RESOLUTION

RECALLING HOUSE BILL No. 97 FROM THE GOVERNOR

Mr. READINGER offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, March 30, 1955.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), that House Bill No. 97, Printer's No. 53, entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds," be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

SENATE MESSAGE

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION RECALLING HOUSE BILL 97 FROM GOVERNOR

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, March 30, 1955.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), that House Bill No. 97, Printer's No. 53, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees,"

be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 219.

An Act amending the act of January twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representative and Legislative Reference Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 3, page 3, line 13, by striking out after the brackets and figures "(1.1) the words "One clerk" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Two clerks"; line 14 by inserting after the brackets and figures "($3300)" the word "each."

Mr. READINGER. I request that the House concur in the amendments inserted by the Senate to House Bill No. 219, Printer's No. 153.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman.	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 317.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 1, line 1, by striking out after the word "of" the following: "eleven million seven hundred eleven thousand dollars ($11,711,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "five million dollars ($5,000,000)".

Mr. READINGER. I regretfully request that the House concur in the amendments inserted by the Senate to House Bill No. 317, Printer's No. 156.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,

Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 318.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginiing June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 3, by striking out lines 19 and 20 and page 4, by striking out lines 1 to 15 inclusive as follows:

For the payment of the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment into the School Employes' Retirement Fund to the credit of the Contingent Reserve Account of the School Employes' Retirement Fund as required by law the sum of nine hundred sixty-seven thousand four dollars ($967,004).

For the payment into the School Employes' Retirement Fund to the credit of the State Annuity Reserve Account Number Two of the School Employes' Retirement Fund as required by law for the interest deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 and June 30, 1954 the sum of seven million five hundred thirty-seven thousand four hundred fifty-seven dollars ($7,537,457).

To the Department of State

For the payment into the State Employes' Retirement Fund to the credit of the Members' Annuity Reserve Account and other accounts for the interest deficiency for the year ending May 31, 1953 and May 31, 1954 the sum of two million six hundred fifty thousand six hundred fifty-five dollars ($2,650,655).

Mr. READINGER. I request that the House concur in the amendments inserted by the Senate to House Bill No. 318., Printer's No. 157.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 506.

An Act to amend an act, approved the twenty-second

day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 2, page 3, line 10, by striking out after the brackets the following: "three hundred twenty-three million dollars ($323,000,000)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "three hundred thirty-eight million dollars ($338,000,000)".

Mr. READINGER. I request that the House concur in the amendments inserted by the Senate to House Bill No. 506, Printer's No. 159.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—1

Taylor,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I know it is not polite to say that we told you so, but I just can't resist reminding the Majority Leader that we went through quite a debate and told him he actually did not need the $25 million. He stood on the floor of the House, and we have a saying, that he bled and died for it. He said we are going to put this $25 million into this biennium because it was incurred in this biennium.

When he said "we," I, of course, took it for granted, and so did all of us on this side of the House, that he spoke for the Governor, that he spoke for the Budget Director and that he spoke for the Senate. But I find that has dwindled down to just the majority on the other side of the House, because I have a letter here from the Budget Director that was addressed to the Senate, saying that they only needed the $8 million like the Republicans told them they needed, and saying that the Governor himself would be willing to cut it down. However, rather than do that the Senate cut it down to the amount that we told them they needed, and that is just what we have done today.

I do not like to advise and because I am bald and grey, I don't feel that I am an old sage, but I do think that the majority should consider that we Republicans who have been in power for sixteen years know a little bit concerning what we are talking about. I just cannot resist saying Mr. Speaker, that we told you so, you didn't need the money.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would be less than human if I did not make some reply to the gentleman from Philadelphia. We admit that he told us so, but we also assert that we told you so.

We admitted when these deficiency appropriation bills passed the House because we had the votes to pass them, that we did not have to spend this money during this biennium, but we felt that the deficiency appropriation bill should be drawn in the matter it was and passed in that way because the deficiency arose under your administration and we wanted to allocate it to its proper place.

However, when the bill passed the Senate you had the power over there, so your party passed the deficiencies with the cuts in them and we are now compelled to accept them.

If you will remember, I regretfully requested a while ago that we do concur in some of the Senate amendments or all of them, and when I said regretfully I meant it, because that is the way it has to be or we do not get any bills at all.

While we appreciate the wisdom shown by the Minority party in telling us that we did not have to spend this money during the present biennium, we still say we were right the first time.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I agree with the Majority Leader in most of the things he has said, but I would like to inform him that a gentleman by the name of Andrew M. Bradley, who is not even a Republican—I would not know the gentleman if I walked into him—who I understand is the Budget Secretary under the Governor, made the suggestion to the Senate.

Mr. READINGER. Unless the Budget Secretary of the Commonwealth sees fit to advise the Majority Leader of what he is saying to the Senate Majority Leader, I refuse to recognize any of his statements as being authentic until I see them myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the Speaker return to the rostrum to perform the duties which the Speaker pro tempore cannot perform?

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker has been taking a brief recess. Unable to acquaint the Minority Leader with the facts of life off the floor, one must occasionally sit down with him to advise him as a friend.

The Chair thanks the gentleman from Erie for presiding so ably.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 219.

An Act amending the act of January twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 3) entitled "An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative References Bureau" changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations

HOUSE BILL No. 317.

An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations

HOUSE BILL No. 318.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and firty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three" providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five

HOUSE BILL No. 506.

An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three" by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

The SPEAKER. The Chair regrets that the Minority Leader's well of wisdom has so soon dried up.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Erie rise?

Mr. WATERHOUSE. I would like to offer a word of consolation to the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, those who have tears, prepare to shed them now. The gentleman from Erie desires to offer words of consolation, as he thinks.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WATERHOUSE. asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to advise the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Readinger, that he shouldn't take the remarks of the Minority Leader too seriously. Because had we on this side been as smart as my good friend, Mr. Smith, would like to have him believe, the gentleman from Berks would not be the Majority Leader.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ASHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, April 18, 1955 at 4:30 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:25 a. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955. No. 33.

SENATE

MONDAY, April 18, 1955

The Senate met at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. HERBERT W. STROUP, JR., Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Camp Hill, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Heavenly Father, we have learned from history and our own experience that men who must make decisions are often very lonely men.

From the time of the very ancient Hebrew prophets to the modern political figures, there have been moments when each man has been asked to stand alone and to be judged by that stand

Help us then, our Father, to try to discern that which is right; that in being alone with our decision, we may be comfronted by the knowledge that we are doing that which is right as Thou hast given us to see the right.

In the Name of Christ, we pray, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. WOLFE, due to illness.

Mr. DENT asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. MILLER for the week, due to illness.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excelllency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 108, PRINTER'S No. 21

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 30, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 108, Printer's No. 21, entitled "An act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled 'An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth' prohibting the abandonment of refrigerators and iceboxes from which doors have not been removed."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 15, PRINTER'S No. 54

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 15, Printer's No. 54, entitled "An Act amending the act of July 5, 1947 (P. L. 1335) entitled 'An act to provide for an inventory of existing hospitals for a survey of the need for additional hospital facilities and for the development and administration of a hospital construction program which will in conjunction with existing facilities afford hospitals adequate to serve all people of the State and appropriating money establishing methods of administration and control providing for compliance with the requirements of the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act and regulations thereunder authorizing the acceptance and expenditure of Federal funds in accordance with such requirements and placing additional duties upon the Department of Welfare' bringing the act within the scope of the federal Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 and making an appropriation."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

APPROVED AND SIGNED SENATE BILL No. 83, PRINTER'S No. 11

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed Senate Bill No. 83, Printer's No. 11, entitled "An Act amending the act of May thirteen one thousand nine hundred twenty-five (P. L. 644) entitled 'An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable religious benevolent humane and patriotic purposes' exempting organizations composed of mothers of men or women who have died while in the Armed Services of the United States from the provisions of the act."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

SENATE BILL No. 236, PRINTER'S No. 53, RETURNED WITHOUT APPROVAL

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 9, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 236, Printer's No. 53, entitled "An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858) entitled 'An act establishing a State employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve excepting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties' defining final salary and annual salary and providing for retirement of members of the General Assembly."

There are a number of objectionable features in this bill which make it undesirable and raise serious doubt as to its constitutionality. Generally, it sets up members of the General Assembly in a special category and gives them special treatment.

While I recognize the special nature of the services rendered by members of the General Assembly and feel that they should be adequately compensated, I feel that the method chosen by this bill is not the solution to the problem. If the General Assembly were in session at the present time, I would ask that it recall the bill in order to correct some of its objectionable features. Because the Assembly is in recess, however, I am compelled to disapprove the bill in its present form.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

JOINT SESSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor Office, Harrisburg, April 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the members in Joint Session on Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at three o'clock p. m.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR
REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

SHERIFF

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John W. Hineman, Jr., Brighton Township, Beaver County, for appointment as Sheriff in and for the County of Beaver, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Ray P. McKenny, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Board of Trustees of Embreeville State Hospital, for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

E. Lewis Burnham, Orchard Way, Berwyn, Chester County, vice Howard M. Way, Mendenhall, whose term expired.

Howard B. F. Davis, M. D., Pennsylvania and Manor Avenues, Downingtown, Chester County, vice W. Perry Tyson, Downingtown, whose term expired.

Mrs. Janet Payne Whitney, Westtown, Chester County, vice Mrs. Lillian W. Hanna, Swarthmore, whose term expired.

J. Newton Hill, Lincoln University, Chester County, vice Douglas Gilpin, Kennett Square, whose term expired.

Mrs. Margaret M. Manning, R. D. 1, West Chester, Chester County, vice George D. Baldwin, West Chester, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. Paul Melanson, 729 Keystone Avenue, Cresson, Cambria County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Cresson, Cambria County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Eiven W. Brosey, R. D. 3, Manheim, Lancaster County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Rapho, Lancaster County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Joseph S. Mika, 704 Main Street, Rear, Sugar Notch, Luzerne County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Sugar Notch, Luzerne County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Michael Radzwilla, Jr., resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate John H. Knaub, Jr., R. D. 2, Elizabethtown, Dauphin County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Londonderry, Dauphin County, until the first Monday of January 1956, to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Charles L. Nicotera, 411 Pennsylvania Avenue, Avondale, Chester County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Avondale, Chester County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Clifford Conner, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Thomas J. Floyd, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Ninth Ward of the City of Lancaster, Lancaster County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Wm. A. Hull, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Milton Copland, Esq., 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Melvin B. Hoffman, Fourth and Mill Streets, Mifflinburg, Union County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Mifflinburg, Union County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Harry F. Haney, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Dr. Joseph N. Corriere, 47 East Market Street, Bethlehem, Northampton County, for appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of Allentown State Hospital, for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice Dr. Frederick T. Clarke, Easton, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Elizabeth G. Zeidman, Rydal, Montgomery County, for appointment as a member of the Pennsylvania Securities, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice J. Myron Honigman, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

ALDERMAN

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Peter S. Schweich, 669 Poplar Street, Lancaster, Lancaster County, for appointment as Alderman in and for the Eighth Ward of the City of Lancaster, Lancaster County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hubert Miller, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBER OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law. I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Samuel B. Regalbuto, Rittenhouse Claridge, Eighteenth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, for appointment as a member of The Delaware River Port Authority, for the term of five years, and until his succesor is appointed and qualifies, vice Joseph W. Henderson, Esq., Chestnut Hill, removed from office.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Irving Bershader, Callicoon, Sullivan County, New York, for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with residence in the State of New York, for the term of five years, to compute from May 15, 1955.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

REGISTER OF WILLS

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Donald S. Sawyer, Macada Road, Bethlehem, Northampton County, for appointment as Register of Wills in and for

the County of Northampton, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hon. Ryan R. Raidline, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Members of County Boards of Assistance:

MONROE COUNTY

C. Edward DePuy, Esq. (Democrat), 20 North Seventh Street, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Miss Lucie M. Girard, Stroudsburg, whose term expired.

Mrs. Ida Kunkle (Democrat), 514 East Bryant Street, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice George B. Metzgar, Stroudsburg, whose term expired.

John R. Hauser (Democrat), 302 Main Street, Stroudsburg, Monroe County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Louraine B. Kraemer, Stroudsburg, whose term expired.

J. Nelson Westbrook, Stroudsburg, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualifield.

POTTER COUNTY

Mrs. Mollie Stephens White (Democrat), 7 Fifth Street, Coudersport, Potter County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Lilah C. Wandall, Coudersport, whose term expired.

Miss J. Elizabeth Burt (Democrat), 306 North Main Street, Coudersport, Potter County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mrs. Marian H. Barrett, Coudersport, whose term expired.

C. M. McGinnis (Democrat), McGinnis Apartments, Genesee, Potter County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Otto C. Mosch, Galeton, whose term expired.

Albert R. Nordquist (Democrat), 25 Germania Street, Galeton, Potter County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice William T. Fisk, Roulette, whose term expired.

John S. Pearsall (Democrat), Cor. Oswago and Honeye Streets, Shinglehouse, Potter County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Maurice Swift, Coudersport, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

REPORT FROM THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

DEALING WITH HIGHWAY SAFETY

Mr. PEELOR, on behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following report which was read by the Clerk as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

P. O. BOX 61, ROOM 450 CAPITOL BUILDING
HARRISBURG

April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Highway Safety.

Copies of this report for members of the Senate have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ BAKER ROYER, Chairman

The PRESIDENT. The Report will be noted in the Legislative Journal.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, report with a favorable recommendation the following nominations, made by His Excellency, the Governor:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert R. Lengle, R. 3, Myerstown, Lebanon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Jackson, Lebanon County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 28, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Vincent F. Sprague, 24 Mill Street, Sheffield, Warren County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Sheffield, Warren County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Edwin S. Anderson, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSINS OF THE PEACE, AND CLERK OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 21, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Carl C. Bossler, McAlisterville, Juniata County, for appointment as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Juniata, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hon. Samuel J. Bay, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SCHMIDT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President and Members of the

Senate, since we last met here the entire world, of course, has been apprised of the fact that one, Doctor Jonas E. Salk, of the city of Pittsburgh and a resident of the District which I represent, has placed his name alongside that of Curie and of Louis Pastor, in that he has come up with a discovery that from now on will wipe out this blight known as polio.

Mr. President, on behalf of myself and numerous Senators whose names appear upon this resolution, and those who may care to add their names to it, I am offering this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

INVITING DOCTOR JONAS E. SALK TO ATTEND JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. SCHMIDT, FLEMING, CHAPMAN, KOP-RIVER, JR. and McGINNIS offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, University of Pittsburgh scientist, has at last attained that pinnacle of success for which we have so long awaited; the discovery of a vaccine against polio. Far too many great minds in the recent past have been directed toward the destruction of mankind. Now one brilliant man has come forth with a discovery which well entitles him to a position of honor in the annals of history as one of the greatest saviors of mankind; a discovery to rid the world of the heartbreak and destruction wrecked by that horrible disease, polio.

Because of this monumental discovery and the deep feeling of gratitude shared by all, we, as the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, wish to make our feelings known to Dr. Salk; therefore be it

Resolved ,(if the House of Representatives concur) That Dr. Jonas E. Salk be sincerely invited to attend a joint session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania specially called in his honor, and there to receive the tribute which he has so well earned; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Dr. Jonas E Salk at the University of Pittsburgh.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President, I move the immediate adoption of the resolution just read by the Clerk.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. FLEMING read in his place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 280, entitled:

An Act requiring the Commonwealth to reimburse school districts receiving pupils from other districts for loss sustained during a period of transition from one system of reimbursement to another.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 281, entitled:

An Act providing for the payment of salary, medical, and hospital expenses of volunteer firemen by counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, villages and townships, who are injured in the performance of their duty.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. TAYLOR and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 282, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," fixing minimum salaries for paid firemen in certain cities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. YOSKO read in his place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 283, entitled:

An Act requiring the Department of Health to provide for inoculation with the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine children of parent unable to pay therefor; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Messrs. WEINER and SCOTT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 284, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," creating the State Board of Chiropody Examiners as a departmental administrative board in the Department of Public Instruction.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 285, entitled:

An Act relating to the practice of Chiropody; conferring powers and imposing duties on the State Board of Chiropody Examiners and the Department of Public Instruction; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Mr. WEINER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 286, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriation.

Messrs. WEINER, WATKINS, McMENAMIN and SCHMIDT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 287, entitled:

A Supplement to the act of August 22, 1953 (Appropriation Acts, page 54), entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three, and for the payment of bills incurred, and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three," making a deficiency appropriation for the compentation and expenses of visiting judges.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DERK asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DERK. Mr. President, the bill which I am about to introduce replaces Senate Bill No. 93, Printer's No. 49, which I understand is going to be recommitted to the Committee on Highways. I might mention that the sponsors of this bill are the same as those who previously sponsored Senate Bill No. 93.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. DERK, STEVENSON, CHAPMAN, BLASS, TOOLE, MALLERY, WOLFE, PECHAN, SCOTT, HAYS, FLACK, WADE, MAHANY, McMENAMIN, PEELOR, YOSKO and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 288, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the central section of the Comonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. BANE asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. BANE. Mr. President, on today's Calendar there appears Senate Bill No. 252, Printer's No. 55, which is the original bill sponsored by myself and my other colleagues in the Senate, providing for the Southwestern Pennsylvania Extension.

Mr. President, due to an error in the language used in the bill, it has been suggested that we re-introduce this measure. The Chairman of the Committee on Highways has agreed to recall Senate Bill No. 252, Printer's No. 55 and in lieu thereof, with the same sponsors, I am presenting this bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. BANE, DENT, LANE and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 289, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System at or near a point west of, or east of, the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike, or any extension thereof, at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for the purpose to pay the cost of the turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds, notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnjike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determing damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. BANE and MADIGAN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 290, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1919 (P. L. 466), entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of cooperative agricultural associations not having a capital stock and not conducted for profit, and defining agriculture so as to include persons engaged in agriculture, dairying, livestock raising, poultry raising, beekeeping, and horticulture," changing the required

contents of the articles of association; providing for additional methods in electing directors; changing the vote for amendment of articles and dissolution of association; and eliminating auditing committee service in certain cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. LANE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 291, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 7, 1887 (P. L. 365), entitled "An act to encourage and authorize the formation of cooperative associations, productive and distributive, by farmers, mechanics, laborers, or other persons," authorizing perpetual existence for cooperative associations; providing for prospective and retroactive amendments to articles of association; increasing terms of existence or making such terms of existence perpetual.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 292, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," providing for the election of one councilman-at-large in certain cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. LANE and BANE read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 293, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 9, 1911 (P. L. 756), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coalmines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," changing the provisions relating to the visiting of mines by foremen or their assistants.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 294, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1945 (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act providing for the conservation and improvement of land affected in connection with the mining of bituminous coal by the open pit mining method; regulating such mining; and providing penalties," changing bond requirements.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 295, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 9, 1911 (P. L. 756), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," further regulating the inspection of mines.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 296, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 9, 1911 (P. L. 756), entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coalmines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," requiring motormen and operators of portable mining machines to have an attendant and an assistant and prohibiting the use of the machines unless equipped with standard permissible lighting systems.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 297, entitled:

An Act amending the act of December 28, 1951 (P. L. 1801), entitled "An act regulating the use of machinery powered by internal combustion engines or motors in coal mines," prohibiting the use of machinery powered by internal combustion engines or Diesel motors in coal mines.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 298, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 551), entitled "An act prohibiting the employment of miners, as herein defined, in the bituminous coal mines, unless certificated by a miners' examining board; providing for the appointment of such boards, and defining their powers and duties; providing penalties; and making an appropriation," redefining the word "miner," changing the provisions relating to the certification and licensing of miners; decreasing the number of apprentices permitted to work with miners.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 299, entitled:

An Act creating a Bituminous Mine Law Study Commission for the purpose of making a study and investigation of all laws relating to bitmuminous coal mines and the preparation of a modern code relating thereto; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 300, entitled:

An Act relating to agreements, leases and other instruments granting bituminous rights made or joined in by political subdivisions; providing for approval by the Secretary of Mines under certain conditions and rendering them otherwise void; providing for the effect of breach or failure to comply with the provisions and giving remedies to the political subdivision and taxpayers.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, it is with deep regret that I, a Democrat, must rise in these hallowed halls to call to task a fellow Democrat and Pennsylvanian, but I feel that I would be remiss in my duty, as a servant of all the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, both native born and foreign born, to remain silent at this time.

Mr. President, approximately three weeks ago, Congressman Francis Walter, the co-sponsor of the infamous Walter-McCarran Act, in a statement to the press, referred to the people of my national origin as "Dagos." The mere utterance of such a word by a public official is incredible. But since it comes at a time when we are trying to convince the world of our tolerance and democratic ideals, it is all the more appalling.

Mr. President, Congressman Walter has become so embittered and embroiled over the controversy around his Walter-McCarran Act that he has apparently lost all his senses of proportion. He not only has called us "Dagos," he has apparently used his high office and his good friends in the State Department to bring about the dismissal of a distinguished public servant, the Honorable Edward Corsi, who was called to Washington to assist in the humane administration of the immigration law.

Mr. President, I believe that this administration should make it clear not only to Pennsylvanians but to the Nation that we do not share Congressman Walter's un-American views. We should make it clear that we favor a just immigration policy and, most of all, that we condemn utterances such as he has made since they are the tools of intolerant bigots, bent upon the destruction of our democratic way of life.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am presenting for consideration and adoption by this august body the following resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

URGING THE IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE NATIONAL ORIGIN QUOTA SYSTEM EMBODIED IN THE WALTER-McCARRAN IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT OF 1952, AND RECOMMENDING OTHER CHANGES

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Whereas, America is founded upon the principle that all men are created equal and that no one should be denied equal treatment and opportunity because of race, color, religion, or national origin, and;

Whereas, our national and especially the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has grown through the industry and genius of immigrants of every race whose pursuits of happiness has been the saga of our state and whose brains and brawn have mined our coal, developed our industries and settled our land, and;

Whereas, immigration especially from Southern and Eastern Europe can give us again a Michael Pupin in Electricity, a Charles L. Fleischmann, in Food, a David Sarnoff, in Radio and Electronics, and an Enrico Fermi in Atomic Research, and;

Whereas, the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 which perpetuates the national origin quota system aimed to keep the peoples of Southern and Eastern Europe from our shores, has been universally condemned by leaders in all walks of political, social and religious life as an anti-immigration law, violating our traditional concepts of equal opportunity and treatment regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin, and;

Whereas, the injustices and deficiencies of the said Walter-McCarran Act were recognized by the Congress of the United States by the passage of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and;

Whereas, the enemies of the foreign born, of whom Congressman Walter is the most vociferous and bitter exponent as indicated by his recent reference to Italians as "dagoes", have sought, by all means, to prevent changes in the Walter-McCarran Act and the effective operation of the remedial Refugee Relief Act of 1953, culminating in the summary dismissal from the Department of State of the Honorable Edward Corsi, a sincere American and a capable, experienced and honest public servant.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that the Senate of Pennsylvania, mindful of the substantial contribution of the citizens of foreign birth to the development, enrichment, progress and well being of this Commonwealth:

1. Condemns all persons who have aided and abetted those in government who continue to foster and perpetuate the National Origins Quota System and sabotage the effective administration of the Refuge Relief Act of 1953.

2. Condemns all derogatory utterances indicating bigotry, intolerance and racial discrimination by public officials.

3.Favors an immediate repeal of the National Origin Quota System embodied in the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

4. Strongly urges a humane, liberal and vigorus program to carry out to its fullest, the remedial provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, if that resolution would not have been objected to in so far as immediate consideration is concerned, I would have had to make that objection. I would have had to make that objection because I think, if not directly, indirectly it makes an attack upon the Congressman representing my District, the Honorable Francis E. Walter.

Mr. President, I would consider myself an ingrate if I did not stand here and defend him at least to some extent. Congressman Walter has served in the Congress of the United States I believe for the last twenty-two years. He has been elected and re-elected by the people of his District by overwhelming majorities.

Mr. President, that is a tribute in itself as it reflects upon his character, his reputation, his fairness and his efficiency as a public servant. We have many, many people in Northampton County and in Monroe and Carbon Counties who are of foreign extraction. I am happy to say here that in those areas where the people of foreign extraction live, Congressman Walter has always received an overwhelming vote.

Mr. President, it is not my purpose to stand here and defend or condemn the Walter-McCarran bill as it is today. Frankly, I do not know enough about it to defend it. I do not know just how it has been administered, in order to be able to defend or condemn it. I will say this, however, that in my capacity as State Senator, many many people who make application to get their relatives or members of their families into this Country, under that law, were always given the fullest cooperation by Congressman Walter, provided they were the right people.

Mr. President, I heard Senator DiSilvestro say that the Congressman referred to people of Italian extraction as "Dagos." I do not know whether that is true or not because I did not hear the statement made. However, I want to say that if I hear any references to people of Italian extraction or any others of foreign extraction re-

ferred to in a derogatory manner, I will condemn publicly those who make the statements. The people of foreign extraction in this Country have helped to make America what it is and, therefore, are deserving of the same consideration given to all other classes or nationalities.

I will say this, however, Mr. President, that if Congressman Walter made such a statement, I do not believe it was made with malice. It was not made with the spirit of insulting those great people, many many of whom are my friends and friends of the Congressman. I am sure that if Congressman Walter were given the opportunity to defend himself against any charges for any insulting statements that someone might construe as having been made by him, he would satisfactorily defend himself.

Mr. President, Congressman Walter, for the great work that he has done on behalf of the people of this Country, has been elevated to one of the highest positions in the United States Congress. He is the Dean of the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress. He has been Chairman of the Democratic Caucus in the United States Congress. He has served, and I think still serves, as the Assistant Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is the next ranking member on the very powerful Judiciary Committee in the United States Congress and I might add today, because of his seniority and because of the impartial manner in which he served on the un-American Activities Committee, he is chairman of that committee. Because of his past record and because he is the kind of a people's representative that I know him to be, I just had to stand here and say whatever I could say about him.

Mr. DiSILVESTRO. Mr. President, I understand very well the position of my colleague from Northampton, Senator Yosko, and I hate to disagree with him on several points.

Mr. President, I have in my folder about fifty clippings from the New York Daily News, the New York Mirror, the New York Times, the Philadelphia Daily News, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Philadelphia Bulletin and all the different newspapers that I read. In one of the newspapers—I just do not remember which one, I cannot find it—there is an article where Congressman Walter is castigated by one of the newspapers, in an editorial, accusing him of having made the statement and in reply he said, "Well, it wasn't all true; part of it was taken out of context." We know what that means.

Mr. President, as to the people in Congressman Walter's District who have voted for him constantly, I can say, and the good Senator knows, that I have campaigned often enough in Northampton County to know the temper and the pulse of the people. I know that, as a fact, many hundred and hundreds of people who sometimes fear—or what should I say—who come under the influence of weakening or fear, do not properly express themselves at the polls. That is no criterion to establish the fact that being the Dean of the Congressional Delegation—and we know how he became Dean, because he is one of the oldest men down there and, therefore, he is the Dean. The good Senator knows how many Southern reactionaries have become Deans who were not Democrats but were conservatives. I say that the expression made by the Congressman from Northampton is a vile, reckles sand dishonest way of comporting himself.

Mr. President, I understand the position of my colleague from Northampton, Senator Yosko, and I take it accordingly.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, throughout the last several weeks it seems that the little town of Portage, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, is making world-wide news. Every newspaper, every radio and television program has seen fit to attack me personally because of my crusade in endeavoring to do what I can in my humble way to relieve pain and save the lives of people who are doomed to die with cancer.

Mr. President, every newspaper has seen fit to carry headlines and to discredit this great American institution. Whether or not they are being paid for their services by the A. M. A., I do not know, but it certainly looks very, very suspicious.

Mr. President, the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic at Portage is open as usual. This morning, there was no standing room. I would like a committee from this Chamber to go down any day in the week and see for themselves just what is taking place in that little town in Cambria County. They will see every five minutes an ambulance pull away with a patient, fighting and crying for their last breath of life. We have no standing room, let alone trying to treat the people who are coming to our place to be relieved and hope to be spared.

Mr. President, I have one hope and I pray to my God daily that it may be fulfilled before I pass on to the great beyond, and that is that somebody, sometime will look at the truth and make it possible to put the Hoxsey treatment in practice in every hospital in this great land; give the people of America a chance to live rather than try to discredit what I am trying to do.

I say, Mr. President, without fear of contradiction, the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Portage, Pennsylvania, and Dallas, Texas, is definitely and positively curing people after they have been told that they had to die, by the American Medical Association. People who were told they had two months to live, three months, are now walking the streets enjoying life.

Mr. President, it is a tough battle, a game of cat and mouse; 200,000 cats and one mouse and I am the mouse. However, I will mouse them to death before I am through. I have nothing to gain and am only shortening my own life in carrying of this battle.

Mr. President, I am hoping that some day, some place, some men of courage will step to the front and learn the truth. Seizing pills, pulling down electric signs, upsetting our furniture, making raids with a hospital full of people—and this is America which I have always prayed for and thought that it was.

Mr. President and gentlemen, the people no longer care to hear what I have to say. The people in America are no longer interested in what the A. M. A. has to say. I have in my possession over 50,000 letters, over 50,000 pieces of mail, which I will show to any group of Senators, from every State in the Union. They should read them and see what is taking place. I am only asking this group to stand back of me until it is proven or discredited. If what I am doing is wrong, I should be put in jail for the balance of my life. If what I am doing is right, I should at least get a brass medal.

I want to renew my challenge, Mr. President, and prove

once and for all that the chemotherapy method in connection with cancer is the only method. My challenge is to have some group of newspaper men, a group of Senators, medical men, pathologists, pick ten, twenty, or thirty or forty patients, who they say must die, must go to an early grave because there is no hope for them. Give us half of those patients and they take half. Let us treat our half our way and let them treat their half the other way and, Mr. President, six months from now let us count, let us take a human count of our twenty and their twenty, and see who is treating cancer successfully. This poppycock should be forgotten.

Mr. President, you have a crackpot down there in Pittsburgh who is posing as the United State District Attorney, a man named McIlvaine. I say a genuine crackpot.

Mr. President, it is too bad that we, in America, must live under a man who makes such decisions. What did he say three weeks ago? That the Hoxsey therapy was nothing but a sugar-coated pill. The papers carried the headlines, "It's A Fraud," and the very next week he said, "It's certainly a good cough remedy." The newspapers carried the headlines again. The Pittsburgh papers and other papers carried headlines again, two weeks ago, that the medication is so powerful that is may be dangerous to humanity. Then, last week, this crackpot went before the Federal Judge and said, "Judge Miller, I want an order to have 2,000 tablets taken in another seizure and have them analyzed and see what is in them." If that is not the action of a crackpot, I do not know what is.

I will say, Mr. President, for the sake of suffering humanity, for the sake of these people who might be next your loved ones or yourselves, do not stand back and laugh at this; do not stand back and be unconcerned. There must be some way of bringing out the truth and the only way I know of is by picking people who are doomed to die and without any charge, without them paying one red cent, I will take it upon myself to assure them that they shall get free treatment and then see once and for all whether or not the Hoxsey method has any therapeutic value or whether or not I am making a crusade in a crackpot way. If what I am doing is wrong, I want every man in this Chamber to impeach me. I have no right giving people hope if it is a fraud. If what I am doing is the work of God, then I ask every person to get back of this movement and let America know once and for all whether or not there is hope for the 32,000,000 people who are now suffering with cancer, who are doomed to an early grave.

Last Tuesday, Mr. President, if you had been in our clinic you would have seen a little lad from Vermont, who was flown into Johnstown. He had a small mole on his forearm; he was ten years old. Up in Vermont they took him to a hospital to make a biospy of this little mole, which was smaller than a dime, and in five days that mole weighed nineteen pounds, nineteen pounds, and the boy weighed forty pounds altogether. His arm, on the scale, weighed nineteen pounds and the mole was exactly twenty-two inches in height and fourteen inches in diameter.

Mr. President, I sat with his mother in the clinic — it was Holy Week — and he said, "Mommy, will I be home for Easter? Is the Easter Bunny coming to our home?" The boy was taking his last breath. Everybody broke down, the entire personnel, to see that little angel fighting for his last breath. They actually hope to save his life.

Mr. President, that could have been your son; it could have been your daughter. Come and see what we are doing. Come and see the suffering people who are pleading for help.

Mr. President, I rise only because I fear the danger that lurks around the corner. I had four people call me, two from Philadelphia and two from my county last week, who threatened by telephone that if they should be denied this treatment they will do some shooting. Now that is no way to settle things. One man told me in my county that after being in five hospitals, where he was told he had to die, after three weeks of treatment in our clinic he now is feeling normal. However, he read the papers and he feared that no one could be served by our clinic. He said, "Senator, I am sixty-five year of age. I have mortgaged my home and my automobile. I have been in five hospitals and now, for the first time in five years, I have hope. I have nothing else to live for. If I am denied this treatment, I am going to kill both my doctors and myself." I pleaded with the man and I drove to his home. Now, I am afraid of actions like that. That is no way to settle things in America. I hope it never happens, but is could happen.

The American people are getting aroused by the tactics employed by the Pure Food and Drugs Administration out of Washington. They are controlled, body and soul, by a powerful monopoly called the A. M. A. who believe that might makes right.

Mr. President, there will be somebody hurt and it could be myself. Mr. President, I hope there is some way, I hope there are enough brains among all of us to bring this to a solution; give it a fair test. If we are wrong, turn the key for we have no right to offer hope, but if we are right, for the sake or these people who are doomed to die, let us find some way of making it possible to know right from wrong.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I promised myself the last time the Senator from Cambria got up to speak about Hoxsey and his cure that I would not get up and make any more statements. However, within me I just cannot sit here and take all of this medicine show and, to me, it is nothing more than using the floor of this Senate to advertise a Hoxsey Clinic in Portage.

Mr. President, I want to say before I read this into the record that Senator Haluska's problem is with the Federal Government and he has no business, and I do not think he has any right, to use the Senate floor as a forum to promote his Hoxsey cure. Whether it is a hoax or whether it is a cure, that is betwen he and the Federal Government. When he talks about a United States Attorney, I do not remember the term that he used, but that is when I became aroused. I do not remember the name be used, but it certainly was not befitting the position that the man holds.

Mr. President, in April 3 issue of the Pittsburgh Press, under the magazine section of This Week, an article was written by a physician, an outstanding man, who has made a study of cancer. I cannot help but think about Senator Schmidt offering a resolution awhile ago about Doctor Salk, who has made this tremendous contribution against polio. In the cancer studies all over the United States by various groups, people who are qualified, who know something about the disease, they would be thrilled to death to know that there is such a cure as the natureopath from Texas claims he has in his Hoxsey pills that they give to the patients in Dallas, Texas and in Portage.

Mr. President, I do not want to keep this thing going because within me I am shaky, believe me, when I think that this floor is being used to promote a medicine show every week. I think we should stop it.

Mr. President, I want to read into the record this statement by Charles S. Cameron, M. D., Medical and Scientific Director of the American Medical Association. Of course, those words, "American Medical Association," do not go down very well with my distinguished colleague, Senator Haluska, from Cambria County. The subhead is:

"New-style cancer quacks are heartlessly peddling fake 'cures' — often to people who are perfectly healthy! An authority exposes their tricks, and tells how you can guard against them.

"In the United States today there are many hundreds of cancer quacks who each year attract and treat thousands of people who are suffering, or fear they are suffering, from cancer.

"There is no scientific basis for claiming that anyone has the remotest chance of being cured of an actual cancer by any of the so-called treatments that these miserable quacks have 'discovered.' They take desperate men and women who are frightened half out of their minds, mulct them of their last pennies, then turn them loose to die."

Incidentally, every Hoxsey patient that I know in my county is under the sod, believe me.

"It's a profitable enterprise. The yearly take of those cancer quacks we actually know about is around $10,000,000. Many of them live like kings. Their ranks are growing. Reliable medical investigators believe they are responsible for many needless deaths each year.

"If aroused, informed public opinion can take the action that is needed to stop them. Yet we doctors know that when faced even by the possibility of cancer, many ordinary sensible people lose their ability to think clearly.

"They turn their backs on the family physician, the reputable specialist, the reliable hospital and throw themselves upon the mercies of a quack whom they would never dream of summoning to treat a sore throat or remove an appendix. These people are the natural prey of cancer quacks. If they are robbed of nothing more important than their life savings, they are fortunate.

"I am often asked, 'Who are the quacks? Where do they get their patients?'

"Many of them are, by background, shady businessmen, phony 'evangelists,' pseudo-scientists and street-corner con men. Most of them claim to be doctors. Some have misleading degrees—one is a 'Dr.' by virtue of a Ph.D. in medieval French history! Others are graduates of 'diploma mills.' I am ashamed to say that some actually possess M.D.'s from respectable universities.

"A small number of those often referred to as cancer quacks are 'honest' do-gooders—they really believe that cancer can be cured by a regime of fresh air and sunshine, changes in the diet or exercises. One such person keeps his victims on a constant diet of raw red cabbage and milk—enough, I should think, to make one temporarily forget the fear of cancer altogether. Still another, a woman, attaches an electric machine to the patient's ankle and sends out 'vibrations'—actually mild shocks.

"These quacks, of course, if they're honestly deluded, are themselves mentally ill. But when you consider how many patients who might have been cured linger in their hands until too late, you can't feel sorry for them!

"By far the most dangerous group of cancer quacks, however, are neither fools nor small-time charlatans. They are big-time operators—rich, influential, persuasive. Beyond a doubt they know precisely what they are doing. They are not primarily concerned with milking the illiterate or the superstitious poor. They are out after you and millions like you—the sophisticated, alert, newspaper-reading, college-going American middle class.

"Don't think you couldn't be fooled. These quacks are master showmen. Their recent victims have included the wife of a leading educator, a wealthy industrial executive, the young child of a famous artist, the daughter of an international figure.

"These top-level quacks do such a convincing job that even after their victims die, the bereaved families rise up in print, on legislative floors and even in court to defend them against all criticism!

"These quacks put up an astonishingly impressive front. They are for the most part respectable-looking, well-spoken men and women. Some have headquarters in handsome buildings surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds. Others maintain humble-looking 'clinics,' saying that they are not interested in profits. They will, however, charge as much as $50 a day, sometimes only for the privilege of lying on a narrow cot in a darkened hallway. The hopeless sufferers, grateful to be there, are told quite truthfully that there are long waiting lists of other would-be patients.

"The 'profits' go not for any kind of useful medical treatment or research. Instead, the quacks themselves often live in fine homes, surrounded by servants. But still they are not content. They want more money—and they know how to get it.

"Many of these big-time cancer racketeers are moving into the out-patient and mail-order field. They have found a way to beat the tough federal law that regulates interstate drug shipping. The law exempts drugs sold by prescription. The quacks persuade some local 'doctor' to be their confederate. They mail him a stack of prescription blanks. Then they mail you, the victim, a circular advising you to look him up. This 'doctor' writes you a prescription for one hypodermic injection of Quackcure. You mail it to the Quack Drug Company, with your money order or cash. Back comes a hypodermic syringe, a vial and instructions.

"The instructions say that after you have given yourself the injection, you must mail the whole outfit back to the company before you can receive another. This gets rid of all the evidence.

"Of course, we can and do arrest the cancer-quacks. Our state and federal laws on this particular aspect of mal-practice are pretty good. But many of these quacks have been arrested a dozen times or more! Still they carry on. Often a clever lawyer can find a way out.

"Even when they're jailed, their partners on the outside continue to operate, or others spring up by the dozens to take their places. For every reader who remembers the name of a quack exposed in our responsible press, 10 more are roped in by the promise contained in newspapers privately published by the quacks themselves.

"They Are Heartless

"Many quacks have astonishing mailing lists. Often,

despite strictest hospital precautions, they learn the names of people who are under treatment for cancer, or those who have merely reported in for a checkup. The quacks are heartless. If your name gets in a newspaper obituary because a relative died of cancer, you are likely to receive a sympathetic letter telling you that your loved one could have claims. Actually, of course, this is the last thing in the world they want. They know it would ruin them. So let's give it to them! I believe that the fastest, most effective way we can break up cancer quackery in this country is to give the quacks all the scientific hearings they ask for—the more public the better.

"California is already doing a good job. We need a State Cancer Commission in every state. This board of medical men will meet willingly with anyone (regardless of his scientific qualifications) who can present evidence of a new technique of cancer treatment. Those who are treating cancer by unrecognized methods should be invited to turn over a record of their methods for investigation. Surely no honest scientist will refuse the offer to share his findings with the world.

"If the Commission, after a suitable investigation, makes an unfavorable report on the operations of a quack or on the ineffectiveness of his treatment, it will be up to the State Board of Medical Licensure to take legal action to see that he is stopped.

"Needless to say the members of the Cancer Commission must be recognized cancer experts, men whose background and training qualifies them to evaluate the work of others.

"Four Rules

"Until these Commissions have been formed and are working, however, the public still needs to know how to protect itself against the cancer quack. Here's how it can be done:

"1. Be suspicious of a doctor who promises a sure cure when other doctors will not.

"2. Beware of the doctor who says he has an exclusive method or who tells you he charges 'just for the injection.'

"3. Be on your guard against the doctor who tells you that organized medicine has ganged up against him.

"4. When in doubt about a man who says he is a cancer specialist ask your family doctor to phone him and determine his status. The American Cancer Society and your local County Medical Society can also furnish information about many known cancer quacks.

"Meanwhile, while respectable physicians and alerted citizens organize to stop the cancer quacks, there is one more thing every responsible doctor must prepare to do. We must train ourselves to give our patients even greater support, faith and hope.

"Some physicians feel that after they have done all they can for a patient and they honestly think all scientific help is at an end, it is their dreadful but inescapable duty to tell the sufferer to prepare to meet his Maker. Perhaps, in some cases, this is indeed so. Certainly it is a question which every attending physician must decide for himself.

"But it is also a fact that hope and faith are eternal, and very few human beings are so constituted that they can bear even a single moment upon this precious earth without those God-given supports. When the legitimate physician gives up the fight, patients naturally seek out the cancer quacks.

"We know that next week, next month or next year may supply the significant missing links in the research chain that will enable us to roll back the cancer mortalities. Then we shall see the predatory quack driven from the countryside.

"Meanwhile there is no doubt that the responsible doctor's place is beside his patient through good times and bad. There is never any need to say to anyone that all hope is gone—for it never is."

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I did not intend to get into the controversy that is raging around us. I only want to pass on to the Senate, and particularly to the Senator from Armstrong County, that this body has had a reputation over the years for being the greatest public forum in the entire United States. With its rules, it surpasses the United States Senate itself.

Mr. President, it has always been the prerogative of a member of this Senate to arise, address the Chair, and upon being granted permission from the Senate, to make a statement pertaining to any subject that he feels is of interest to the Senate and, in his opinion, important to the people.

I believe that the Senator from Armstrong ought to take the counsel and advice of Voltaire, when he stated that he may not believe in what the individual was saying, but he would fight to the death for his right to say it.

Mr. President, Senator Haluska appears to be in the middle of a controversy. He comes before this Senate to lay before the Senate the problem as he understands it to be, and I defend his right to do that. Senator Pechan takes the opposite side of the controversy and I believe that he, too, believes in his position, and I defend his right to take that position and to wear it here properly.

Therefore, Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator from Armstrong that what you say in retaliation or in rebuttal is perfectly all right, but when you say that this man, a Member of this Senate, has no right to the use of this floor, then you are entirely out of your jurisdiction. As a Senator and as an individual you may object to what he says, but as a Senator and as a Member of this Senate you cannot deny him the right to say it.

Mr. HALUSKA. Mr. President, I read that same article which the gentleman from Armstrong read and when I talk, I talk from the cuff. I do not read. He should get up and speak from his own knowledge on what he knows about cancer.

I want to tell him, and my colleagues here, that the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic in Portage has now been open for six weeks. Up until this morning we had treated 478 patients and, Mr. President, contrary to that story which he read, we have in our files pathological records to show that not one of those 478 were original cases. Each and every one of the 478 were people who already had submitted themselves to surgery, X-ray, radium, etc. It is too bad we do not get them before they do receive that treatment, because down in my humble heart I believe cancer to us is only a bad cold. If a cancer patient comes to the Hoxsey Clinic in the early stages, we have no fear of the results as far as treating that person is

concerned. However, when we get them, they come in an ambulance and they have spent their money.

I want to say, for the record, that the average of money spent at our clinic, up until this morning, was fifty-eight dollars per patient which is not sufficient to pay our expenses in the clinic. A few have paid in full, most have paid nothing and the balance have paid some.

Mr. President, I have established a new procedure in America at our clinic, that no patient shall ever get a bill. As long as I live and operate in that clinic, no person shall ever receive a bill through the mail or otherwise. They shall be told what their bill amounts to when they leave the clinic and if they feel that we have helped them, we hope they will pay. If we have not helped them, we do not want them to pay a cent, but they shall never receive a bill for services rendered. Will the A.M.A. do that? Don't tell me, I operated a hospital for fifteen years; I knew my instructions. We are not after money. As I said a while ago, Mr. President, I am only hoping that the day will come when I can turn that key at Portage and say it is a job well done.

Mr. President, every hospital now is using the chemotherapy method. I do not find fault with surgery. There is a place for surgery in cancer; there is a place for deep therapy in some cases. I only say, Mr. President, that if a person is so unfortunate that he is afflicted with cancer, that he or she may have their choice. If they want surgery it is their prerogative; if they want chemotherapy that should be their prerogative. Why should any man say you must take our treatment, you dare not try anybody else's treatment?

Mr. President, I am so convinced in my heart, so help me God, that we are doing a great job for humanity that I hope I die by this microphone if, for one minute, I thought that I was not doing the right thing. I hope I die at this place, Mr. President, because after I see what is happening with the people who are coming in and that we are saving, I know what I am doing. What do they fear? This is the question that Mr. and Mrs. America are asking. Why are they afraid to come down and see what we are doing? They have been invited.

That great cancer expert, Charlie Cameron, who, believe me, in my opinion, I think is as phony as a three dollar bill—I believe that with my whole heart. I have spent time with him; I have been to lunch with him. He is the best money raiser in the Country. You and I have given freely and cheerfully, and we only ask Doctor Cameron to come down to Dallas, Texas or Portage and see what we are doing. Place under observation some of these poor souls that they have failed to save and watch the results.

I say take twenty patients or thirty patients that they, themselves, have diagnosed as being cancer; people who have been told they have to die, and we are willing to take half of them under our care, and free of charge, and they take the other half and then have a human count. What could be fairer, what could be more sincere? How long can we last if we are kidding the public?

No, Mr. President, I shall never stop. I will carry on this battle until I pass out and I hope that somebody else will continue after I am gone, because the United States Public Health told me last November, in Washington, that they have recorded 32,000,000 people who are doomed to die with cancer. Out of every four persons who die, one dies with cancer and every two minutes of our life one life is snuffed out with cancer.

Mr. President, should I talk about baseball? Is that more exciting? Let us face the facts. I only say again, Mr. President, I shall never let up until we have the acid test of taking those people whom they have failed to cure and putting them under our care and then let America decide.

My good friend from Armstrong County does not scare me a bit. He has a right, of course, Mr. President, to disagree with me, as my good friend from Westmoreland said. However I was certainly sorry to hear the reference of the gentleman from Armstrong that I was only promoting the Hoxsey Clinic. We cannot, by any stretch of our imagination, take care of the patients we have now. Why do they come to us from Vermont and New England? One came in from Seattle, Washington this morning; Seattle, Washington, 3,000 miles across the land. Mr. President, he was sent in by a medical doctor, a Doctor Potts, M.D., from Seattle. He said "Senator, this is my nephew. I canot do a thing for him and we are willing to try the Hoxsey method." An M.D. from Seattle, Washington calls you by telephone because it had struck home, and that patient is there now.

Mr. President, this morning we had one of the key men of the Ford Motor Company at our clinic, who was told last week that his voice box must be removed and replaced with a copper tube, cancer of the throat, and it had to be done within ten days. This morning we had one of the greatest men in New York City; a man who has on his staff fifty-five attorneys. He is the head of the greatest export division in this entire world. He is a graduate of Pitt University, a young man forty-five years old. They removed his lung two weeks ago. He has three doctors, M. D.'s, in his own family and his name is Bob Duffy. He told me to use his name. He said, and these are his own words, "Senator, if I am living a year from now, my firm will donate $1,000,000 to the Hoxsey Research Laboratories." He has three doctors in his own family and yet he asked to come to our clinic. Can we be so bad, so fraudulent?

No, Mr. President, I hope it does not strike any of you but if it does, you shall all recall some day after I am out of this Chamber the battle that I led, the battle that I am leading on behalf of suffering humanity.

STATE AND DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. BANE. Mr. President, passing from the serious to the lighter vein, I should like to call to the attention of this august body that there is assembled in the gallery of this Chamber thirty-six members of the State and District Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania State Nurses Association, accompanied by their State President, Martha Forett, who is a member of my District.

I should like to present them at this time to the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to say, on behalf of himself and the Members of the Senate, that we welcome the constituents of Senator Bane to the Senate. We hope you enjoy yourselves while you are here.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Mr. McMENAMIN. Mr. President, if sick call is over, I would like to get back to the subject that we took up a few minutes ago, namely, the remarks made by one of the Congressmen from Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, it seems to me that if he did in fact make slighting remarks about someone's national background or origin, then that, of course, is immoral and un-American. If it was said negligently or in jest, then I think the best that can be said for it is that it was in poor taste. I certainly think that we have reached the point in America when one's country of native extraction is no longer important or even relevent. What we have produced here in America, and are producing, is a new race that is greater than any history has known because it has blended into it the bloodstreams of many nations. So, too, our culture is greater because it has the benefit of many cultures engrafted into it.

Certainly, Mr. President, no group in our modern day America has helped our Country more, and given more to our culture, than those groups who can trace their ancestry to Italy. It seems to me that it does not need much discourse on my part to point out, or convince the Members of the Senate, that in almost every field of human endeavor we can find in the forefront in that particular field men and women of Italian extraction.

Certainly in the field of government, itself, no race has been greater. All of our modern governments and our code of laws are based, in so far as their organization and laws are concerned, on the format of the original Roman Empire. Western civilization owes a great debt to the men who made the Roman Empire what it was in terms of government and the code of laws that they adopted.

Mr. President, the activity of people of Italian extraction in matters of religion and church do not need any further exposition by me. In the field of fine art, what other race can boast of a Michelangelo or a daVinci or a Botticelli? In the fields of serious and fine music and opera, there is just no comparison. Even in our American athletics, daily we read of the DiMaggio's and the Guglielmi. In the field of serious literature, I doubt if there is anyone who can surpass the immortal Dante from the time of recorded history.

So, Mr. President, it seems to me that all of us who are serving here in this General Assembly, with gentlemen both in the House and the Senate, with men of Italian extraction, and the Congressmen who are serving in the Congress of the United States, both in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, should be proud as Americans that we have fellow Americans whose bloodlines can be traced to Italy.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I would just like to get into this act a litle.

Senator McMenamin neglected to state one of the outstanding things which the Italian people are famous for and that is the cooking of spaghetti. If you do not appreciate that, some day I hope Senator Dent will bring Mrs. Dent down here and we will have some of her famous cooking. I think it is outstanding, and I just wanted to add that onto Senator McMenamin's list of the things which the Italians are noted for.

Mr. President, I say that no man in public office, and that includes Congressman Walter, would say maliciously anything about any foreign race. He must have been saying it in joke, and sometimes I have heard certain Italians refer to themselves by that name. It has become just a kind of a joke that people use. I do not believe that the man ever made such a statement. I do not like to get up here and come to the defense of a Democratic Congressman, but I do not believe that anybody in the Congress of the United States would maliciously use any term which would give opprobrium to the famous race to which reference has been made.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to say to the gentleman from Crawford, Mr. Mahany, that Senator Dent does not need to bring Mrs. Dent. He can cook spaghetti par excellence himself. I ate with him last night.

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE OF SENATE EXTENDED TO FAMILY OF THE LATE EDGAR J. KAUFMAN

Messrs. SCHMIDT, BARR, McGINNIS, HOLLAND, FLEMING and KOPRIVER, Jr., offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

The recent dealth of Edgar J. Kaufmann, a leading Pittsburgh merchant, philanthropist and civic leader has left a void in the Pittsburgh community which will not be easily filled.

Mr. Kaufmann's many interests included leadership in establishment of the Pittsburgh Light Opera, which has done much to add to the high cultural level of Pittsburgh, and has given many enjoyable hours to residents of the Greater Pittsburgh area.

With other outstanding civic leaders, Mr. Kaufmann has lent his efforts to many of the new developments in the downtown and other areas of Pittsburgh, which have not only resuscitated business in the Pittsburgh area, but have given beauty and charm to this district which was once looked upon as an unattractive industrial community, but now, through the efforts of Mr. Kaufmann and other outstanding Pittsburgers, has come to be known as a modern business center and a beautiful cultural center.

Mr. Kaufmann, through his kindly and generous devotion to the people of his area, has set an example of the way in which modern leaders of business and industry have given freely of time, talents and money to better their communities. His sense of community and civic pride earned the accolades and commendations of the entire citizenry of the Greater Pittsburgh area, and it is with a deep sense of loss and sorrow that his many friends, neighbors and well wishers have noted his passing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania extends its sympathy to the widow and son of Mr. Edgar J. Kaufmann in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Edgar Kaufmann and to the son of Mr. Kaufmann at their residences.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO REPEAL THE PROVISIONS OF THE McCARRAN-WALTER IMMIGRATION ACT

Mr. SCHMIDT offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

The McCarran-Walter immigration bill, as enacted by Congress over presidential veto, contains many inequitable provisions which are of great concern to the fair minded and thinking citizens of this Nation.

It is of utmost concern to this Nation that a modern immigration system be instituted which reflects the desire of the majority of Americans that many present residents of other areas of the world be admitted to this country on a basis which gives full recognition to the desirability of admitting properly qualified persons to this country without imposition of strict quota limitations to persons from certain areas and without limitation in regard to their racial or national background; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to repeal the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 25, 1955, at two-thirty o'clock P. M., E. S. T. and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 25, 1955, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

JOINT SESSION

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved (if the House Representatives concur), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at three o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency the Governor to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, this bill is related to the resolution which was just adopted. It has to do with the Salk Vaccine.

Mr. President, I understand that there is a limited supply of it. I understand, too, that because there is a limited supply of it, it can only be administered to children in the first and second grades in the schools of Pennsylvania. I also understand that because there is a limited supply and because of the child category to which it will be administered, expression has been indicated in the newspapers throughout the Country that there is a possibility that it might get into the hands of the bootleggers.

Mr. President, I think we here in Pennsylvania should serve notice on those who have any such intentions by passing this bill, which provides proper punishment for those with any such evil thoughts.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. YOSKO read in place and presented the Chair Senate Bill No. 301, entitled:

An Act relating to the unlawful obtaining, possessing and disposing of Salk polio vaccine.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

Mr. WHALLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHALLEY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 302, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 31, 1945 (P. L. 1198), entitled "An act providing for the conservation and improvement of land affected in connection with the mining of bituminous coal by the open pit mining method; regulating such mining; and providing penalties," further regulating the mining of bituminous coal by the open pit mining method.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON asked and obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the nominations reported at today's Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nominations reported at today's Session.

Which was agreed to.

The nominations were read as follows:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Robert Lengle, R. 3, Myerstown, Lebanon County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the township of Jackson, Lebanon County, until the first Monday of January 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Vincent F. Sprague, 24 Mill Street, Sheffield, Warren County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Sheffield, Warren County, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Edwin S. Anderson, deceased.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE AND CLERK OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 22, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Carl C. Bossler, McAlisterville, Juniata County, for the appointment as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Juniata, until the first Monday of January 1956, vice Hon. Samuel J. Bay, resigned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, vis:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Pechan,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the the question was determined in the affirmative.

NOMINATION TAKEN FROM TABLE

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I call from the table the nomination of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as Adjutant General, for the prpose of consideration at this time.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Adjutant General, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Frank A Weber.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATION

A motion was made by Mr. WATSON and Mr. WATKINS,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, vis:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Pechan,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye," the the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION RISES

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion,

The motion was agreed to.

CALENDAR

BILL ON CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 34, Printer's No. 52, on concurrence in House amendments, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 59, Printer's No. 48, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 461, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 22 1931 (P L 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follaws

Section 1 The following route established by the act of June 22 1931 (P L 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" is amended to read

Route 04070 Beginning at a point on [the Gringo Road] Route 445 about .25 of a mile west of Route 76 thence in a westerly direction to a point near Independence thence in a westerly direction to [a point on the Raccoon-Independence line near Service Creek thence along Service Creek to an intersection with Route 115] the southern terminus of Route 04050 in Beaver County a distance of about [7.0] 4.0 miles

Section 2 this act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Pechan,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. Mahany. Mr. President, inasmuch as new bills have been presented today to take the place of Senate Bill No. 93 and Senate Bill No. 252, I now move that Senate Bill No. 93, on second reading, entitled:

An Act to facilitate traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of such turnpike and to issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making such turnpike bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness exempt from taxation constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

be recommiteed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 192, Printer's No. 45, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 252, on second reading, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commisison may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth payable solely from tolls to pay the cost of the turnpike, providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the

bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds exempt from taxation; constituting the bonds legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the commisison to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes and relocations and restoration of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

be recommitted to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:44 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, April 18, 1955.

The House met at 4:30 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, Pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, York, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Ruler of Nations, we thank Thee Thou hast attended us with Thy grace and ceaseless benefits, that Thy love and providence has never failed us.

God of all strength and mercy bless the members of this representative body as they think together and work together in this Chamber. Guide them to do what is right. Give them clear vision that they may know what Thy will is for us and for our beloved Commonwealth. Restrain their minds in every thought of political expediency and give them a passion for that which is good and excellent.

Our prayer today is for all who labor for good and just government, the Governor of our Commonwealth, the Speaker of the House, the leaders of the majority and minority parties, the clerks, secretaries, pages and all others. May Thy wisdom and power be with all of these servants. Give them to know that whether their position be high or low in the sight of men, that in the sight of God there is no high or low, just the right to serve and to serve loyally and faithfully.

Hear this our prayer, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, March 28, Tuesday, March 29 and Wednesday, March 30, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ. HOUSE BILL No. 809.

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," further defining group accident and health insurance to include organizations of war veterans and their ladies auxiliaries.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 810.

An Act requiring State primary highways having a three percent incline for fifteen hundred feet to be four lanes wide.

Referred to the Committe on Highways.

By Messrs. JOHNSON and WOOD.

HOUSE BILL No. 811.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," providing for a performance or program budget.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WOOD and JOHNSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 812.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," defining the powers and duties of the Department of the Accountant General and the Accountant General; providing for the installation and maintenance of a uniform system of accounts of Commonwealth finances and of accounting reports based thereon; imposing duties on every Commonwealth agency receiving or disbursing moneys from or on behalf of the Commonwealth, and further regulating the disbursement of moneys from the State Treasury.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WOOD and JOHNSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 813.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the

several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards, and commissions shall be determined," creating the department and office of the Accountant General and defining their powers and duties; changing certain powers and duties of the Governor and of the various departments, boards, commissions and officers and providing for the transfer of certain employes from the Department of the Auditor General to the Department of the Accountant General.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILLS NOS. 1, 120, 219, 242, 317, 318 and 506

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 1, Printer's No. 154, entitled "An Act providing for reorganizations of agencies and functions of the State Government by the Governor subject to approval or disapproval by the General Assembly and authorizing the transfer abolition consolidation and coordination of agencies and functions and the authorization of State officers to delegate functions."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

March 30, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 120, Printer's No. 155, entitled "An Act amending the Act of December five one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven P. L. 2897) entitled 'An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis requiring employers to keep records and make reports and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compeisation to certain unemployed persons providing procedure and administrative details for the determination payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer and prescribing penalties' by redefining certain terms increasing minimum contributions providing for modification of the manner in which contribution rates are determined and redetermined shortening the period necessary to obtain a reduced contribution rate providing for modification of the manner in which eligibility for compensation is determined increasing the amounts and duration of compensation payments removing certain limitations on the amount and duration of compensation and extending the penal and related provisions of the act."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

April 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 219, Printer's No. 153, entitled "An Act amending the act of January twenty-one one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 3) entitled 'An act relating to officers and employes of the General Assembly fixing the number qualifications compensation mileage and duties of the officers and employes of the Senate and of the House of Representatives providing for their election or appointment term of office or of service removal and manner of filling vacancies and making appropriations to the Senate House of Representatives and Legislative Reference Bureau' changing the compensation of certain officers and employes and making appropriations."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

April 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 242, Printer's No. 43, entitled "An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled 'An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto' changing provisions relating to incompatibility in office of civil service commissioners."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

April 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 317, Printer's No. 156, entitled "An Act making a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for payments to school districts on account of rentals payable to municipal authorities and nonprofit corporations."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

April 4, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 318, Printer's No. 157, entitled "A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled 'An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three' providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made by the act for the fiscal biennium ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-five."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

April 7, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 506, Printer's No. 159, entitled "An Act to amend an act approved the twenty-second day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (Appropriation Acts page 54) entitled 'An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Execu-

tive Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth interest on the public debt and the support of the public schools for two years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-three' by changing the amount appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction."

GEORGE M. LEADER.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. BREISCH. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BREISCH. Mr. Speaker, on March 29, 1955, when we were in session the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Taylor, and myself co-sponsored, with the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Hamilton, House Bills 798 and 799 under a misapprehension that these bills would provide only for the establishment of a cerebral palsy clinic at the Locust Mountain State Hospital at Shenandoah, Schuylkill County.

After reading these bills, which we did not do before we signed them on the basis that that was all they would perform, we found that these bills would abolish the Locust Mountain State Hospital. Now, we could never agree to sponsor bills that would provide for the abolition of the Locust Mountain State Hospital.

We now publicly announce that we are withdrawing our support, although we cannot have our names removed from these bills, and ask that these bills be retained in committee.

REPORT OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Mr. GUTHRIE presented the following communication and report from the Joint State Government Commission.

The communication was read by the Clerk as follows:

April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Joint State Government Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith A Report of the Joint State Government Commission, Session of 1955, dealing with Highway Safety.

Copies of this report for members of the House of Representatives have been placed in their post office boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER ROYER,
Chairman.

BR:djc

The SPEAKER. The report will be noted in the Journal.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mrs. MARKLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, on February 16th I co-sponsored legislation which became known as House Bill 309 or the Ground-Waters Act. I would like to say that this was prompted by a condition which presently exists and has existed for approximately two years in our area in Lehigh County known as Upper Saucon Township.

This condition was created by a pumping operation by the New Jersey Zinc Company who, I understand, have the largest pump in the world with which they pump approximately 40 million gallons of water daily. Due to this pumping operation approximately 300 wells in that area have become dry.

Under our present statutes these people have no recourse, and there are many farms, many dwellings, GI's who have received mortgages and built their own homes, drilled their own wells, who have either been compelled to sell their property or have had to move out of the area and let their mortgages drop.

In an interview with several housewives in that area I find that the Zinc Company furnished tanks, 1,000 gallon tanks, free of charge and then the individuals had to buy the water, which cost them approximately $3.50 every ten days. The water was very unsatisfactory.

Every week someone has called me regarding this situation. Just recently a gentleman who has operated in that area a very large dairy for a number of years, approximately 35 to 40 years, tells me that his two artesian wells in which he drew water at eight feet are now down to 24 feet and they are dropping daily.

Such conditions may exist elsewhere in our state, of that I have no doubt. However, when it is close to home you realize the seriousness of the situation. We in the state are aware of our water table, and it is constantly dropping.

These people have organized, they have a taxpayers' league, and everyone in that area has organized to try do to something to combat this situation because they are fighting for their lives and their homes. The first hope that they have had has been a semblance of legislation which we have co-sponsored here. It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, the bill was introduced and put into Conservation and Wild Life and then rereferred to Mines and Mining, where it presently rests.

It is my understanding that on March 29th a committee representing that group of citizens in Upper Saucon Township was sent to Harrisburg at the direction of the Secretary of Forests and Waters, who was, I understand, speaking for His Excellency, the Governor. They were informed that this bill, House Bill 309, was not rigid enough and that other legislation would be introduced to clarify the situation and alleviate their condition.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that His Excellency, the Governor, has seen fit to recognize the seriousness of that situation and that legislation will be introduced even more rigid than we have sponsored. To me this is not a political issue; it is a matter of human welfare. And since it would seem that by sponsoring this legislation we have brought it to the attention of the Governor and the Secretary of Forests and Waters, I would like to say that I shall be very pleased to lend my wholehearted support to such legislation when it is introduced by the majority party.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. STECKEL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I simply would like to say that as a co-sponsor of House Bill 309 I should like to indicate that I also wish to support any legislation which will

be brought out as indicated by Mrs. Markley to alleviate the condition of these people in the lower part of Lehigh County. Therefore, should there be such other legislation, I shall be glad to support it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I see by the papers—and I think, Mr. Speaker, you had better remind the Majority Leader that perhaps he might want to answer me.

The SPEAKER. The Majority Leader is on notice that the Minority Leader is about to make a pronounciamento which may require an answer. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I say that, Mr. Speaker, because this has a great deal to do with the Majority Leader's statement.

I see by the papers that we Republicans are being accused by the Majority Leader of using "The Big Lie" technique.

Now, if he means that I am telling a "Big Lie" in my statements when I repeat Governor Leader's campaign pledges not to consider a wage or a sales tax, or any substitute tax, then I plead guilty.

If he means that I am telling a "Big Lie" when I say every Democrat voted for appropriations, but refused to vote for taxes necessary to balance the budget, I plead guilty to that, too.

If he means I am telling a "Big Lie" when I say the Governor is trying to kid the people into believing that he needs $500 million in new taxes to pay off a $50 million dollar deficit, I plead guilty to that.

Let's get one thing straight now. After the Governor pays off the deficit, whether it is $50 million, as we say, or $77 million, as you say, after it is paid off every dollar of the $500 million in new taxes and every dollar of the $850 million you will have from present taxes will be spent by the Democrats, not the Republicans, and that is no lie. That is the truth.

Why don't you stop trying at this time to fool the people? I asked you before, "What are you up to?" I ask you again, "What are you up to?" Do you really think that when the working men and the working women dig into their pockets for dollars for George, instead of pennies for Fine, they are going to be happy about it?

Who is telling the big lies? We Republicans when we repeat George Leader's campaign promises? Or you Democrats when you say that you did not mean what you said during the campaign?

For the last two or three weeks Senator Barr, the State Chairman, is starting to backwater and saying he did not mean what he said during the campaign. Things are now different. We are willing to let the people decide who is telling the "Big Lie."

During the campaign last year, when he was trying to get votes, Governor Leader said at Williamsport on September 25th:

> "The fallacy of the Republican position is this. As the party in power they point to the present level of spending and claim, erroneously, that it is the level of future spending, and that if you lop off one tax, you must find another." The Governor said, "My contention is that the Republican level of spending is bloated, false and inaccurate."

What did Governor Leader mean when he said that? Was he talking about the old budget of $1,014 million dollars for 1953? Of course he was. You know it and I know it.

Then at Harrisburg on August 24th, last year, Leader said:

> "I have been challenged to balance Pennsylvania's budget without a sales tax. I accept that challenge."

On September 3rd at Williams Grove Leader said:

> "The fact that Republican leaders have outrageously taxed the people of Pennsylvania and developed a precedent for legalized financial extortion does not necessarily mean that by eliminating certain taxes we will have to find a substitute form of revenue."

Now, I ask you, did George Leader mean what he said when he promised to balance the budget without a sales tax or wage tax? Was he kidding the people at that time?

Let us take a few more of Leader's statements. On September 17th at Steelton he said:

> "A state sales tax or any other broad based tax will not be needed to finance state operations."

How was he going to do this when he was a candidate? Well, we will tell you how he was going to do it when he was a candidate—times have changed.

He promised at that time to reduce expenditures. At Wilkes-Barre on October 28th he said:

> "We do not believe that the present level of state spending represents an irreducible minimum. We believe that many tax dollars can be saved by cleaning house and eliminating the fancy frills of injudicious management."

I will show you that I am not wrong with a few figures and facts that everyone will understand. Let's start with what we appropriated for this biennium. I say "we," because we, both the Republicans and the Democrats, voted unanimously for these appropriations two years ago. It is a fact that the General Assembly appropriated $1,014 million dollars in 1953. That is fact No. 1.

It is a fact that the General Assembly this session has appropriated $22 million to cover deficiencies. I believe that is fact No. 2, and that is correct.

It is a fact that together these two amounts total $1,036 million, which is the sum total of all of the appropriations made from the general fund for this biennium. That is fact No. 3.

It is a fact that the Governor in his speeches during the campaign, and the Democrats in their platform last year, promised to run the state government for $100 million dollars less than the Republicans did—that is a promise, a written promise—through reorganization of the government and appropriation economies. That is fact No. 4.

It is a fact, too, that $100 million from $1,036 million leaves $936 million as the amount you promised the people before the election—it was your promise before the election, not ours that you would spend to operate the state government. That is fact No. 5.

It is a fact that the amount of revenue we will receive from our permanent taxes, our temporary taxes and our other general fund receipts, without the sales tax, is $850 million. That is fact No. 6.

It is a fact that the difference between the $850 mil-

lion you will have and the $936 million that you will need to keep your platform promises on state finances is $86 million. That is fact No. 7.

It is a fact that the Governor during the campaign presented what he said was his tax program. If you will remember, during the campaign the Governor did have a tax program, and this is it: the program that he promised, and we have his quotes on this, was to put the state corporation taxes, other than the corporate net income tax, on a pay-as-you-go basis, and he said that would save $45 million. That is the amount of money that would raise. That is fact No. 8.

It is a fact that the sales tax will not expire until August 31st and that it will bring in approximately $20 million in the next biennium, that is, from now until August 31st, if you attempt to collect it. That is fact No. 9.

It is a fact that there is in this biennium more than $20 million in appropriations which will not be repeated and which cannot be counted in the $100 million savings that you promised. This is fact No. 10.

It is a fact that when you add up the $45 million from the Governor's pay-as-you-go plan, as he suggested, and he now is trying to forget, or at least has forgotten, we have not heard any more about it, the $20 million from the sales tax in the next biennium and the $20 million in non-recurring appropriations, you have approximately $85 million, which is approximately the difference between what you promised the people you would spend and what present taxes will bring in. And that is fact No. 11.

That leaves nothing to be taken care of but the deficit in this biennium. We say that that deficit is $50 million. You say it is $77 million. We think we are right, and when the proper time comes we will try to prove it, but forget about that for a moment.

Let's take your figures on the deficit. How are you going to explain to the people $500 million in new taxes to pay off what you say is a $77 million deficit.

We will not be obstructionists on this side of the House because we know, all of us know, that state government must go on. But we are not going to be a party to any scheme to take $500 million from the pockets of our people just to pay off a $50 million, or what you say is a $77 million deficit. What are you going to do with the other $425 or $450 million? What are you going to pay off with that? What are you up to? What story are you going to tell the people about it? I cannot believe that you are going to say it is for commitments made by the Republicans. Surely you do not expect the people to be that gullible. You knew about these commitments during the last campaign and Governor Leader knew about them, because he voted for them. So it was no secret, not one of these commitments was a secret from anybody on your side.

He still said, knowing all of these facts, that he could run the state government without a sales or a wage tax. He said it; we didn't say it.

You knew about the commitments on education, you must have known about them because you voted for all of them. Besides there is nothing new about them, they have been on the statutes of Pennsylvania since 1951 and there was no secret about them.

Even if Governor Leader comes along now and claims he was ignorant of them, there is no excuse for the other leaders of your party who sat on the floor of this House and the Senate for many, many years. They have been in the Legislature a lot longer than many of us have been and helped to pass these laws along with the Republicans. You knew all about these commitments during the 1954 campaign. The Governor knew about them and every man that sat in this House and Senate knew about them.

We are going to let the people decide where the "Big Lie" technique lies.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Minority Leader thoroughly enjoyed making that speech. I can see the relish with which he was chewing over each word and I hope he did enjoy the few minutes in which he delivered those remarks.

I am going to study his speech very thoroughly, analyze it, weigh it and reply to it as soon as I have all the answers clearly in hand. As you know, the Governor of Pennsylvania is going to address the House and Senate tomorrow and deliver his budget message, at which time I believe the Members of this House and the public will be very definitely and thoroughly informed what his Excellency the Governor believes are the needs of the Commonwealth for the next biennium. He is also going to suggest the type of taxes which he thinks will raise sufficient revenues to pay what we must pay during the next biennium.

The matter of what was said during the campaign by His Excellency the Governor or by other people campaigning is something I cannot at this moment discuss because I am not aware of some of the things that were said. I will study the Minority Leader's remarks and if there is an answer I will give the answer. If there isn't any answer those who have made the statements will at the bar of public opinion have to answer them some day.

We speak about $50 million deficit or $76 million deficit and an estimated need of $500 million in new revenue. Those matters will be made quite clear in the Governor's address tomorrow. The fact remains that no matter what was said or by whom it was said, this Commonwealth has certain obligations and has certain needs and this Legislature has got to meet those needs one way or another, whether it be with one tax or another tax, and to what extent we will go in meeting those needs is something we must decide. All the talk that I might make and all the talk that the Minority Leader might make won't change that basic fact. We have got to add up the amounts we need, we have got to raise the revenue or we have got to shift the burden back home, or we must cut the services. It is just as simple as that. I say I will reply in more detail to the Minority Leader at a later date after I have had time to analyze his remarks.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Smith, rise?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I rise, Mr. Speaker, to make a brief statement of sympathy for the Majority Leader.

The SPEAKER. The Majority Leader doesn't need any words of sympathy.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I must say that I disagree with the Chair, I think the Majority Leader is in need of sympathy. I feel sorry for the Majority Leader when he has to stand on the floor of this House and defend a lot of things that were said during your campaign, because people during a campaign don't care what they say evidently. I feel sorry when he had nothing to do with what those people said, but nevertheless, they were parties who were running as candidates and who are officials in the Democratic party.

Unfortunately, they are the things, regardless of what he says, that the people of Pennsylvania were led to believe. It is unfortunate that some of us don't believe that the promises we make in a campaign should be kept after we are elected. That is not the Majority Leader's fault, and I am very much in sympathy with him in regard to that.

We knew all of the things that the Majority Leader is now saying; we knew two years ago that the state of Pennsylvania had to go on regardless, but, unfortunately, at that time, the Speaker of the House now, who was then the Minority Leader, was in the unfortunate position of having to take an entirely different tack, not because of himself but because of his party. It seems peculiar that when the shoe is on the other foot, how simple the facts can be that the money has to be raised or else it has to be placed back under local taxation.

Mr. Speaker, we knew all of these things during the campaign, we went through it and as I say I feel sorry that the gentleman is now defending a lot of people who unfortunately during the campaign had the "foot and mouth" disease.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I speak for the purpose of tickling the memory of the Minority Leader, very, very gently.

I know the Minority Leader is a very busy man, and he has been so busy reading speeches made during the recent campaign that he no doubt has completely forgotten that when John Sidney Fine was running for the Governorship of this state he very emphatically and on many occasions said: "I do not believe any new taxes will be necessary." But he no sooner got into the Chair of the Governor when he came before this Legislature, solemnly convening us here to hear his wise words when he said, "I was mistaken, we need another $125 million."

I remember so well, the days when, I believe it was Duff who was running for Governor, was laboring under the misapprehension that he was going to get a surplus from Martin of some $200 million, and low and behold, when he became Governor there wasn't any surplus. Every Republican Governor seemed to have in some way indicated that he was going to leave office with a surplus, but every successor came in and found the cupboard was bare. And, brother, we have certainly found it bare this time and we've got to do something about it, and we will. But those facts are very conveniently forgotten when the gentleman now speaks of some of the things said during the recent campaign. Don't forget, the public doesn't forget sometimes as quickly as we politicians forget.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. AUKER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of both the Majority and the Minority Leaders and it put me in mind of a story.

A hillbilly rode into town one day on his donkey and under his one arm he had a jug of moonshine, and under the other arm a rifle.

He met a pedestrian passing by and he said, "Hey you."

The pedestrian walked over to him, and the hillbilly said to him, "Take a drink of this." The pedestrian says, "I'm sorry, Mister, but I don't drink."

So the hillbilly pulled his rifle out, aimed it at him, and remarked, "I said take a drink of this."

The pedestrian said "All right."

So he took the jug, took a big swig of it and just about choked to death. He says, "Oh, that is awful stuff."

The hillbilly says, "Ain't it awful, now you take the gun and hold it on me while I take a drink."

RESOLUTION No. 56

REPORT AND RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENT

Mr. LOPRESTI. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Apportionment I desire to submit a report to the House, together with a resolution of recommendation of the Committee on Elections and Apportionment on the contested election of Harry "Jerry" Butler and Stanley Meholchick for the office of Representative for the Second District of Luzerne County.

To the Honorable Hiram G. Andrews, Speaker, and the Honorable members of the House of Representatives:

This matter comes before the House of Representatives on petition of Harry "Jerry" Butler contesting the election of Stanley Meholchick to a seat in the House of Representatives from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County. A petition on behalf of Mr. Butler appealing the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County on January 31, 1955, which declared that Stanley Meholchick was entitled to election from the district for the term beginning 1955, was duly filed with the House of Representatives on February 9, 1955, in accordance with the election laws and rules of the House of Representatives and was referred to this Committee for action on February 14, 1955.

On February 7, 1955, pursuant to certification from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Meholchick took the oath of office as Representative from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County and was seated without prejudice to the rights of Mr. Butler to appeal.

Although it is not disputed that the law imposes no restrictions on the Committee as to what evidence it shall hear and consider, nor from what source it shall be obtained, it was agreed by counsel for both parties and this Committee that the decision of the Committee would be based solely upon the record of the Luzerne County Court, oral argument before the Committee and written briefs. Such oral argument was heard and briefs were filed on March 14, 1955.

The jurisdiction of the House of Representatives to hear and determine this matter is clearly defined. Article II, Section 9, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provides,

"Each House . . . shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members."

It has been established without question by the Courts of the Commonwealth that this House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members.

"Every fact and every conclusion of law found by the Court and by the Committee may be disregarded by the House, and its decision, expressed by its vote, as to which is entitled to the office, is final and conclusive." In Re Contested Election of McNeill, 111 PA 235, p. 242.

At the General Election on November 2, 1954, Harry "Jerry" Butler was the Republican Candidate and Stanley Meholchick was the Democratic Candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County. The official count of the Board of Elections of Luzerne County accredited Mr. Butler with 8,802 votes and Mr. Meholchick with 8,796 votes or a majority for Mr. Butler of 6 votes.

On November 20, 1954, Mr. Meholchick instituted an election contest before the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. As a result of this contest, twenty-three votes which were cast in the Borough of Warrior Run were determined by the Court to be illegal and invalid. The Court's decision is reported in Vol. 45, Luz. Leg. Reg. Reports, p. 33, and in the Legislative Journal on February 7, 1955, p. 274.

The sole question presented to this Committee by the record and by the arguments and briefs of counsel was the validity of the votes of these twenty-three persons from the Borough of Warrior Run.

All twenty-three of these persons were assisted in voting by one Stanley Nadwodny, the Tax Collector of Warrior Run Borough and an employee of the County Commissioners. It is also undisputed that not one of the twenty-three were administered the oath by the Judge of Elections as required by the Election Code prior to being accompanied by Mr. Nadwodny into the voting booth.

One of the persons assisted was a former member of the Borough Council and at the time, Borough Road Supervisor in which capacity he submitted written reports to Borough Council. His original registration application showed an erasure in the box where need for assistance was indicated and he was marked as entitled to assistance on the grounds of illiteracy.

Another person who received assistance was a man with the mental age of two years who could not talk, read or write. The records show that Mr. Nadwodny procured his illegal registration on September 11, 1954. He was illegally permitted to vote on November 2, 1954, with the assistance of Mr. Nadwodny.

Another one of the twenty-three votes in question was cast by a man who was naturalized on January 18, 1943, and required the services of an interpreter in the Luzerne County Court. He stated that on election morning at 7:30 A.M. Mr. Nadwodny came to his home and asked him to go and vote, but he refused. Shortly thereafter, the Chief of Police arrested him and took him before the Justice of the Peace where, in the presence of Mr. Nadwodny he was told that he would get thirty days in jail unless he went and voted. In view of this threat, he went to the polls where he was assisted by Mr. Nadwodny.

Several of the twenty-three who gave as reasons for need of assistance "poor eyesight," did not require glasses in order to read.

On twelve of the original registration records which were exhibited to the Committee, there were obvious erasures in the place where the need for assistance was to be indicated. Since these original registration records were solely within the custody and control of the County Registration Officials, it would seem obvious that these erasures were the responsibility of the County Elections Board.

From the facts presented to this Committee with respect to these individuals who were permitted to cast their ballots in the circumstances outlined above, it would seem apparent that some reforms would be in order in the election processes in the Borough of Warrior Run and in the Registration Office of Luzerne County. The exploitation of a mentally deficient individual, the use of police authority to intimidate a prospective voter, and the participation of Election Officials and all others concerned in the subterfuge of assistance of intelligent and literate individuals cannot be too strongly condemned.

As the Court of Luzerne County stated,

"It must be conceded that the cornerstone of honest elections is secrecy in voting. A citizen voting in secret is a free man; otherwise, he is subject to pressure and, perhaps, control."

"One method by which this guarantee of freedom can be defeated is the device of illegal assistance."

As the Court also pointed out, there is a specific duty imposed under the Election Laws, not only upon the Judge of Elections to administer the oath to one seeking assistance, but also upon the voter to receive this oath before allowing the face of the voting machine to be seen by another.

"Any elector . . . who, without having made the declaration under oath or affirmation required by section 1218 of this act . . . shall permit another to accompany him into the voting compartment . . . or who shall state falsely to any election officer that because of illiteracy he is unable to read the names on the ballot . . . or that by reason of physical disability he cannot . . . see or operate the voting machine without assistance . . . shall be guilty of a misdemeanor . . ." Act of June 3, 1937, P. L. 1333, 25 P.S. 3530 at p. 645, 646.

Under all of the facts presented to this Committee it is clear that each of the twenty-three votes in question was cast in plain disregard of that duty, and therefore should be invalidated. Further there is no doubt that these votes were attempted to be cast for Mr. Butler. Wherefore, it is the opinion of this Committee that the following Resolution expressing the decision of the Committee be presented for the consideration of and adoption by the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That it is the decision of the Committee on Elections and Apportionment of the House of Representatives that the appeal of Harry "Jerry" Butler be denied, and be it further

Resolved, That Stanley Meholchick be declared the duly elected Representative in the General Assembly from the Second Legislative District of Luzerne County for the term beginning January 1955, and be it further

Resolved, That the action of the House of Representatives on February 7, 1955, in seating Stanley Meholchick be hereby confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE

PHILIP LOPRESTI
Chairman
MARTIN C. MIHM
Vice Chairman
MICHAEL R. FLYNN
JOHN F. STANK
JEANETTE F. REIBMAN
ROBERT J. FLINT
CLARENCE M. LAWYER, JR.
ADAM T. BOWER
ALBERT W. JOHNSON
NOLAN F. ZIEGLER
THOMAS H. W. JONES

The SPEAKER. The report together with the resolution will lie over for printing under the Rules.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessors and other employes providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" exempting all parsonages manses and convents from taxation

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 258, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1921 (P. L. 522) entitled as amended "An act relating to dogs and the protection of live stock poultry and game birds raised in captivity from damage by dogs providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors regulating the keeping of dogs and authorizing their destruction in certain cases providing for the protection of licensed dogs and for dogs temporarily imported for trial show and breeding purposes prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock poultry and game birds by dogs and for live stock killed by or dying from rabies and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth imposing powers and duties on certain State county city borough town and township officers and employes directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury and providing penalties" providing for free license tags for guide dogs for the blind

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 427, entitled:

An Act relating to public recreation in incorporated towns providing for the acquisition maintenance and operation of places of public recreation providing for a referendum in certain cases authorizing the levy of taxes for such purposes and validating past actions

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 433, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" validating printed and photostated borough records

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mrs. KOOKER offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 1009), page 2, line 1, by striking out "and".

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 1009), page 2, line 1, by inserting after "Photostated" "and Microfilmed."

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 1009), page 2, line 3, by striking out "or".

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 1009), page 2, line 3, by inserting after "photostated" "or microfilmed."

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 1009), page 2, line 4, by striking out "or".

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 1009), page 2, line 4, by inserting after "photostated" "or microfilmed."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mrs. KOOKER offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, next to last line of title, by striking out "and".

Amend Title, page 1, next to last line of title, by inserting after "photostated" "and microfilmed."

They were agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 499, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enabling the Legislature to enact legislation providing for absentee voting

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 524, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life for study of our game fish forest and water resources and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 582, entitled:

An Act concurring with the State of New Jersey in revoking in part Paragrajh First of the Compact between the State of New Jersey and this Commonwealth dated April 26 1783 and ratified by the act approved the 20th day of September 1783 (2 Smith's Laws 77) entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey and commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware and islands within the same" and accepting the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey relating to the construction the payment of land damages for land taken by eminent domain in New Jersey costs and expenses and the payment of taxes to New Jersey municipalities on land acquired in New Jersey for the purpose of constructing if and when the General Assembly of this Comonwealth shall authorize construction (but within fifty years from the effective date of this act) a storage dam across the Delaware River at or near the area known as Wallpack Bend and a reservoir above such dam or to construct a diversion dam across the Delaware River at or near Yardley or Brookville or both such storage dam or reservoir and such diversion dam and authorizing the Governor to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent to the agreement which this act and Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey will constitute

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 593, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1646) entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of the State government during any fiscal biennium evidenced by tax anticipation notes secured by and payable from current revenues of any current biennium levied assessed collectible and accruing during such fiscal biennium defining the powers and duties of the Governor the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in relation thereto providing for the payment of interest on and the repayment of such loans and making an appropriation" by further providing a limit on the borrowing of money in any current biennium

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 640, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 11 1923 (P. L. 1044) entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary prison workhouse house of correction or any other institution for adult prisoners under sentence of law to some other prison penitentiary workhouse house of correction or other institution for adult prisoners" providing for the transfer and retransfer of certain persons confined in county jails or institutions in counties of the seventh and eighth classes and providing for the payment of expenses of transfers retransfers and the maintenance of certain prisoners

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Warren, Mr. Gibson.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Warren consent to be interrogated?

Mr. GIBSON. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I request the gentleman to explain as briefly as possible just what this bill does and the need for it.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Majority Leader's question, this bill was introduced as a development of the unfortunate murder of Judge Wade in Warren County in January, 1954.

Following that great trial of the murderer and his conviction it was found that the case was appealed because of insanity. In a small County such as Warren we have not the facilities for the adequate care of prisoners over a long period of time. There is not the opportunity to give a prisoner proper exercise, and because of the alleged insanity it was necessary to have guards on 24 hour duty.

We have found that it has been very, very expensive, costing nearly $50 a day and it was felt that larger counties, for example, perhaps Erie County, or Allegheny County or even the state prisons could provide much more suitable and adequate care for this type of prisoner, where it was necessary to keep him for many months or as in this case, it has been well over a year. So, this bill was introduced to provide for the transfer of prisoners after they were found guilty but pending their sentencing, to jails where more adequate facilities prevail. The cost incidentally would, of course, be borne by the county where the crime originated, but it would still be much less.

Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. READINGER. I thank the gentleman. That clarifies the matter.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

The second section and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 656, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" increasing the maximum compensation payable to councilmen in boroughs whose population is more than five thousand

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 670, Printer's No. 175

was passed over temporarily at the request of Mr. READINGER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 676, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for use in installing a central cooling system in the Main Capitol Building

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 682, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 928) entitled "An act relating to the annual salaries and compensation of certain county officers of counties of the sixth class" changing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 683, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" authorizing boroughs with approval of the court of quarter sessions to improve and maintain neglected burial grounds

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 698, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3 1937 (P. L. 1333) entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing the compensation of election officers in counties of the first and second classes

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 705, entitled:

An Act providing for the payment of certain outstanding checks more than seven years old and making appropriations therefor

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947, (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court, and Superior Court," exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 56

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county city except of the first class and second class and second class A borough town township school district except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A and institution district taxes providing when how and upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes the return and entering of claims therefor the collection and adjudication of such claims sales of real property including seated and unseated lands subject to the lien of such tax claims and disposition of the proceeds thereof including States taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property and the proceedings therefor creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county except a county of the first class to act as agent for taxing districts defining its powers and duties including sales of property the management of property taken in sequestration and the management sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners taxing districts and trustees at tax sales providing a method for the service of process and notices imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts and repealing existing laws" increasing certain fees further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 125, as follows:

An Act amending the act of April nine one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 343) entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government providing for the settlement assessment collection and lien of taxes bonus and all other accounts due the Commonwealth the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties affecting every department board commission and officer of the State government every political subdivision of the State and certain officers of such subdivisions every person association and corporation required to pay assess or collect taxes or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth" extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 711 and 712 act of April nine one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 343) known as "The Fiscal Code" amended July twenty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (P. L. 77) are amended to read

Section 711 Reports by Banks and Savings Institutions Every bank and every savings institution having capital stock incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth or under any law of the United States and located within this Commonwealth shall on or before the fifteenth day of [February] March in each year report to the Department of Revenue the full number of shares of its capital stock subscribed for or issued and the actual value thereof as of the preceding thirty-first day of December which actual value shall be ascertained in the manner provided by law

Section 712 Reports by Title Insurance and Trust Companies Every company incorporated under the provisions of section twenty-nine of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and its supplements or any other act of Assembly hereafter approved for the insurance of owners of real estate mortgages and others interested in real estate from loss by reason of defective titles liens and incumbrances and every company entitled to benefits of and every company having any of the powers of companies entitled to the benefits of an act entitled "An act conferring upon certain fidelity insurance safety deposit trust and savings companies the powers and privileges of companies incorporated under the provisions of section twenty-nine of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations' approved April twenty-nine Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and of the supplement thereto" approved June twenty-seventh one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five commonly known as title insurance or trust companies and every company organized as a bank and trust company or as a trust company under any act of Assembly hereafter approved shall on or before the fifteenth day of [February] March in each and every year make to the Department of Revenue a report setting forth the full number of shares of the capital stock subscribed for or issued by such company and the actual value thereof as of December thirty-first preceding which shall be ascertained in the manner provided by law.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 126, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July fifteen one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 292) entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation" extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of July fifteen one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 292) entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation" amended July twenty one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 518) is amended to read

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That from and after the passage of this act every bank or savings institution having capital stock incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth or under any law of the United States and located within this Commonwealth shall on or before the fifteen day of [February] March in each and every year make to the Department of Revenue a report in writing verified as required by law setting forth the full number of shares of the capital stock subscribed for or issued as of the preceding thirty-first day of December by such bank or savings institution and the actual value thereof as of the preceding thirty-first day of December which actual value shall be ascertained as hereinafter provided It shall be the duty of the Department of Revenue to assess such shares for taxation at the same rate as that imposed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State that is to say for the calendar years ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thitry-six December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-one and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred forty-two at the rate of eight mills upon each dollar of the actual value thereof and thereafter at the rate of four mills upon each dollar of the actual value thereof the actual value of each share of stock to be ascertained and fixed by adding together the amount of capital stock paid in the surplus and undivided profits and dividing this amount by the number of shares It shall be the duty of every bank or savings institution within a period of thirty days after the date of such settlement by the Department of Revenue at its option to pay the amount of said tax to the State Treasurer through the Department of Revenue from its general fund or to collect the amount of said tax from its shareholders and pay the same to the State Treasurer through the Department of Revenue Provided That in case any bank or savings institution having capital stock incorporated under the law of this State of the United States shall collect annually from the shareholders thereof said tax of eight mills or four mills as the case may be on the dollar upon the actual value of all the shares of stock of said bank or savings institution according to the provisions of this act that have been subscribed for or issued and pay the same into the State Treasury through the Department of Revenue the shares and so much of the capital and profits of such bank or savings institution as shall not be invested in real estate shall be exempt from local taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth and such bank or savings institution shall not be required to make any report to the local assessor or county commissioners of its personal property owned by it in its own right for purposes of taxation and shall not be required to pay any tax thereon The procedure in case the Department of Revenue be not satisfield with the report made by any bank or savings institution and the penalties for failing to make such report and pay the tax shall be as provided by law

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Loprésti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 455, Printer's No. 125 and

House Bill No. 620, Printer's No. 152.

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILL ON SECOND READING POSTPONED

Mr. FLYNN asked and obtained unanimous consent to call up out of order House Bill 279, Bill on Second Reading Postponed on page 12 of today's calendar.

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar, by Mr. Flynn.

The House resumed the consideration on second reading of House Bill No. 279, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" providing for examination for promotions in the police department and limiting and providing the procedure for the demotion of police officers and suspension of civil service employes

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. FLYNN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4406), page 4, line 2, by inserting after "department" except to the office of chief of police, or its equivalent.

Amend Sec. 1, (Sec. 4408), page 5, line 10, by inserting after "above" except the chief of police, or the equivalent.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Mr. AMARANDO asked and obtained unanimous consent to call up out of order House Bill No. 532, Bill on Second Reading Postponed on page 13 of today's calendar.

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar, by Mr. AMARANDO.

The House resumed the consideration on second reading of House Bill No. 532, entitled:

An Act relating to baseball, basketball, bowling, football and hockey on Sunday in Philadelphia; prohibiting these sports on Sunday before two o'clock post meridian and after that hour unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and, in certain cases, a license has first been secured from the city; providing for a referendum to ascertain the will of the electors, and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances and resolutions in accordance therewith; providing penalties; and repealing inconsistent laws.

The first and second sections were separately read and agreed to.

The third section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. AMARANDO offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 3, page 4, line 3 by striking out "and eight o'clock post meridian."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fourth, fifth and sixth sections were separately read and agreed to.

The seventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. AMARANDO offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 7, page 7, line 1 by inserting after "Act" (a).

Amend Sec. 7, page 7, by inserting between lines 9 and 10 (b) The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit or limit the issuance of licenses or the conducting, staging of or engaging in sports under the provisions of the act of April 25, 1933 (P. L. 74), nor shall the results of referenda held under the provisions hereof affect any license issued under the provisions of the act of April 25, 1933 (P. L. 74).

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The eighth section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. AMARANDO offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 8, page 7, lines 15 to 19 and page 8, lines 1 to 4 by striking out all of said lines.

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The ninth and tenth sections and title were separately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to call up out of order House Bill 670, Bill on Second Reading, on page 8 of today's calendar.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 670, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" providing for management and control of State mental institutions in the Department of Welfare by the department through a Commissioner of Mental Health creating an Advisory Council on Mental Health prescribing its powers and duties and changing the powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions

The first, second and third sections were separately read and agreed to.

The fourth section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendment.

Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 448), page 13, lines 6 and 7, by striking out "and the Commissioner of Mental Health".

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fifth section was read and agreed to.

The sixth section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 2323.1), page 14, lines 11 to 19 and page 15 lines 1 to 6, by striking out all of said lines, and inserting in lieu thereof

Section 2323.1. The Commissioner of Mental Health.—The Secretary of Welfare shall appoint with the approval of the Governor a Deputy Secretary, who shall have the title of Commissioner of Mental Health and who shall be a psychiatrist. The Commissioner of Mental Health shall serve for a five year term and shall be eligible for reappointment. The Commissioner of Mental Health with the approval of the Secretary of Welfare shall develop plans and programs and make recommendations with respect to the general policy of the Commonwealth's mental health program. He shall initiate, develop and with the approval of the Secretary of Welfare, carry into effect plans and programs designed to prevent, treat and cure the mentally ill. He shall recommend to the Secretary of Welfare such professional and skilled personnel as may be necessary to carry out the plans and programs of the Department in the field of mental health. He shall recommend to the Secretary of Welfare the appointment of the superintendents of State mental institutions who in turn shall assign, appoint and dismiss personnel of the institutions.

Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 2313.2), page 15, lines 11 and 12, by striking out "to the Commissioner of Mental Health."

Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 2313.3), page 16, line 9, by striking out "his" and inserting in lieu thereof the

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The seventh and eighth sections were separately read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question.

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. READINGER offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 2, lines 10 to 14 of Title, by striking out "provid-" in line 10 all of lines 11 to 13 and "Mental Health prescribing its" in line 14, and inserting in lieu thereof: "revising an dexpanding the State mental health program; providing for the appointment of a deputy to be known as Commissioner of Mental Health and creating an Advisory Council on Mental Health in the Department of Welfare; prescribing their"

It was agreed to.

The Title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered to be transcribed for third reading.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. SARRAF asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

RESOLUTION

COMMENDATION

Messrs. SARRAF, FILO, KAMYK, WALSH, McLAUGHLIN, THOMAS, LEONARD, LUTTY, MATT S. ANDERSON, MORAN, BOIES, OLSEN, MIHM, JOHN J. MURRAY, VERONA, JENKINS, SCHUSTER, RIGBY, EWING, HAUDENSHIELD, THOMPSON, COOPER, GIBB, DONALDSON, AGNEW, WILT, PRICE and GOLDSTEIN asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution and for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1955.

On Tuesday, April 12, 1955, in the University of Michigan's Rackham Auditorium there was announced to all the world by the scholarly University of Michigan Scientist, Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., that the Salk Vaccine was acclaimed the conqueror of Polio, a great victory of medical science over a vicious enemy.

It was a triumphant occasion and a glorious moment for Dr. Jonas E. Salk, developer of the vaccine, who is a Research Professor of Bacteriology of the University of Pittsburgh.

Hailed as one of the greatest scientific achievements in the field of medicine, the Salk Vaccine will place Dr. Salk side by side with two other heroes of medical science, Baron Joseph Lister and Louis Pasteur. To the world generally, the Salk Vaccine will be the greatest life saver our generation will ever know.

Dr. Jonas E Salk was born October 28, 1914 in New York City and attended Townsend Harris High School, a school reserved for exceptionally gifted children. At the age of 15 he was a freshman at City College of New York when he took his first science course for curiosity. That led to medical school at the New York University where he held three fellowships during his years of study. He received his M.D. in 1939. Deciding that research was his field, Dr. Salk moved to the University of Michigan to begin his association with Dr. Francis. Together they developed a vaccine for influenza and Dr. Salk, not yet 30, became a consultant to the United States Army in Epidemic Diseases and a member of the Commission on Influenza. He is married and the father of three sons, Peter, 11; Darrel, 8; and Jonathan, 5.

In 1947 he came to the University of Pittsburgh and two years later began his research into Polio. With his staff of 50 assistants he worked with endless energy that resulted in great dividends—human lives saved and limbs salvaged, a dividend not measured in dollars and cents. Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives (with the Senate concurring) do hereby recognize and hail the greatest scientific achievement in the field of medicine for the benefit of mankind in our generation, the discovery of the Salk Vaccine as the conqueror of Polio, and do hereby extend our deep and grateful appreciation to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, the developer of the vaccine, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent forthwith to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, Dr. Rufus Fitzgerald, the Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, and to Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr. of the University of Michigan.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for its concurrence.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

APPROVAL OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECALLING HOUSE BILL No. 97 FROM THE GOVERNOR

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 31, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Concurrent Resolution recalling from the Governor House Bill No. 97, Printer's No. 53, for the purpose of amendment.

Accordingly, the original bill is herewith returned.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which this bill passed finally be reconsidered.

Mr. SARRAF. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Amarando vote on the final passage of this bill?

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I voted with the prevailing side.

The SPEAKER. How did the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Sarraf vote on the final passage of this bill?

Mr. SARRAF. Mr. Speaker, I voted with the prevailing side.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which this bill passed third reading be reconsidered.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 722), page 4, line 9, by striking out the brackets before "Provided" and after "That".

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 722), page 4, line 11, by striking out "[are] shall be" and inserting in lieu thereof "are."

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. COOPER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. GIBB asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. BRENNINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. RIGBY asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 25, 1955, at two-thiry o'clock p. m., E. S. T. and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 25, 1955, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

REQUEST TO ADDRESS JOINT ASSEMBLY

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 14, 1955.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the members in Joint Session on Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at three o'clock p. m.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

GOVERNOR INVITED TO ADDRESS JOINT ASSEMBLY

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Governor be invited to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the Members in Joint Session on Tuesday, April 19, 1955 at 3:00 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGES

JOINT SESSION

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at three o'clock p. m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT GOVERNOR TO HALL OF HOUSE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency the Governor to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the members of the General Assembly in Joint Session.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,
Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?
It was concurred in.
Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee on the part of the House to escort the Governor to the Hall of the House, Messrs. Readinger, Charles C. Smith and Robert K. Hamilton.

BILLS RE-REFERRED

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, returned with the recommendation that it be re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control, House Bill No. 112, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transporation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," permitting courts to grant club licenses to desirable applicants despite the limitations of the quota provisions of the law.

The SPEAKER. The bill is re-referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRY INDUSTRIES—Mr. Snider, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, April 19, at 11:00 a.m.

CITIES—THIRD CLASS, Mr. Bucchin, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, April 19, at 10:30 a.m.

FISHERIES—Mr. Kornick, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, April 19, at 1:45 p.m.

HIGHWAYS—Mr. Petrosky, Chairman, Room 329, Tuesday, April 19, at 1:30 p. m.

INSURANCE—Mr. Robt. K. Hamilton, Chairman, Room 330, Tuesday, April 19, at 11:30 a. m.

JUDICIARY—Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, April 19, at 10:00 a. m. Judge Murphy of New York will discuss comic book legislation.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Mr. Needham, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, April 19, at 1:30 p.m.

MINES AND MINING—Mr. Williams, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, April 19, at 1:00 p. m.

MOTOR VEHICLES—Mr. Amarando, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday, April 19, at 1:00 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Mr. Verona, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, April 19, at 1:00 p.m.

STATE GOVERNMENT—Mr. Polaski, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday, April 19, at 1:00 p.m.

SPECIAL HEARING—Conservation and Wild Life Committee with the Law Enforcement Officials of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Tuesday, April 19, at 10:00 a.m., House Caucus Room. All House Members welcome to attend.

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair calls the attention of the Majority and Minority Leaders and the Chairmen of Committees to the seriousness of the situation which has been called to the attention of the House by the Desk. There should be some clearance other than through the Desk here as to Committee meetings.

The Chair would suggest that meetings of important Committees clear through the Majority Floor Leader, otherwise we are going to find that our Committees can not act on important matters because of the lack of quorum, or because of a conflict in time, but at any rate the situation is one that should be handled in systematic fashion.

We are rapidly reaching the point, in the Chair's opinion, where it will be necessary for us to go on a schedule calling for three days during which to transact business in a regular fashion, with the fourth day to operate on a basis of a consent calendar. We are not going to be able to finish this session in an orderly fashion unless we very soon recognize the fact that sooner or later, and the sooner the better, we engage in a three day schedule when we have a working plurality in the House.

The Chair simply suggests that we will save our time, we will save our money by very shortly changing our schedule so that instead of working a day and a half we will have a three day week during which to work, with the fourth day as a consent calendar day.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, if the Majority Party would like to take time out to inquire of the present Minority Party how we so well ran the House for several years back as far as committees are concerned we would be glad to advise the Majority Leader and the Majority Whip just how to make his committee meetings so that they don't over-lap. We are open to suggestions, we are all old Republicans with plenty of old advice to give. We are perfectly willing to help the younger Members in the Majority Party.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

I would simply like to state "Ain't it wonderful to be in the Minority"?

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HASS. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, April 19, 1955 at 2:00 p.m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6:20 p.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1955. No. 34.

SENATE

TUESDAY, April 19, 1955.

The Senate met at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. HERBERT W. STROUP, JR., Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Camp Hill, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

We are reminded this day, Our Heavenly Father, that Thy birth was in Bethlehem because of the necessity to register for a new tax. Help us to keep in mind that the true cost of democracy is never money, but rather in human lives and sacrifice.

So, with this knowledge, may we be rededicated to the complete service of those who look to us and depend upon us to provide the freedom wherein life may be lived to its highest and fullest extent.

In the Name of Christ, we pray, Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. WOLFE, due to illness.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. SEYLER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. SEYLER. Mr. President, I speak as one who is vitally interested in the maintenance of our great freedoms. Of these freedoms, I am particularly impressed with the necessity of keeping freedom of the press a bright and shining part of them, because in a Democratic Nation it seems to me that freedom of the press is a necessary function, almost equivalent to breathing in a human individual. However, Mr. President, some of us have been concerned with the lack of responsibility that is sometimes manifested and which, it seems to me, should be a necessary concomitant of this freedom.

All of us are familiar with the problem of the press handling trials, the details of trials before they actually come to court, in such a manner that the opinions of the jurors are swayed in advance of the case. Although many of the things that appear in the newspapers would not be admitted in the courts, nevertheless, they are planted in the minds of the public and so the jurors, and a fair trial becomes difficult. That is one problem of responsibility.

Mr. President, the recent treatment by the press of the "much kept secret in Pennsylvania" presents an instance to my mind of a similar lack of responsibility. I do not want to set myself up as a person who is competent to criticize the gentlemen of the press, because I am not a practicing, at least a full-time practicing, member of that profession.

Mr. President, when I got up this morning, I read an editorial in my local newspaper which seems to me to hit this nail directly on the head. I think it will be of interest not only to the gentlemen of the press here assembled, and their editors, but also to the Members of the Senate. I am not the sort who gets up and reads daily the editorials in my local newspaper, because I do not think my editor has a monopoly on wisdom. However, I do think that in this particular instance he has made a very timely statement and I would like to read it:

"Leader's Tax Program," it is entitled.

"The Leader Administration's proposed tax program for Pennsylvania will be unveiled today. Now that the time is due for Pennsylvanians to learn exactly what it is that Governor Leader and his aides recommend as money-raising methods let us call attention to the manner in which all too much of the press in the state has treated this story-in-the-making these past three months.

"The press is supposed to report news. Therefore one might think that the best way for a responsible press to handle the tax subject would be to wait until the Governor made his recommendations, publish them as completely as possible and proceed to comment as it pleased. The members of the Leader Administration, just like all those in office in the United States, are servants of the public; the public is entitled to full, accurate reports of what its servants do; and the function of a free press is to render these reports.

"But the press of Pennsylvania in most cases has not been satisfied to fulfill this function in the instance of the Leader tax program. Instead of getting the whole story when it was there to be given, the people of the Common-

wealth have been treated to guesses, rumors, speculation, gossip, partial reports and much whetting of the journalistic knives at the prospect of a tax program which would offer opportunity to show that Governor Leader was going back on promises, that he was about to ruin himself politically and that the voters made a mistake in electing Democrats to state office in the first place.

"Such, if we may say so, is hardly responsible reporting. It isn't even reporting at all. What it really has to be called is psychological warfare conducted against the Leader Administration by that part of the press—most of it, as a matter of fact—which hopes that the truly desperate condition of state finances will be too much for the Democrats. Scarcely a word, of course, has been printed about the state's financial condition or how it got that way, all of this available as fact to any of the newspapers or wire services with correspondents in Harrisburg. But reams of words on what Leader might do. Journalism? Well, maybe of a sort which we see all too much of nowadays. But not reporting. And not fair to the public which ought to be able to judge the tax program for what it is in the light of the circumstances which have produced it."

Mr. President, I offer this as I said, not as a bit of uncontrovertible wisdom but I offer it as a very timely comment from a member of the great profession, which I hope will endure forever and to whom I hope will be given, along with the great freedom which we owe to it and which we need to have, the responsibility that goes with that great job.

NINTH GRADE STUDENTS FROM CONRAD WEISER JOINT HIGH SCHOOL, ROBESONIA, PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I would like to present to the Senate a group of ninth grade students from one of the Robesonia Schools, the Conrad Weiser Joint High School, who are here under the leadership of their principal, Luther S. Butt. They are seated in the balcony.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the Members of the Senate, the Chair wishes to extend greetings to the constituents of Senator Ruth. We are glad to have you with us.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I see that our good Senator, Senator Seyler, has decided it is wise to adopt the same tactics that ex-President Truman used the other day when he was trying to blast the press.

Mr. President, I think that the press, and the representatives of the press, should be commended for trying to give to the people of Pennsylvania the news in Harrisburg as it develops. Certainly, this is nothing new. When we, the Republican Party, were in control in Harrisburg the representatives of the press came to us to find out what taxes we were planning and to find out our tax policy and they printed it in all the newspapers in Pennsylvania. As the gentleman well kows, if he can remember back to the 1951 Session and the 1953 Session, before the tax program was unveiled, we had editorials pro and con on our tax program. Certainly, the newspapers came out at that time and blasted what was termed then as the "Fine Income Tax."

Mr. President, surely this is nothing new. These newspapers throughout Pennsylvania have sent their top men to Harrisburg to cover the happenings here and they would not be carrying out their duties if they did not report back to their newspapers what was going on here, not only on the Senate floor but in the Governor's Office, in the caucuses if they can get the news from the caucuses, and committees and wherever else they can find news in one way or another. It is their job to send it back to their editors. When their editors get that news, then they certainly have a perfect right in their editorials to comment either for it or against it, as did the editor of the newspaper to which the Senator referred when he read the editorial into the record.

I believe, as Senator Dent said yesterday, in quoting Voltaire, that they certainly have the right to speak their opinions. We, here, should not object to the fact that the press in Pennsylvania is trying to tell the people of Pennsylvania what the Governor and the Democratic Party have in mind in relation to a tax program for them.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I agree with most of the things that the Majority Leader said, except the last statement. We do not object to the newspapers of Pennsylvania telling the people of Pennsylvania what the Governor has in mind for the tax program. We object when the editors tell the people what the editors have in mind that the Governor may have in mind for a tax program.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until their sucecssors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Daniel T. Costello, 203 Pennypack Street, Fulmor Heights, Hatboro, Montgomery County, vice John Alessandroni, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

David R. Eaby, 157 East Main Street, Ephrata, Lancaster County, vice John M. Ranck, Strasburg, whose term expired.

Harry E. Diehl, Claysburg, Blair County, vice P. A. Patterson, Altoona, removed from office.

Merle H. Hildebrand, 1313 Albert Street, New Castle, Lawrence County, vice Frank D. Fair, Sharon, removed from office.

William E. Miller, 46 Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Allegheny County, vice Curtis B. Haines, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

Felix Vittone, 431 Depot Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland

County, vice J. Ross Foust, Greensburg, removed from office.

John H. Cartwright, 244 Center Street, Ridgway, Elk County, vice Jesse G. Smith, Warren, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "Fiscal Code," exceeding the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 126, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 15, 1897 (P. L. 292) entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation," extending the date for making the reports required of banks and savings institutions concerning shares of capital stock

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 25, 1955, at two-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, April 25, 1955, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

JOINT SESSION

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Session, Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at three o'clock, p. m., in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives (if the House shall appoint such committee), to escort His Excellency the Governor to the Hall of the House of Representatives to address the Members of the General Assembly in Joint Session.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

EXTENDING APPRECIATION TO DR. JONAS E. SALK FOR DISCOVERY OF THE SALK VACCINE

He also presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, which was twice read as follows and referred to the Committee on Rules:

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1955.

On Tuesday, April 12, 1955, in the University of Michigan's Rackham Auditorium there was announced to all the world by the scholarly University of Michigan Scientist, Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., that the Salk Vaccine was acclaimed the conqueror of Polio, a great victory of medical science over a vicious enemy.

It was a triumphant occasion and a glorious moment for Dr. Jonas E. Salk, developer of the vaccine, who is a Research Professor of Bacteriology of the University of Pittsburgh.

Hailed as one of the greatest scientific achievements in the field of medicine, the Salk Vaccine will place Dr. Salk side by side with two other heroes of medical science, Baron Joseph Lister and Louis Pasteur. To the world generally, the Salk Vaccine will be the greatest life saver our generation will ever know.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk was born October 28, 1914, in New York City and attended Townsend Harris High School, a school reserved for exceptionally gifted children. At the age of 15 he was a freshman at City College of New York when he took his first science course for curiosity. That led to medical school at the New York University where he held three fellowships during his years of study. He received his M.D. in 1939. Deciding that research was his field, Dr. Salk moved to the University of Michigan to begin his association with Dr. Francis. Together they developed a vaccine for influenza and Dr. Salk, not yet 30, became a consultant to the United States Army in Epidemic Diseases and a member of the Commission on Influenza. He is married and the father of three sons, Peter, 11; Darrel, 8; and Jonathan, 5.

In 1947 he came to the University of Pittsburgh and two years later began his research into Polio. With his staff of 50 assistants he worked with endless energy that resulted in great dividends—human lives saved and limbs salvaged, a dividend not measured in dollars and cents. Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives (with the Senate concurring) do hereby recognize and hail the greatest scientific achivement in the field of medicine for the benefit of mankind in our generation, the discovery of the Salk Vaccine as the conqueror of Polio, and do hereby extend our deep and grateful appreciation to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, the developer of the vaccine; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent forthwith to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, Dr. Rufus Fitzgerald, the Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, and to Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., of the University of Michigan.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, wishes to announce the appointment of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. WEINER; the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. MULLIN; and the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. WATSON; as a committee to escort the Governor to the Hall of the House.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. BLASS, from the Committe on Insurance, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; de-

scribing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," extending the types permitted and fixing requirements thereof.

Mr. PEELOR, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 91, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1340), entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles; and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility; providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases; regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility; imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue, the State Treasurer and prothonotaries; and prescribing penalties," providing that certain appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides.

Mr. HARNEY, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 275, entitled:

An Act relating to counties of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1212), entitled "An act providing for the study of the problems of alcoholism; the treatment, commitment, rehabilitation and protection of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts and the Department of Health; and making an appropriation," granting the Municipal Court of Philadelphia concurrent jurisdiction in Philadelphia with the courts of common pleas in the commitment of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act repealing section 3, act of May 27, 1841 (P. L. 400), entitled "An act relating to the Election of County Treasurers, and for other purposes."

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 277, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2017), entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and in each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers, city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors, overseers, guardians and managers of the poor and poor districts auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the laws relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws," further providing for the administration of the fiscal affairs of the county institution districts in counties of the third to eighth classes, regulating the making of contracts and purchases authorizing such districts to take by gift, grant, devise or bequest money and property and conferring powers and imposing duties on county commissioners, county treasurers, county controllers, and county auditors.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 263, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1189), entitled "An act regulating the appointment, promotion, suspension, reduction, removal and reinstatement of employes (except superintendents, assisstant superintendents, inspectors and chief clerks) in bureaus of police in cities of the second class; and defining the powers and duties of civil service commissions in such cities for such purposes," excepting school guards from provisions of the act; authorizing civil service commissions to change certain rules and regulations, and changing methods of making original appointments, promotions, and providing for and regulating certain additional classes of detectives.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed House Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 404, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties, the cost for storm sewers or drains.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29 1931 (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commisisoners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed House Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29 1931 (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commisisoners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" making an editorial correction

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed House Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1945 (P. L. 426), entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents; making certain offenses punishable as perjury; and imposing penalties," including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Incorporated within provision of act.

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as committed House Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for the regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review

He also, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as amended House Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made.

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Local Government, reported as amended Senate Bill No. 150, entitled:

An Act relating to volunteer fire companies; prohibiting any municipality from replacing a volunteer fire company by a paid fire company unless two-thirds of the electors of the municipality voting are in favor of the change; and providing for referendum to ascertain the will of the electors.

He also, from the Committee on Education reported as committed Senate Bill No. 174, entitled:

An Act establishing minimum compensation and increments for administrators and members of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children, and imposing duties on the board of trustees of such school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

He also, from the Committee on Education reported as committed Senate Bill No. 190, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools, amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the employment of teachers who are related to the members of the board of school directors.

He also, from the Committee on Education reported as committed Senate Bill No. 218, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 2 of the act approved the twentieth day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 733) entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue in school districts of the first class A by imposing a temporary tax upon certain classes of personal property providing for its levy and collection conferring and imposing powers and duties on the county assessing authority board of revision of taxes receiver of school taxes, school treasurer, board of public education in such districts and courts providing for compensation to certain officers and employes and imposing penalties" by providing for the method of valuation of taxable shares of stock in any regulated investment company.

He also, from the Committee on Education reported as committed Senate Bill No. 223, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction to reimburse school districts for interest paid on loans necessitated by deferment of Commonwealth appropriations.

He also, from the Committee on Education reported as committed House Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act, amending the act of March ten, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, due to the fact that the gentleman from Bucks, Senator Watson, is preparing to go over to escort the Governor, he felt as though he wanted to save all of his breath again.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am making this Report from Committee on behalf of Senator Watson.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. WATKINS, on behalf of Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the permanent registration and the issuance of permament registration plates to political subdivisions for fire and police vehicles.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed House Bill No. 561, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of ve-

hicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists

Mr. BANE, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 289, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System at or near a point west of, or east of, the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike, or any extension thereof, at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenue of the Commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of the turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds, notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Highways, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 288, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocation, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

HOUSE NOTIFIES SENATE IT IS READY TO CONVENE IN JOINT SESSION

The PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting a committee on behalf of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BOIES. Mr. President, we are a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House is ready to receive the Officers and Members of the Senate in Joint Session, and to escort them to the Hall of the House.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

JOINT SESSION

The hour of three o'clock, p. m., having arrived, Messrs. BOIES and JOHNSON, a committee on the part of the House of Representatives, being introduced, informed the Senate that the House of Representatives was ready for the reception of the President and Members of the Senate for the purpose of hearing an address by His Excellency, the Governor, and the submission of the Seventeenth Biennial Budget of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the fiscal biennium, June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1957.

Whereupon,

The President and Members of the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

SENATE RETURNS FROM HOUSE

After some time, the President and Members of the Senate returned to the Senate Chamber.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. MAHANY and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 24, 1937 (P. L. 109), entitled "An act relating to interstate cooperation; creating the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, as well as committees on interstate cooperation of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; defining the powers and duties of said commission and of said com-

mittees; and imposing duties on the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth," increasing the number of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. KOPRIVER, JR., STEVENSON, MALLERY, BANE, HALUSKA and FLACK read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 304, entitled:

An Act to further amend subsection (a) of Section 1110 of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators, thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by permitting boroughs by unanimous vote of council to erect traffic signals without prior approval of the Secretary of Highways.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 305, entitled:

An Act to add Section 1201.1 to the act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by providing for traffic courts in cities of the third class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 306, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 16, 1921 (P. L. 579), entitled as amended "An act providing for the better management of the jails or county prisons in the several counties of this Commonwealth of the third, fourth, and fifth classes by creating, in such counties, a board to be known by the name and style of inspectors of the jail or county prison, with authority to appoint a warden of such prison, and by vesting in said board, and the officers appointed by it, the safekeeping, discipline, and employment of prisoners and the government and managemet of said jails or county prisons," further regulating the expenditures of moneys by the board without advertising and awarding of contracts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. WATKINS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 307, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the General State Authority for the establishing of marine terminal facilities on the Delaware River in the City of Chester.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 308, entitled:

An Act to promote the welfare of the people of this Commonwealth; creating The Port of Chester Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to acquire, construct, maintain and operate projects for the improvement and development of the port district, and to collect tolls, fares, fees, rentals and charges for the use thereof; defining its powers and duties; authorizing the issuance of bonds for said authority; defining the port district and granting the right of eminent domain within the port district.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 309, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 31, 1949 (P. L. 372), entitled "An act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth; creating the General State Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, improve, equip, furnish, and operate projects, and to lease the same, and to fix fees, rentals, and charges for the use thereof; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds for said Authority, and providing for the payment of such bonds, and the rights of the holders thereof; and to enter into agreements with the Government of the United States or any Federal agency; and authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to grant, assign, convey, or lease to the Authority lands of the Commonwealth and interests therein, and to acquire lands therefor; granting the right of eminent domain; empowering the General State Authority to sell and convey projects and property to the Commonwealth; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act," empowering the Authority to construct marine terminals and to improve harbors upon navigable waters.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 310, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Port Authority for the establishing of marine terminal facilities on the Delaware River in the City of Chester.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. BERGER, DERK and MADIGAN read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 311, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the registration year for school buses.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. SCHMIDT, YOSKO, FLEMING, KOPRIVER, JR., BANE, WEINER and HOLLAND read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 312, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 566), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," prescribing payment of compensation for partial disability due to silicosis, anthraco-silicosis, or asbestosis.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

Messrs. RUTH and WAGNER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 313, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring payment of money withheld from State appropriations to pay default in rent to the State Public School Building Authority.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. DENT and WATSON read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 314, entitled:

An Act regulating the sale, offering for sale or having in possession for sale or other disposition and the manufacture, processing or preparing for sale or other distribution, of all articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals, and imposing duties upon the Department of Labor and Industry.

Which was committed to the Committee on Labor and Industry.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 315, entitled:

An Act to amend the act approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," by prohibiting the wilful obstruction of emergency telephone calls and requiring notice of the offense to be printed in telephone directories.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. DENT and DiSILVESTRO read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 316, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 30, 1917 (P. L. 21), entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Board of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," regulating the employment of licensed optometrists and providing penalties for violation thereof, and regulating the advertising of products used for ophthalmic purposes and providing penalties for violation thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, the bills that I am about to present deal with judges' salaries and pensions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I am not wedded to the figures that are contained in the bills. However, it is important to put them in as the judges have advocated them and then it is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Members of the Senate, if they see fit, to set the figures and rates as best fit the purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. DENT (By request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 317, entitled:

An Act fixing the salaries and compensation of the Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court, the President Judge and judges of the Superior Court, the judges of the courts of common pleas, the judges of the orphans' courts, the judges of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and the judges of the County Court and Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, certain associate judges not learned in the law, and repealing certain inconsistent acts.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

He also (By request) read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 318, entitled:

An Act pertaining to the resignation and retirement of judges under certain conditions; fixing their compensation

upon resignation or retirement and imposing duties on certain State officers.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DOCTOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

Messrs. WEINER, MAHANY, CAMIEL, SEYLER, DiSILVESTRO and DONOLOW offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, April 19, 1955.

Dr. Albert Einstein, the greatest theoretical physicist of all time, has passed away at the age of seventy-six. Though few of us are able to comprehend the full significance of Dr. Einstein's contributions to humanity, yet we realize that had it not been for the scientific genius of this one great man the world today would be far less advanced.

Author of the theory of relativety and the father of nuclear fission and electronics, Dr. Albert Einstein's genius made possible the most powerful implements of destruction ever known to man, yet he remained throughout his life one of the strongest advocates for peace among the people and the nations of the world.

Born in Grmany of Jewish descent, Dr. Einstein chose the United States, with its freedom of expression and movement as his home, and bestowed upon it the bounty of his brilliance. For his contributions to science which have been instrumental in making our country the leader in this scientific age we shall be eternally grateful; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pause at this time to pay tribute to Dr. Albert Einstein, the leader of science for the twentieth century, and to make known our deep feeling of sorrow in the loss to humanity suffered by his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Miss Margot Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET MESSAGE

The Chair cleared his table and announced receipt of the "Seventeenth Biennial Budget of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" and "Supplement to the Seventeenth Biennial Budget of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" for the fiscal biennium June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1957, together with the "Budget Message of George M. Leader, Governor of Pennsylvania, to the General Assembly, April 19, 1955," copies of which have been placed on the desks of the Senators.

INTERROGATION

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from York, Senator Seyler.

The PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman from York, Mr. Seyler, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SEYLER. I will, Mr. President.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Seyler, I just want to ask you whether or not you think the members of the press here did a pretty good job of telling the people of Pennsylvania, through the newspapers, what the Governor's tax program was.

Mr. SEYLER. I think the difficulty, Senator Mahany, was that they told the people a great deal of other things besides. I think the newspaper instilled a lot of fears and so on which are probably now pretty well brushed away.

Mr. MAHANY. I do not agree with the latter statement, Senator, but I think they did a very good job. In fact, there were some taxes that are being promulgated by the Governor that the press did not mention. I think they mentioned all the ones that he had, but there were two or three that they did not catch up with.

Mr. SEYLER. I think the program, as outlined by the Governor, has proved to be less offensive than some of the taxes outlined by the press.

Mr. MAHANY. Senator Seyler, that remains to be seen.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

MEMORALIZING CONGRESS TO ENACT INTO LEGISLATION THAT ALL UNITED STATES CURRENCY BEAR THE INSCRIPTION "IN GOD WE TRUST" AND URGING FAVORABLE ACTION ON HOUSE BILL NO. 4661

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. SCHMIDT and VAN SANT offered the following resolution which was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations:

In the Senate, April 19, 1955.

The United States of America, the greatest democracy that ever existed in the history of mankind, was conceived and dedicated to the belief that only through the love of God and an abiding faith in Him to show the way, the truth and the light could our Nation or any other nation prosper and exist in a peaceful world. In times of peace and in times when the world was torn asunder causing death, chaos and grief, He has been our strength and guidance and has made us the leading Nation of the world.

Again the times are critical and the peace of the world is threatened with conflict. It is time for rededication to the belief that faith and trust in God is the only hope for peace and to impart by every means at our command this belief to all the peoples of the world, especially those existing in countries where there is no God. One of the means is the currency of the United States which has world-wide distribution therefore, be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact into legislation that all United States currency shall bear the inscription "In God We Trust" and to take favorable action of House Bill No. 4661 of the 64th Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, the distinguished Majority

Leader asked to interrogate Senator Seyler on the budget as presented by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as the tax program. Now that we have it, there is a great deal of work to be done. Those who question the amount of funds that are needed and the taxes proposed to finance those needs should, from here on in, put their shoulders to the wheel and help to get our house in order here in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I hope that everybody here will scrutinize the budget. Let us conduct budget hearings with the various departments, boards and commissions to make sure that only the bare needs of the Commonwealth are included in the budget. Let us work with the Governor to give him a uniform accounting system, so that it will be possible to keep a record of checks and balances, of the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which has been impossible up to the present time.

Let us release that bill for a constitutional amendment to authorize Annual instead of Biennial Sessions. Here in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania we are serving 11,000,000 people and, at least in my opinion and in the opinion of both parties, because it was included in their platforms, Annual Sessions are desirable.

Mr President, the Annual Session bill passed the last Session of the Legislature and it passed the House this Session. However, it has been lodged in one of the Senate committees awaiting release. Let us release it at once so that we can still put it on the Primary ballot and have Annual Sessions approved. Let us join with the Governor in the reorganization of the State Government to effect every possible economy so that budget needs, if possible, can be reduced and at the same time reduce the tax needs that have been presented today.

Mr. Prsident, if we do all of the things that are necessary to give this Commonwealth a sound fiscal policy and program, I am sure the people will go along with us.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I want to assure Senator Yosko that we on this side of the aisle are willing and ready to assist the Governor in every way possible to affect any economy in government which he deems wise.

Mr. President, I noticed today in the Budget Message that there was not one word about any savings that might be effected through economy in his program. The fact of the matter is, he must have thought that all of the expenditures in the past administration were all right, because he said we were $75,000,000 short and we would need another $75,000,000 to make that up. Evidently, the Governor was not figuring that any money that we used in the past administration was misused.

We have given him his House Bill No. 1, and we are ready and willing to act on any plans which he sends over. He now has the right and the authority to send us his plans under the Reorganization Act. We are waiting with bated breath for that No. 1 plan to arrive here, and I assure the gentleman that when it does and it can show economy and it will further good government, he will find us on this side of the aisle ready to vote for it and give it due consideration.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, on the question of economy in the Governor's Message today, I agree with the distinguished Majority Leader that there was no reference made to it.

However, Mr. President, there was reference made to it in a message he sent to the Lgislature requesting the reorganization bill. To include it in today's Message would have only been repetition.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Highways.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce bills at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. HOLLAND, LANE and DENT, read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 319, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," limiting the effect of certain citations, violations and penalties.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Law and Order.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 320, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engages or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of

State liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," prohibiting the issuance of citations and imposition of penalties in certain cases.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

CALENDAR

BILL ON CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate Bill No. 34, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May eleven one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" further regulating the rates of pilotage

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May eleven one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" amended April three one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (P. L. 55) is amended to read

Section 1 That from and after the passage of this act the rates of pilotage for conducting a vessel from the Capes of the Delaware to the ctiy of Philadelphia or other place on the River Delaware and from the city of Philadelphia or other place on the Delaware to the Capes of the Delaware in either case shall be for every half foot of water which a vessel shall draw under up to and including twelve feet the sum of [two dollars] two dollars and fifty cents per half foot and for every vessel drawing over twelve feet the sum of [three dollars] three dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents per half foot of water An increase of ten per centum from the said rates shall be paid to the pilot whenever he shall speak an inward-bound vessel at any point east of the Five Fathom Bank Light-ship or north of Hereford Inlet Lighthouse or south of Fenwick's Island Lighthouse and a deduction of ten per centum from the said rates shall be made when an inward-bound vessel is first spoken by the pilot inside of a straight line drawn from Cape May Light to Cape Henlopen Light Provided always that a vessel inward-bound to any port or place on the Bay or River Delaware which is not spoken or offered the services of a pilot outside of a straight line drawn from Cape Henlopen Light to Cape May Light shall be exempt from the duty of taking a pilot and the vessel as well as her master owner agent or consignee shall be exempt from the duty of paying pilotage or half pilotage or any penalty whatsoever in case of her neglect or refusal to do so

Section 2 This act shall take effect in ten days

which was returned from the House of Representatives with amendments.

Said amendments having been twice read, and printed as required by the Constitution.

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the same?

SENATE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE HOUSE TO SENATE BILL No.34.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to Senate Bill No. 34.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Pechan,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Peelor,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted, "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL ON THIRD READING OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 59, Printer's No. 48, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 192, Printer's No. 45, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 91, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1340), entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles; and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility; providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases; regulating insurance policies which may be

accepted as proof of financial responsibility; imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue, the State Treasurer and prothonotaries; and prescribing penalties," providing that certain appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act repealing section 3, act of May 27, 1841 (P. L. 400), entitled "An act Relating to the Election of County Treasurers, and for other purposes."

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines; forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the permanent registration and the issuance of permanent registration plates to political subdivisions for fire and police vehicles.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 150, entitled:

An Act relating to volunteer fire companies prohibiting any municipality from replacing a volunteer fire company by a paid fire company unless a majority of the electors of the municipality voting are in favor of the change and providing for referendum to ascertain the will of the electors.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 174, entitled:

An Act establishing minimum compensation and increments for administrators and members of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children, and imposing duties on the board of trustees of such school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 190, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools, amending revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the employment of teachers who are related to members of the board of school directors.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 218, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 2 of the act approved the twentieth day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 733) entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue in school districts of the first class A by imposing a temporary tax upon certain classes of personal property providing for its levy and collection conferring and imposing powers and duties on the county assessing authority board of revision of taxes, receiver of school taxes, school treasurer, board of public education in such districts and courts, providing for compensation to certain officers and employes and imposing penalties" by providing for the method of valuation of taxable shares of stock in any regulated investment company.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 223, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction to reimburse school districts for interest paid on loans necessitated by deferment of Commonwealth appropriations.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1212), entitled "An act providing for the study of the problems of alcoholism; the treatment, commitment, rehabilitation and protection of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts and the Department of Health; and making an appropriation," granting the Municipal Court of Philadelphia concurrent jurisdiction in Philadelphia with the courts of common pleas in the commitment of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," extending the types permitted and fixing requirements thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 263, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10, 1951 (P. L. 1189), entitled "An act regulating the appointment, promotion, suspension, reduction, removal and reinstatement of employes (except superintendents, assistant superintendents, inspectors and chief clerks) in bureaus of police in cities of the second class; and defining the powers and duties of civil service commissions in such cities for such purposes," excepting school guards from provisions of the act; authorizing civil service commissions to change certain rules and regulations; and changing methods of making original appointments, promotions, and providing for and regulating certain additional classes of detectives.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 275, entitled:

An Act relating to counties of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 277, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2017), entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and in each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribig the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers, city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors, overseers, guardians and managers of the poor and poor district auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the law relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws," further providing for the administration of the fiscal affairs of the county institution districts in counties of the third to eighth classes, regulating the making of contracts and purchases authorizing such districts to take by gift, grant, devise or bequest money and property and conferring powers and imposing duties on county commissioners, county treasurers, county controllers and county auditors.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 288, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission, including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of such turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds, notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making such turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 289, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System at or near a point west of, or east of, the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable, thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike, or any extension thereof, at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable; and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenue of the Commission, including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of the turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds, notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation; constituting the same legal in-

vestments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the third fourth fifth six seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (Pamphlet Laws 626) entitled, "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5 1945 (P. L. 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgements in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May two one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof, requiring the receivers and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district, and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," making an editorial correction.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29, 1931 (P. L. 280), entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands, and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof; requiring the receivers, and collectors of county, city, borough, town, township, school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes, and providing for the lien thereof; authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes, and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid; and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances," clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 404, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "The Second Class Township Law," making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties, the cost for storm sewers or drains.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 561, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers majors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that rcords are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the dispositon of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL SIGNED

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

Whereupon,

The President (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, April 25, 1955, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:40 o'clock, p. m. Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, April 25, 1955, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, April 19, 1955.

The House met at 2:00 p.m.

The SPEAKER (Hirman G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, York, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, Our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth. To Thy throne of grace we raise our voice of praise and adoration. Our heavenly Father ere these Thy servants of government meet for another session, give each and all understanding hearts and minds. Turn the searchlight of Thy Spirit upon their inmost motives. Send forth Thy light and Thy truth that they may light up every thought, word and deed. Where there are differences, let them be clearly stated and honestly debated, for the good of liberty and freedom in this land which is still the last best hope of free men.

Most merciful Father be gracious unto Thy servant, the Governor of this Commonwealth. Give him strength for the task of this day. To all who listen and must act, give the richness of Thy grace and spirit so that they may act responsible and do the right things at the right time. O God, how earnestly we would pray that Thou wouldst deliver us from the spirit of oppression, careless greed which seeks comfort or ease or gain at the cost of the misery of others. Create in us a passion for justice, that freedom may be a blessing and liberty bear the fruit of good will. Remove from us the mote of prejudice and pride so that we may look for truth alone. So Lord, give us the sense of good sight, good listening and good thinking. In the name of Jesus, we pray. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, April 18, 1955 will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

STUDENTS FROM TUNKHANNOCK HIGH SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Tunkhannock High School of Wyoming County under the supervision of their teachers Mrs. Bosak, Mr. Serfass and Mr. Holdridge. They are the guests of the gentleman from Tunkhannock, Mr. Greenwood.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MATT S. ANDERSON and SARRAF.

HOUSE BILL No. 814.

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1915 (P. L. 938), entitled "An act to regulate and establish the fees to be charged and collected by the several clerks of the courts of the courts of oyer and terminer, general jail delivery, and quarter sessions of the peace, in counties of this Commonwealth having a population of ever eight hundred thousand and less than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, as computed by the last preceding United States census," changing and fixing fees in counties of the second class.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. ISAACS. HOUSE BILL No. 815.

An Act making an appropriation to the Delaware River Port Authority for the establishing of marine terminal facilities on the Delaware River in the City of Chester.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. MURRAY. HOUSE BILL No. 816.

An Act to promote the welfare of the people of this Commonwealth; creating The Port of Chester Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to acquire, construct, maintain and operate projects for the improvement and development of the port district, and to collect tolls, fares, fees, rentals and charges for the use thereof; defining its powers and duties; authorizing the issuance of bonds for said authority; defining the port district and granting the right of eminent domain within the port district.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. BELL. HOUSE BILL No. 817.

An Act making an appropriation to the General State Authority for the establishing of marine terminal facilities on the Delaware River in the City of Chester.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. BELL. HOUSE BILL No. 818.

An Act amending the act of March 31, 1949 (P. L. 372), entitled "An act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth; creating The General State Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, improve, equip, furnish, and operate projects, and to lease the same, and to fix fees, rentals, and charges for the use thereof; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds for said Authority, and providing for the payment of such bonds, and the rights of the holders thereof; and to enter into agreements with the Government of the United States or any Federal agency; and authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to grant, assign, convey, or lease to the Authority lands of the Commonwealth and interests therein, and to acquire lands therefor; granting the right of eminent domain; empowering The General State Authority to sell and convey projects and property to the Commonwealth; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act," empowering the Authority to construct marine terminals and to improve harbors upon navigable waters.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. POMEROY. HOUSE BILL No. 819.

An Act providing for the immunization against Poliomyelitis of all children attending kindergarten, third grade and fourth grade, in public or private schools, and making an appropriation for such purpose.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. KAMYK and HAUDENSHIELD.

HOUSE BILL No. 820.

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953, (P. L. 723) entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," further regulating the repayment of money collected upon forfeited recognizances and the satisfaction of judgment liens against real property arising therefrom.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties Second and Second Class A.

By Messrs. RENWICK and CAPANO.

HOUSE BILL No. 821.

An Act amending the act of May 18, 1937 (P. L. 654), entitled, as amended, "An act to provide for the safety and to protect the health and morals of persons while employed; prescribing certain regulations and restrictions concerning places where persons are employed, and the equipment, apparatus, materials, devices and machinery used therein; prescribing certain powers and duties of the Department of Labor and Industry relative to the enforcement of this act; and fixing penalties," requiring nurses to be on duty in certain establishments.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 822.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, of any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," providing for the publication of information relating to refunds.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 823.

An Act making an appropriation to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia for the purpose of providing a program of school and educational services relating to natural history and science.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DAVIS. HOUSE BILL No. 824.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing practical instruction in the operation of motor vehicles of pupils under sixteen years of age if not conducted on the public highways.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES HOUSE BILL No. 825.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2017), entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and in each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers, city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors, overseers, guardians, and managers of the poor and poor district auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the law relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws," regulating the appointment of night watchmen.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. PACCHIOLI and MIKULA.

HOUSE BILL No. 826.

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" changing the minimum age requirement for the retirement on pension of firemen.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

By Mr. NAUGLE. HOUSE BILL No. 827.

An Act providing for the reimbursement of State-aided hospitals on an actual cost basis.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 828.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1242), entitled "An act relating to roads, streets, highways and bridges; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws administered by the Secretary of Highways and by the Department of Highways relating thereto," requiring mileage be indicated on state highway directional signs.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. BELL and MOSCRIP. HOUSE BILL No. 829.

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," reducing the rate of collateral tax from fifteen per centum to ten per centum.

Referred to the Committtee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. BRETH, KORNICK and McCANN.

HOUSE BILL No. 830.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," further authorizing fishing in waters not stocked with trout.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. AGNEW. HOUSE BILL No. 831.

An Act prohibiting any labor organization from being a shareholder in a Pennsylvania business corporation; requiring Pennsylvania business corporations to repurchase shares held by labor organizations under certain circumstances, and authorizing suits by members of labor organizations and by officers and shareholders of corporations to compel compliance with this act.

Referred to the Committee on Labor Relations.

By Messrs. VERONA, RIGBY, VAUGHAN and BOIES. HOUSE BILL No. 832.

An Act amending the act of May 3, 1915 (P. L. 226), entitled "An act to establish and regulate the fees to be received and charged by the prothonotary of the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth, in counties having over eight hundred thousand, and less than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, according to the last preceding United States census," changing and further fixing the fees to be charged by the prothonotary.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. VERONA, RIGBY, VAUGHAN and BOIES. HOUSE BILL No. 833.

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1919 (P. L. 476), entitled, as amended, "An act to regulate and establish the fees to be charged and collected by the recorder of deeds, in counties of the second class," increasing amount of fees to be charged and collected by recorders in counties of the second class.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. THOMAS and KENT. HOUSE BILL No. 834.

An Act amending the act of May 9, 1949 (P. L. 927), entitled "An act fixing and regulating the fees, commissions, mileage and other costs chargeable by the sheriff in counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes, for their official acts and the services of their deputies, watchmen, appraisers, and other agents; requiring prepayment of same, unless secured or chargeable to the county, and delivery of itemized receipts therefor; requiring certain payments by the county, including the compensation of special deputies, providing for the taxation and collection of fees, commissions, mileage and other costs; requiring salaried sheriffs to account to the county for certain fees and commissions collected; and repealing inconsistent laws, general, special or local," changing fees, commissions, mileage and other costs chargeable by sheriffs.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. MOODY (By Request). HOUSE BILL No. 835.

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1937 (P. L. 1053, entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilites, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," by redefining the conveying or transmission of messages or communications to include the transmission of television signals by cables to homes and business places for compensation.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

By Mr. DOWN. HOUSE BILL No. 836.

An Act authorizing cities of the third class to adopt the city manager plan of government; providing for referendums; providing for the conduct of city government thereunder; and conferring powers and imposing duties on city and county officials.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

By Messrs. READINGER and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 837.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1919 (P. L. 579), entitled "An act to fix the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and to provide for the furnishing of such postage, stationery, and supplies, as may be necessary for the conduct of their offices, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith." fixing a salary for annual sessions and increasing the expense and clerical allowance of members of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. OLSEN. HOUSE BILL No. 838.

An Act authorizing persons, partnerships, associations and corporations lawfully engaged in this Commonwealth in a banking business and maintaining night depository facilities in connection with any such business to provide in any agreement, contract, rule or regulation governing or regulating the use of any such facilities that the use thereof shall be at the sole risk of depositors using same.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Building and Loan Associations.

By Mr. OLSEN. HOUSE BILL No. 839.

An Act authorizing persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the business of receiving for safe-keeping tangible personal property, bonds, mortgages, shares of stock, securities and other valuable papers and renting out receptacles or safe deposit boxes for such purposes to provide in any lease, contract, rule or regulation relating to the same that testimony by any customer alone shall not be sufficient evidence to establish or require refutation of negligence or wrongdoing by the lessor.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Building and Loan Associations.

By Messrs. BRETH and BANKER. HOUSE BILL No. 840.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," fixing hunting hours during special archery season.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. STECKEL and FRANK. HOUSE BILL No. 841.

An Act amending the act of August 21, 1953 (P. L. 1273), entitled "An act to regulate the business of private detectives, investigators and watch, guard, or patrol agencies, and the licensing thereof in each county; providing penalties," providing for additional penalties for violation of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Messrs. ANDREWS, MIHM, BOWER, SARRAF, READINGER and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 842.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," defining final salary and annual salary, and providing for retirement of members of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. RIGBY, GIBB, EWING, AGNEW, VAUGHAN, THOMPSON and DONALDSON. HOUSE BILL No. 843.

An Act providing for the construction and equipping of the Southwestern Pennsylvania School for Mental Defectives; providing for the acquisition of land; providing for the care, maintenance and control of inmates; imposing duties and conferring powers on the Department of Welfare and the Department of Property and Supplies.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. BRENNINGER, Mrs. HENZEL and Mr. WILLAREDT. HOUSE BILL No. 844.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," authorizing use of warning figures, commonly known as "silent policemen" to be erected on highways and State highways by certain political subdivisions.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. ANDREWS. HOUSE BILL No. 845.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," transferring the powers and duties relating to vital statistics from the Department of Health to the Department of Internal Affairs.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ANDREWS. HOUSE BILL No. 846.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined,"

transferring to the Department of Forests and Waters, the powers and duties of the Department of Health relating to water pollution and sanitary inspections; and transferring the Sanitary Water Board from the Department of Health to the Department of Forests and Waters and constituting it a departmental administrative board in that department.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 57.

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1955.

The Democratic Party in their 1954 platform charged that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted "excessive refunds to favored corporations and taxpayers."

Governor Leader, when a candidate for the office of Governor, charged that "millions upon millions of dollars have gone out the back door in secret tax refunds to favored corporations."

Members of the Board of Finance and Revenue, which has the responsibility of approving all refunds, have denied these charges.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have a right to know the truth or falsity of these allegations.

Section 405 of "The Administrative Code of 1929" provides that the Board of Finance and Revenue shall keep full and exact minutes of its proceedings, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Governor and the General Assembly; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint a committee of four Senators and the Speaker of the House appoint a similar committee of four House members to inspect the minutes of the Board of Finance and Revenue for the period between January 1, 1951 and December 31, 1954 and make a report to the General Assembly on or before May 1, 1955, as to the truth or falsity of the charge of excessive refunds to favored corporations and taxpayers.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RIGBY. RESOLUTION No. 58.

In the House of Representatives, April 19, 1955.

Inability to produce promised results should be admitted, not brushed off and blamed on other persons or groups.

The Democratic Party in Pennsylvania came to power with a promise not to renew the State sales tax and not to levy a wage tax. The realities of government seem to dictate a different course.

If examining the books by the proper persons in the present administration has uncovered fraud or other illegal activities with the previous administration, these facts should be made the basis of prosecution. If no illegal activity has been uncovered, there should be no loose and unfounded charges made. Rather than this, the Democratic Party should shoulder the responsibilities of government in a straightforward manner, and not look for excuses for not carrying out campaign promises.

Taxation is the basis upon which government service is founded. The persons who have custody of governmental functions should assume full responsibility for their actions, and not try to camouflage their actions by double talk or the levelling of loose and unfounded charges against other persons and groups; therefore be it

Resolved, That the present administration and leadership of the Democratic Party either produce facts which they claim to have uncovered concerning what they have termed Republican artifices, so that further investigation may be made by this body and prosecution be brought against persons guilty of illegal acts, or if these facts do not exist, assume full responsibility for having made promises to the voters of Pennsylvania which will be broken by the enactment of tax legislation which, during the last political campaign, the Democratic Party promised would not be enacted.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. POLASKI and JOSEPH J. BRENNAN.

RESOLUTION No. 59.

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1955.

The Pennsylvania Cities of Erie, Bradford, Williamsport, are presently without benefit of direct scheduled air transportation to the major industrial center of Detroit, Michigan.

These Pennsylvania cities are presently making substantial and determined efforts to strengthen and supplement their industrial facilities.

The industrial growth and well-being of these Pennsylvania cities would be greatly benefited by the provision of scheduled air transportation directly between Erie, Pennsylvania and Detroit, Michigan.

The Civil Aeronautics Board presently has before it under Docket Number 6927 a petition by Erie, Pennsylvania for immediate investigation as to the need for direct scheduled air transportation between Erie, Pennsylvania and Detroit, Michigan, which petition is actively supported by Bradford, Williamsport, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and other Pennsylvania cities to be benefited, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adjures the Civil Aeronautics Board to give immediate consideration to the need for providing scheduled air service directly between Erie, Pennsylvania and Detroit, Michigan by granting the petition of the City of Erie in Docket Number 6927; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Commerce of the United States and the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. FRANK and AMARANDO.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 60.

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1955.

The International Olympic Games enable all countries of the world, both slave and free, to lay aside tension and strife and to vie in friendly competition for sporting honors. The importance of these games in bringing about a friendly understanding among nations cannot be over estimated.

The 1956 Olympic Games were originally scheduled to take plpace in Melbourne, Australia; but Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, recently stated that he was very much disappointed in the preparations which have been made by Australia for the games, and that it was not too late for the site of the games to be changed.

With the 1956 Olympics still in the embryonic stage it is possible that with a little encouragement these games could be brought to the United States; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with its atmosphere of brotherly love and its excellent facilities for athletic events would be the ideal location.

To have the 1956 Olympics in Philadelphia would bring international publicity to our Commonwealth, and would greatly benefit Pennsylvania business by the thousands of contestants and spectators which it would attract; therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the International Olympic Committee and its president, Mr. Avery Brundage to favorably consider Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as the site for the 1956 Olympic Games.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. FILO and BOIES.

RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1955.

Munhall High School Rifle Teams, Mixed and Girls' Squads, of Allegheny County, have again, with level sights and true aim, captured state and national honors for the fourth straight year.

The Girls' Squad annexed the national title for 1955 while the Mixed Team secured second place nationally. Both teams won the W. P. I. A. L. and State championships this year.

In 1954, Munhall's rifle squads gained national recognition for their great shooting in winning the national title for the mixed team and the girls' squad.

In one of the most exciting and closely contested matches in many a year, the Munhall Sharpshooters, on April 2, 1955, defeated Upper Darby, Bradford, and Stroudsburg, for the P. I. A. A. State championship (at Dubois, Pennsylvania), by a score of 996. It was Munhall's eleventh win in fourteen appearances in the State Shoots.

Under the expert coaching of J. Solon Wilson, Munhall High School rifle teams have won 11 state titles, 17 national titles, twice second honors and once have taken third place.

The outstanding record of Munhall High School rifle teams over many years is the result of the inculcation on the students' individual and team achievements gained by hard work, courage, self control, a grim determination and a rugged disposition of "don't know when to quit" until the goal is reached.

The remarkable performance by the Munhall Rifle Squads has enriched the school spirit, developed community interest in school activities, stimulated sportsmanship among the students, and has fostered a cheerful singing attitude to the tune of "Davy Crocket," in praise of the rifle sharpshooters; therefor, be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extend congratulations to the members of the Girls' and Mixed Rifle Teams of Munhall High School, to their outstanding and great coach, J. Solon Wilson, to the Superintendent of the Munhall School District, and to the entire student body and faculty for support and assistance rendered to the Munhall High School Rifle Teams; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each member of the Girls' and Mixed Rifle Teams, Munhall High School, to their coach, J. Solon Wilson, and to the Superintendent of the Munhall High School District.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. FILO and BOIES.

RESOLUTION (Not Printed)

In the House of Representatives, April 18, 1955.

In spectacular and stellar performance, the Volley Ball Team of Homestead High School, Allegheny County, on April 2, 1955, at Penn State University, retained the P. I. A. A. State Championship, sweeping through the tournament without a single loss.

The victory was a glorious tribute to the team's great coach, Victor J. Sullivan, who is regarded by some as "Mr. Volleyball" throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

For the "Homstead Steelers," as they are commonly known, it was the fourth state crown and the eleventh W. P. I. A. L. title.

In winning the state title, the Homestead High School Volley Ball Team duplicated last year's unique and outstanding accomplishment by not losing a single game or match in the state tournament.

For a community whose history abounds in steel, open hearths and blast furnaces, the achievement of the Homestead High School Volley Ball Team, reflecting good, clean sportsmanship in winning coveted state honors, brings to a materialistic community the admirable qualities strength of character, courage, endurance, and the will to win; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby extend congratulations to the members of the Homestead High School Volley Ball Team, its great coach, Victor J. Sullivan, the Superintendent of the Homestead School District, the students and faculty who have supported and rendered assistance to the team; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each member of the Homestead High School Volley Ball Team, to their coach, Victor J. Sullivan, and to the Superintendent of the Homestead School District.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

INVITATION TO JOINT SESSION

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, University of Pittsburgh scientist, has at last attained that pinnacle of success for which we have so long awaited; the discovery of a vaccine against polio. Far too many great minds in the recent past have been directed toward the destruction of mankind. Now one brilliant man has come forth with a discovery which well entitles him to a position of honor in the annals of history as one of the greatest saviors of mankind; a discovery to rid the world of the heartbreak and destruction wreaked by that horrible disease, polio.

Because of this monumental discovery and the deep feeling of gratitude shared by all, we, as the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, wish to make our feelings known to Dr. Salk; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That Dr. Jonas E. Salk be sincerely invited to attend a joint session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania specially called in his honor, and there to receive the tribute which he has so well earned; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Dr. Jonas E. Salk at the University of Pittsburgh.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

REPORT OF PANEL TO HEAR GRIEVANCES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Panel constituted under Acts No. 492 and No. 432 of the General Assembly to hear grievances of public employees.

Referred to the Committee on Labor.

COMMITTEE OF INDEPENDENCE HALL ASSOCIATION WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes the presence in the House of a committee of the Independence Hall Association sponsoring the Independence Hall Mall. The delegation is headed by Judge Edwin O. Lewis. The delegation are the guests of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Cianfrani.

RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT SENATE

Mr. BOIES offered a resolution which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, April 19, 1955.

"Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of two Members of the House to escort the Officers and the Members of the Senate to the Hall of the House for the

purpose of attending the Joint Session of the General Assembly Tuesday, April 19, 1955, at 3:00 o'clock p.m."

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon the Senate and escort it to the Hall of the House Messrs. Boies and Ziegler.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. EILBERG from the Committee on Military Affairs reported as committed, House Bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134), entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State; and providing for their publication and distribution," including Society of the 28th Division A.E.F., Inc., among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports.

Mr. CONNELLY from the Committee on Municipal Corporations reported as amended, House Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes; providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons, property and subjects of taxation for county purposes, and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations; amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto; and repealing existing laws," exempting all parsonages or manses from taxation.

Mr. PURSLEY from the Committee on Insurance reported as committed, House Bill No. 193, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," providing for policies issued to associations of employers on behalf of its members.

Mr. WILLIAMS from the Committee on Motor Vehicles reported as amended, House Bill No. 220, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring officers to give weight memoranda to operators of vehicles.

Mrs. MARKLEY from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 509, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operator thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," further providing for the placing of traffic signals in third class cities.

Mr. STONER from the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries reported as committed, House Bill No. 572, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the importation of any specie of bird, fowl, game or domestic animal; imposing powers and duties on the Department of Health and of Agriculture, and on the Game Commission, and providing penalties.

Mr. ASHTON from the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries reported as committed, House Bill No. 575, entitled:

An Act making it unlawful to import or release certain animals known as "San Juan rabbits" and charging the Department of Agriculture with the enforcement of the act.

Mr. WILLAREDT from the Committee on Insurance, reported as committed, House Bill No. 619, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance; describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon, the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder; limiting the amount of such insurance; prescribing standard policy provisions; and requiring notice of conversion privileges," decreasing minimum number of employes who may be covered by policies issued to any employer or to trustees of a fund established by an employer.

Mr. McCANN from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 684, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs,

incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," regulating the use of multiple beam road lighting equipment.

Mr. TOLL from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 703, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor to acquire certain tracts of land in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, for the use of the Bloomsburg State Teachers College; and making an appropriation.

Mr. HELM from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 721, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and clerks thereof, owners of vehicles and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," including the Camp Fire Girls among the organizations exempt from payment of registration fees.

Mr. POMEROY from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 728, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative department boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governr and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commission and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," authorizing the lease or grant of real estate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of aiding the establishment of parking services and facilities within State Park Areas situate within the city.

Mr. STEBBINS from the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries, reported as committed, House Bill No. 730, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing of poultry technicians, by the Secretary of Agriculture, for the drawing of blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing programs.

Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as amended, House Bill No. 733, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1947 (P. L. 565), entitled "An act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during World War II; providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who, because of death or incapacity, cannot personally receive compensation; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; making an appropriation, and providing penalties," extending the time during which applications may be filed for veterans' compensation.

Mr. WILLIAMS from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as committed, House Bill No. 756, entitled:

An Act amending the act og May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the requirements regarding use of different types of danger and caution signals.

Mr. ROVANSEK from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed, House Bill No. 760, entitled:

An Act relating to agreements, leases and other instruments granting bituminous rights made or joined in by political subdivisions; providing for approval by the Secretary of Mines under certain conditions and rendering them otherwise void; providing for the effect of breach or failure to comply with the provisions and giving remedies to the political subdivisions and taxpayers.

Mr. WILLIAMS from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, reported as amended, House Bill No. 782, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the

courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for an annual registration fee for issuance of special registration plates to certain persons and for issuance of special registration plates without payment of any additional fee to the Governor, cabinet members and members of the General Assembly.

Mr. MULDOWNEY from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 806, entitled:

An Act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth by rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of business, industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth; prescribing procedures for the rendering of such assistance and empowering the Department of Commerce of the Commonwealth to administer the same; and making an appropriation.

Mr. MULDOWNEY from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 807, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments; boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," by creating as a departmental administrative advisory board, the Economic Development Advisory Board in the Department of Commerce, and prescribing its organization, powers and duties.

Mr. LUTTY from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 86, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28, 1935 (P. L. 477), entitled as amended, "An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of policemen, firemen and park guards by counties, cities, boroughs, towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty; and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period," extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

Mr. FOSTER from the Committee on Fisheries, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

Mr. FRANK from the Committee on Cities—Third Class, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 171, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes and providing appeals.

Mr. TOLL from the Committee on Insurance, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and interinsurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, association, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 11, 1955.

Secretary to the Governor
Hon. Hiram G. Andrews
Speaker
House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Hi:

For your information, I am enclosing a card which is being mailed today to all of the persons who were invited to Governor and Mrs. Leader's Reception in honor of the members of the General Assembly, changing the date from Tuesday, April 26th to Tuesday, June 7th.

As you will note, the Reception will be held at the State House at Indiantown Gap, instead of at the Executive Mansion, and the time has been changed to "three o'clock to seven o'clock, Eastern Standard Time."

I suggest that you may wish to make an appropriate announcement of this change when the House reconvenes on April 18th.

Because it is so far ahead you may also wish to announce the date and time about a week before June 7th.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID V. RANDALL.

RESOLUTION

FIXING LAST DAY FOR INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution and for its immediate consideration, which was read, considered and adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, April 19, 1955.

Resolved, That Thursday, May 12, 1955, be fixed as the

last day for the introduction of bills in the House of Representatives during this Session, except bills raising revenue and making appropriation.

SUBSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBER

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Ziegler, not being in the Hall of the House, the Chair appoints the gentleman from McKean, Mr. Johnson, as a member of the Committee to escort the Senate to the Hall of the House. The Chairman of that committee will take notice.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE APPOINTED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the Chair asks leave of absence for himself for the week of April 25. The Chair hears none.

Under the authority conferred upon the Speaker by House Rule No. 1, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Cambria County, Mr. Lopresti, Speaker pro tempore of the House during the absence of the Speaker for the legislative week beginning with the session on Monday, April 25, 1955.

Incidentally, the Chair is scheduled to attend the big "blow-up" at Las Vegas Tuesday of next week. We will be back the following Wednesday if nothing untoward happens.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June fifteenth one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1743) entitled as amended "An act relating to magistrates and magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia imposing certain duties upon and prohibiting certain practices by magistrates and fixing their compensation imposing certain duties on the city controller in regard thereto authorizing the employment by him of additional clerks and fixing their compensation regulating the practice in and defining magistrates' courts the entering of bail and the issuance of discharges in criminal cases in the county of Philadelphia conferring certain powers over magistrates and magistrates' courts and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the judges of the courts of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia the Attorney General and the District Attorney providing for the appointment and employment of stenographers to report proceedings in certain cases heard by magistrates fixing the salaries of persons employed by authority of this act providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof and repealing certain prior acts" providing for expense and clerical allowances for magistrates.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. FRASCELLA offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 37), page 3, line 1, by inserting after "for" "additional."

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 37), page 3, line 1, by striking out "incurred."

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 37), page 3, line 7, by inserting after "salaries" "and expense allowances."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 513, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" restricting requirement to advertise intention to adopt tax ordinance or resolution to first enactment of such tax ordinance or resolution.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 573, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 30 1937 (P. L. 115) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commission election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics real estate brokers rental agents certain public service companies persons firms and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" providing that proof of citizenship need not be reestablished on re-registering within the same county.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. TOLL offered the following amendment:

Amend Section 1, Page 3, Line 3, following the word "of" by striking out the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

STUDENTS FROM CONRAD WEISSER JOINT SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the

House a delegation of students from the Conrad Weisser Joint School, Robesonia Center, Berks County, who are here under the supervision of their teacher, Luther S. Butt. They are the guests of the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Adam.

The Chair is delighted to see you all. You make a wonderful picture.

If any of the Members want to view a beautiful sight, they need only glance at that gallery. We are delighted to see you. You make a wonderful picture.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 586, entitled:

An Act providing for the observance of May first of each year as Loyalty Day.

The first section was read and agreed to.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. McCANN offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 1 by inserting after "as" "American"

Amend Sec. 2, page 2, line 2 by striking out the quotation marks before "Loyalty".

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The third section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. McCann offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 3, page 2, line 7 by inserting after "of" "American".

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. McCANN offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 1, line 1 of Title, by inserting after "as" "American".

It was agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 56 and

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29.

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR

Agreeably to order

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 722 act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended August seventeen one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1264) and August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1352) is amended to read

Section 722 Exemptions from Fees

(a) No fee shall be charged for a certificate of title or registration of motor vehicles fire department equipment trailers and semi-trailers owned by and used exclusively in the performance of the duties of (a) the Federal Government (b) any state other than Pennsylvania which issues titles or registrations to this Commonwealth without charge (c) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (d) any city borough incorporated town township county poor or school district of this Commonwealth (e) any duly authorized volunteer fire force in the extinguishment and prevention of fires or in rescue work hospital humane society or anti-cruelty society in this Commonwealth (f) the American Red Cross (g) churches (h) Girl Scouts of America (i) Boy Scouts of America (j) Salvation Army (k) duly chartered post organizations or combination of organizations of the American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars Philippine Pacific War Veterans Navy Club of the United States United States Army Ambulance Corps Disabled American Veterans American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) the Marine Corps League Military Order of the Purple Heart Jewish War Veterans Catholic War Veterans Inc the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated or United Spanish War Veterans of this Commonwealth or La Societe Des Forty Hommes et Eight Chevaux and organizations and units of the Pennsylvania National Guard (l) mine or industrial ambulances (m) ambassadors ministers foreign consuls general consuls and vice consuls who are nationals of the country appointing them and who are assigned to foreign consulates in this Commonwealth [Provided That] American consular officers of equal rank who are citizens of the United States and who exercise their official functions at American counsulates in such foreign country [are] shall be granted reciprocal exemptions No fee shall be charged for certificates of title or registration of motor vehicles owned and used by war amputees which were obtained through the Veterans' Administration All such vehicles except those owned and used by the Federal Government shall be titled and registered and shall display registration plates as is now provided for privately owned motor vehicles trailers and semi-trailers

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 21, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 21 1943 (P. L. 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessors and other employes providing for their compensation payable by such counties precribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" exempting all parsonages manses and convents from taxation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (1) of subsection (a) of section 202 act of May 21 1943 (P. L. 571) known as "The Fourth to Eighth Class County Assessment Law" is amended to read

Section 202 Exemptions from Taxation—(a) The following property shall be exempt from all county borough town township road poor county institution district and school (except in cities) tax to wit

(1) All churches meeting-houses or other regular places of stated worship and all parsonages manses and convents regardless of whether or not they are physically attached to a church meeting-house or other regular place of stated worship with the ground thereto annexed necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,		Reibman,	Yetter,

Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 258, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1921 (P. L. 522) entitled as amended "An act relating to dogs and the protection of live stock poultry and game birds raised in captivity from damage by dogs providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors regulating the keeping of dogs and authorizing their destruction in certain cases providing for the protection of licensed dogs and for dogs temporarily imported for trial show and breeding purposes prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock poultry and game birds by dogs and for live stock killed by or dying from rabies and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth imposing powers and duties on certain State county city borough town and township officers and employes directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury and providing penalties" providing for free license tags for guide dogs for the blind

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of May 11 1921 (P. L. 522) known as the "Dog Law of 1921" is amended by adding after section 18 a new section to read

Section 18.1 The provisions of this act relating to the payment of fees and other charges shall not apply to any blind person owning a guide dog License tags for guide dogs for the blind shall be issued without charge

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 279, Printer's No. 182

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 427, as follows:

An Act relating to public recreation in incorporated towns providing for the acquisition maintenance and operation of places of public recreation providing for a referendum in certain cases authorizing the levy of taxes for such purposes and validating past actions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Incorporated towns may provide improve maintain and regulate public parks parkways and playgrounds playfields swimming pools public baths bathing places indoor recreation centers and gymnasiums hereinafter called recreation places within the town limits or in adjacent townships

Section 2 Incorporated towns may enter upon appropriate and acquire by gift devise purchase lease or otherwise private property within the limits of the town or in adjacent townships or any incorporated town may designate and set apart any lands or buildings owned by the town and not dedicated or devoted to other public uses for the purpose of making enlarging and maintaining recreation places

Section 3 No appropriation purchase or lease shall be made pursuant to the preceding sections whereby any incorporated town shall within any period of three years obligate itself to pay in the aggregate any sum exceeding one and one-half mills on the total of the assessed valuation of all property offices professions and persons in the town upon which town taxes are levied without

consent of the majority of the electors as hereinafter provided No such election shall be required in any case where the question of the increase of the indebtedness of the town for any of the foregoing purposes shall have been submitted to and assented to by a majority of the electors of the town voting on such question at an election held according to law

Section 4 Whenever any town shall by ordinance provide for the appropriation purchase or leasing of private property for the purposes aforesaid and the value of such property or the rental thereof shall alone or when added to the amount of liability incurred for any of the purposes aforesaid within the preceding three years exceed one and one-half mills on the dollar of valuation as provided in the preceding section and the question of the increase of indebtedness of the town for any of said purposes has not been submitted to and assented to by a majority of the electors voting on such question at an election held for the purpose of obtaining such assent according to law the council shall cause the question of such appropriation purchase or leasing to be submitted to the electors of the town at an election to be held at the places of holding elections in said town on a day to be fixed by council which shall be the day of a general municipal or primary election

Section 5 The council shall give notice of the proposed submission of such question by weekly advertisements in a newspaper of general circulation published in the town for a period of four weeks immediately preceding the day of election

Section 6 For the purpose of having such question appear upon the ballot the council shall certify the question to the county board of elections at least twenty-one days before the day of election The question may be stated substantially as follow

"Shall the town of acquire by purchase or condemnation or both at a price not exceeding dollars (or by lease for not more than years at an annual rental of not more than dollars) property for the purpose of making (or of enlarging) public parks parkways and playgrounds and playfields including swimming pools bathing places indoor recreation centers and gymnasiums within the locality bounded by "

The council may at their discretion omit the designation of the locality

Section 7 The result of the vote on such question shall be ascertained and certified in the manner provided by the election laws of this Commonwealth No such question determined negatively by the voters shall be again submitted within fifty-one weeks

Section 8 The appropriation of private property for the purpose of making enlarging and maintaining recreation places is declared to be the taking of private property for public use and for all damage suffered by the owners of any property so taken the funds of the town raised by taxation shall be pledged as security

Section 9 The proceedings for the condemnation of land for the purposes herein set forth shall be as provided in the act of June 10 1901 (P L 555)

Section 10 Every incorporated town shall have a general plan of its parks and playgrounds which plan shall be filed in the office of the engineer or other proper officer of the town All subdivisions of property thereafter made shall conform thereto The location of parks and playgrounds laid out and confirmed by the town council shall not afterwards be altered without the consent of the council and no map or plot of parks or playgrounds shall be entered or recorded in any public office of the county until approved by the town council

Section 11 No person shall recover any damages for the taking for public use of any buildings or improvements of any kind placed or constructed upon or within the lines of any located park or playground after the same has been located by the town council

Section 12 The authority to supervise and maintain recreation places may be vested in any existing body or board or in a recreation board as the town council shall determine The corporate authorities of any such town may equip operate and maintain the recreation places as authorized by this act Such authorities may for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act employ play leaders recreation directors supervisors superintendents or any other officers or employes as they deem proper

Section 13 If the town council shall determine that the power to equip operate and maintain recreation places shall be exercised by a recreation board they may establish in said town such recreation board which shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities of the respective authorities under this act Such board when established shall consist of five persons and when established in a town having a school board two of the members may be members or appointees of the school board The members of the board shall be appointed by the council of such town and shall serve for terms of five years or until their successors are appointed except that the members of such board first appointed shall be appointed for such terms that the term of one member shall expire annually thereafter Members of such board shall serve without pay Women shall be eligible for appointment Vacancies in such board occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments

Section 14 The members of a recreation board established pursuant to this act shall elect their own chairman and secretary and select all other necessary officers to serve for a period of one year and may employ such persons as may be needed as authorized by this act Such board shall have power to adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of all business within its jurisdiction

Section 15 Any two or more incorporated towns or an incorporated town with a borough city or township or an incorporated town with a county may jointly acquire property for and operate and maintain any recreation places

Section 16 All expenses incurred in the operation of such recreation places established as herein provided shall be payable from the treasury of such town or boroughs township city county or school district as may be provided for by agreement of the corporate authorities The local authorities of such town having power to appropriate money therein may annually appropriate and cause to be raised by taxation an amount necessary for the purpose of maintaining and operating recreation places

Section 17 Any town maintaining a park or parks may lease a part or all of any such park suitable for athletic sports and athletic games to any school board or school athletic association organized by a school board and organized for the purpose of conducting amateur athletic sports and games among pupils of the public school and may permit such school board or school athletic association organized by a school board charge admission to such sports and games and to deny persons refusing to pay admission access to the grounds where such sports or games are being conducted if such sports and games are not conducted for individual profit

Section 18 All purchases contracts expenditures and leases authorized by this act heretofore made by any town or park or recreation board acting for a town are hereby ratified confirmed and made valid

Section 19 All acts and parts of acts are repealed in so far as they are inconsistent herewith

Section 20 This act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 433, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" validating printed photostated and microfilmed borough records

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1009 act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) known as "The Borough Code" reenacted amended and revised July 10 1947 (P. L. 1621) is amended to read

Section 1009 Typewritten Printed Photostated and Microfilmed Records Valid All borough records required to be recorded or transcribed shall be deemed valid if typewritten printed photostated or microfilmed and all records heretofore recorded or transcribed by typewriter printed photostated or microfilmed are validated

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Mr. BOIES. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed to escort the Senate to the Hall of the House has performed that duty and the Senate is now in attendance.

The SPEAKER. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable Roy E. Furman is invited to preside over the Joint Session of the General Assembly.

The President pro tempore, Honorable M. Harvey Taylor and the Secretary of the Senate, Honorable G. Harold Watkins, are invited to a seat in the rostrum.

The Members of the Senate will please be seated.

JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PRESIDING

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair recognizes the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Mr. President, a Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I have the honor to present His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Honorable George M. Leader.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair has the honor and the privilege of presenting His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Honorable George M. Leader, who will now address you.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEORGE M. LEADER

GOVERNOR LEADER. Mr. Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly:

This day, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, is a day of reckoning, because we are going to the people with a balanced Budget program.

It is a day of reckoning because it is the day we cast accounts; the day we face the needs of the State for the next two years and contrast those needs with the revenues available to pay for them.

It is a day of reckoning because it is of necessity a time of realism, a time when all wishful thinking—executive, legislative, or public—must give way to cold hard facts.

A day of reckoning is the moment in time when truth becomes absolute; when it finally becomes clear that you cannot remain solvent if you spend more than you take in, if you make commitments against the future without the funds to make them good, if you borrow without creating a reserve fund to pay your debts when they come due.

The budget which I must submit to you today is a tally sheet for such a reckoning.

There was a custom in ancient days for disappointed princes to kill the bearers of bad news.

Perhaps it was in point, but this day at least, I am glad that it is no longer in general usage.

For, to my deep regret, I have only somber fiscal information and proposals for the Legislature, and for the people of Pennsylvania, today.

We must first make a reckoning of our experience in this current biennium which is about to end. That reckoning shows a period of disastrous financial management, in which our State will incur a deficit estimated at $74,732,533. If we had not promptly exercised strict budget controls and operational economies, this deficit would have been greater still.

It should be remembered that this huge deficit occurred even with the general sales tax that was enacted at the last session of the Legislature.

Now, as we budget for the coming biennium of 1955-57, we must make appropriations and levy taxes to cover the $75,000,000 shortage which is our inheritance from the previous Administration.

We must also recognize the simple arithmetic which dictates that if the revenues in the last biennium were insufficient by seventy-five millions to meet the 1953-55 budget; then, the revenues for the 1955-57 budget must be increased by seventy-five millions of dollars to bring into balance a budget no larger than the last one.

The hard fact is that the failure of the 1953-55 budget to match its appropriations with its actual revenue yield will force us to find $150,000,000 in new revenues now, at this session, for the next two years.

It is idle to exchange recriminations as to why this happened.

The fact is that it did happen, and it is before us.

In addition, at the beginning of the 1953-55 biennium, the State had a cash surplus of $22,786,519. That balance was wiped out and replaced by a deficit.

We now must replace it in the State's fiscal reckonings with new income obtained from additional revenue.

To summarize a rather complex set of circumstances into one sentence:

If we were to adopt to the letter and the dollar the budget which was adopted by the last session of the Legislature, and make that budget serve for 1955-57, we would be forced to find new revenues totalling more than $172,000,000.

But we cannot adopt the budget totals of the 1953-55 biennium, and still keep faith with the commitments written into law prior to this Administration. We presume that these committments represent the pledged word of the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania; some of them are absolute and binding legal commitments as well.

Let me list these mandated payments, which are now included in the budget in fulfillment of policies and pledges already made and written into law.

For support of public schools through reimbursement for instruction—which means principally teachers' salaries: $426,840,000.

This is an increase of $78,840,000 above the last State budget. The increase represents the added costs of increments in teachers' salaries coming due in this biennium on the basis of the schedule voted by the Legislature in 1951.

For support of public schools through a subsidy for pupil transportation: $29,761,000.

This is an increase of $5,359,000 above the last State budget, and is again in accordance with the requirements of existing law.

For support of public schools through rental reimbursement of public school buildings: $25,599,000.

This is an increase of $6,638,000. The appropriation represents the State's contribution to schools built and proposed under the State School Authority and the Municipal Authority Laws.

For State reimbursements of county health units: $5,432,000.

This is a long-standing commitment by the State, expressed in Act 315 of 1951, and now at long last proposed for payment as a matter of good faith and good public health practice.

For State aid to stream purification projects: $3,200,000.

This is an increase of $1,200,000—due and payable under legislation enacted in the 1953 session.

For public assistance: $138,000,000.

The increase above the 1953-55 appropriation is $15,-821,000. This recommended appropriation is in fullfillment of the State's legal obligations under legislation first enacted in 1937.

For rentals to the General State Authority: $23,000,000.

This represents an increase of $5,165,873 above the last State budget. It is a contractual obligation of the State which cannot be reduced or avoided.

For payments on debt service for the World War II bonus: $63,490,000.

This is an increase of $6,880,000, to which the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth are pledged.

The increases in these payments mandated by legislation total $125,335,873.

This $125,000,000 must be provided in new revenues, or the Legislature must be prepared to amend the laws which make these increased expenditures necessary. I doubt that a majority can be found in either House, or upon either side of the political aisle, which will be willing to make such amendments.

In the present event, we are forced to add them to the budget.

In the same event, the Legislature will of necessity be compelled to enact taxes to pay for them.

In examining the revenue prospects from existing taxes and other income sources, we find that we cannot always expect to get the same return in 1955-57 as we gained in the last biennium. An illustration is the transfer of profits from the liquor sales in State stores, which has been done on an unsystematic take-as-you-need basis. The actual working capital of the liquor stores has been depleted and payments from liquor store receipts to the General Fund will not be available in a similar amount in the biennium for which we now budget. The revenue loss will be $12,500,000.

Estimated reductions in other revenue receipts will total approximately $9,000,000.

I did not seek election as Governor of this State to live in the past, or to assess the blame for our difficulties upon my predecessors in office.

Our common task today, and in the hard days ahead, is to solve our problems, and not to whine about them.

Accordingly, I am quite prepared to divide this budget and its grave requirements between those critical troubles which make up our inheritance, and those challenges and problems which we freely admit are of our own seeking out and recognition.

On the basis of the existing tax structure, and of the budget of the last State Administration plus the mandatory increases, our need for new revenue totals nearly $320,000,000.

All of this is on our doorstep; all of this is the result of a continuous willingness to advocate and accept appropriations and commitments without the levying of taxes sufficient to support them.

I have within me a deep conviction that we are now ready to do better; that we are no longer so thoughtless as to pass to each new session and to each new Governor the failures and the evasions of the years gone by.

Certainly, I am ready to do my part, ready to assume my full share as Governor of the responsibility for a fiscal policy that will be honest, however hard.

If, as I have said, this is a day of reckoning, I trust that it will also be a day memorable because the reckoning was marked paid, paid in full.

The last session of the General Assembly passed a general sales tax.

I oppose this kind of tax because it is a wrong tax. It is a regressive tax—unfairly placing burdens of payment upon those least able to pay.

As a Senator, I voted against that tax. As a candidate for Governor, I campaigned for its elimination. As Governor, I cannot with any self-respect, with any regard for my pledged word, with any regard for the plain instruction of the people, come to you today and urge its retention, or, as many voices now advocate, urge its extension to food and clothing and its increase in rate to three or four per cent.

I expect this Legislature to let the sales tax expire.

But equally, I expect this Legislature to pass—as part of an equitable tax program—a revenue substitute for the sales tax.

The net revenue loss from the expiration of the sales tax will be $80,000,000. Its yield has been disappointing to its sponsors, and the return from it will be $35,000,000 less than the original budget estimates adopted in 1953.

In the interest of complete accuracy, it should be noted that the 1955-57 budget will benefit by $20,000,000 from the continuation of the sales tax to its legal expiration date of August 31 of this year.

Again in the interest of accuracy, it should become clear to the people of this State that the existing sales tax is no answer to the State's fiscal problems. Anyone who poses the question "Do you favor the retention of the sales tax or the adoption of some other tax?" leaving the impression that is all there is to it, is either wholly ignorant of the State's financial requirements or is practicing a planned deceit.

Our decision—for which we take full responsibility—to let the sales tax die does indeed make it necessary for us to find new revenues totalling $80,000,000 for the next two years. This amount—and it is a sizable amount—is nevertheless only one-fourth as much as those new revenues we are compelled to ask as a result of actions taken before this Administration came into being. It is only fifteen per cent of our total new revenue needs.

The total General Fund budget which I am today submitting calls for appropriations of $1,237,464,930.

We do not regard these estimates as inviolate.

The Legislature may choose to reduce some of them, or to add to them.

But they do represent our best judgment as to the needs and obligations of the Commonwealth.

There are substantial increases provided in the amount of State assistance to State Teachers Colleges, Pennsylvania State University, and to the State-aided universities and medical schools. The total increase in this category is $14,637,000.

There are substantial increases provided for our State-aided local hospitals, so that they may continue to care for patients who are unable themselves to pay their way.

The total increase in aid to such hospitals is $7,228,000.

Our State and our society have failed miserably in the past to meet the problems of mental health and mental disease. Under Pennsylvania law, the care of mental patients is a complete responsibility of the Commonwealth. Since we have the responsibility, we should man-

fully have the courage to accept its weight, and summon up the imagination and determination to carry out an effective program.

We all know of the thousands of retarded children in this State who cannot gain admission to the institutions we are obligated to maintain for their care and treatment.

The mental health program is of such importance that I intend to submit a supplementary message to the Legislature outlining in detail exactly what is proposed; what it may cost, now and in the future; and what good things may be achieved.

To start a good program will cost $29,959,000 in additional appropriations.

The total increase now requested for the Department of Welfare comes to $44,895,890.

The printed budget estimates are based upon existing programs and existing State responsibilities. They do not include the cost of the economic development program which I outlined to the Legislature on March 28th.

This will cost, as you will remember, $35,700,000 in appropriations. No better money, no more necessary money, could be spent by the State than this "seed money" for our economy. We quite willingly accept responsibility for its addition to the projected appropriations, and I am gratified by the measure of bi-partisan support which has already been evidenced on behalf of the economic development program.

Our total needs for new revenue for the General Fund of the Commonwealth will come to the enormous amount of $510,604,474.

This figure does not include any allowance for additional appropriations made by the Legislature or for the administration of the tax program which the Legislature finally adopts.

I doubt that any state in our union was ever confronted with the need to raise so much in new revenue at a single session of its Assembly.

We do not have an enviable assignment, you and I. It is always popular to appropriate; it is never popular to tax.

I think that for a few minutes, before I come to my recommendations as to the tax program which we should adopt, we should discuss the basic trends which have brought us to this pass.

Primarily, they are the assumption by the Commonwealth of responsibilities which once were local responsibilities. Under the compulsion of our times, and with the consent and urging of both parties, we have found it necessary to assume on a State-wide basis the major degree of support for public education, the whole degree of support for public assistance, the entire responsibility for mental disease, an ever-increasing percentage of the highway and road system.

The State Government has entirely changed in its character.

It is for you to determine whether this trend is irreversible.

You could, the Legislature could, turn the whole responsibility for public education back to the school districts and their local taxpayers; you could turn relief back to the counties; you could exact from local tax rates the amounts now spent for the care of mental patients who after all come from a locality.

It could be truthfully said, for instance, that it is not the State that has a financial crisis.

It is public education in Pennsylvania which has a financial crisis.

The total recommended appropriations to the Department of Public Instruction come to $623,462,352. If these costs for education were not borne by the State, we would have the pleasant duty of coming before you today and recommending tax reductions of more than $100,000,000.

It can be said with equal truth that it is not the State Government which has a financial crisis, so much as we have a social and welfare crisis in Pennsylvania.

The departments of health, public assistance, and welfare call for a combined appropriation in State funds of $380,514,552.

Here again, if the State should decide that these social services were none of its concern, that local communities could care for their welfare needs as they did under the Elizabethan poor law, this State Government would be easily financed.

But I think we are all realistic enough to know that these roll-backs to the past are not going to happen.

We have been elected to administer the present.

Having sought election, we cannot now shrink from our duties.

Consequently, I have not looked for an easy refuge in any pretense that taxes are a legislative responsibility and that the Governor may present his estimate of needs and duck a recommendation of taxes to finance those needs.

Instead I do now recommend a tax program to the Legislature which will finance the expediture budget I have submitted—and finance it equitably, fairly, and in full accordance with the platform upon which I ran, in accord with the established principles of my Party, in accord with every word I have spoken in public or in private. Obviously, it is a tax program which I believe will be in the best interests of the people of the State.

The principle of this program is the sound principle of ability to pay.

It has been shaped within the limitations of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Its core is an income tax, an income tax that will fall upon every classification of income earned or unearned.

We have long classified income in this State as a subject of taxation. We did that when we first taxed corporate income and did not tax personal income.

I now propose a tax program that will carry forward this principle of classification of income as follows:

Net income derived from long term capital gains. To be taxed at a rate of six per cent per year. Estimated biennial yield, $34,250,000.

Net income derived from dividend payments. To be taxed at a rate of five per cent per year. Estimated yield, $56,750,000.

Net income derived from interest, rents and royalties. To be taxed at a rate of four per cent per year. Estimated yield, $42,000,000.

Net income derived from the operation of a business or the practice of a profession. To be taxed at the rate of two per cent. Estimated yield, $83,200,000.

Net income derived from all other sources, including employment. To be taxed at a rate of one per cent. Estimated yield, $194,800,000.

The total yield from this system of classified income

tax is estimated at $411,000,000. This estimate is based upon a collection system which gives the taxpayer the normal business and professional expense deductions as granted under the Federal Income Tax Law, and gives the employed person the right to a cost-of-earning deduction, plus a deduction of all local taxes, which may be an actual itemized statement or a flat claim of $1,000, whichever is the higher.

I submit this proposed tax schedule to the Legislature as a tax which can be readily collected, which is simple for the taxpayer whose return will follow the Federal classifications, and which is based upon ability to pay.

It is not a graduated income tax because the Constitution forbids us to levy a graduated income tax.

It does differentiate between classese of income on those good grounds of public policy which are to be found in comparative ability to pay.

It is in proper counter balance with the recent changes in the Federal tax system which have conspicuously favored income from investments as against income from employment.

Our people have already been exposed to extensive misrepresentations that this tax would fall most heavily upon our wage earners. I submit that this is a deliberate attempt to mislead them. The impact of this tax program falls most heavily on those best able to pay; more than half of the anticipated revenues come from investment income and business and professions. I have kept faith with the great mass of our people who subscribe, with me, to a tax philosophy that our higher income groups should pay a proportionately higher share of the cost of Government. I shall hold fast to that philosophy.

To raise the additional revenues which are required above the yield of the classified income tax, I recommend:

1. That the corporate net income tax rate be increased by one per cent. Estimated yield of the increase, $52,800,000.

2. That the gross receipts tax on public utilities be increased from 14 mills to 24 mills. Estimated yield of the increase, $18,500,000.

3. That companies furnishing natural gas be made subject to the gross receipts tax on public utilities, at the new rate of 24 mills. Estimated yield, $11,880,000.

4. That the tax on bank shares be repealed and banking corporations be made subject to the corporate net income tax at the new rate of six per cent. Estimated net increase in yield, $3,500,000.

5. That Federal savings and loan associations, mutual savings institutions, building and loan associations, and cooperative banks be made subject to the corporate net income tax. Estimated yield, $5,100,000.

6. That the corporate net income tax statute be amended to make dividends received by corporations taxable to the same extent that they are taxable under the Federal Income Tax Law. Estimated yield, $3,000,000.

7. That the net eight mills tax on the gross premiums paid to domestic stock insurance companies and to mutual life insurance companies be reinstated. Estimated yield, $7,500,000.

8. That a license fee for the privilege of storing natural gas in Pennsylvania be enacted, to be collected at the rate of one cent for every thousand cubic feet of gas withdrawn. Estimated yield, $3,000,000.

9. That the rate of the inheritance tax for non-dependent lineal heirs be raised from two to five per cent. Estimated yield, $12,800,000.

I also suggest to the Legislature that it now begin the job of clearing away some of the brush that has grown up around our tax system in Pennsylvania.

Specifically, I recommend the elimination of the following hodgepodge of taxes:

1. The tax on corporate loans.
2. The tax on gross receipts of motor carriers.
3. The gross receipts tax on private bankers.
4. The stock transfer tax.
5. The tax on income of agricultural coperative associations.
6. The tax on membership of rural electrification associations.

With the exception of the tax on corporate loans, these yield relatively little revenue. They are burdensome in the paperwork they force on both the taxpayer and the State, and generally are part of a hodgepodge unrevised system of taxation into which we are now attempting to bring order.

The total loss of revenue to be expected from the repeal of the taxes I have just listed is $3,513,000.

As I have already said, I urge the repeal of the tax on bank shares because banking corporations should become subject to the corporate net income tax. The same reasoning leads to a recommendation that the existing tax on the net earnings of mutual savings institutions and similar agencies should be also repealed, and these organizations also brought under the corporate net income tax.

Further, I recommend the repeal of the excise taxes on both domestic and foreign corporations. These taxes present a financial and a psychological handicap to the development of new businesses in Pennsylvania, and to the expansion of existing enterprises. The revenue loss will be $4,500,000.

In all, we are able to recommend repeal of nine nuisance taxes, chiefly affecting business, and thus contribute substantially to the simplification of our tax structure, while increasing substantially our revenues from remaining business tax sources.

On the basis of the tax schedule I now submit, the revenue yield to the Commonwealth in the next biennium will be $1,358,288,000. This will finance the General Fund Budget and the proposed economic program which together total $1,273,000,000. It will pay off the $75,000,000 deficit of the preceding Administration. It will leave a balance of $10,000,000 for additional appropriations that may originate in the Legislature to finance the collection of taxes and other legislatively mandated appropriations.

The budget will be thoroughly in balance.

We will take the turn of the road that leads to solvency, and abandon the skid row alley that has been leading our State to the equivalent of bankruptcy in its public finances.

Like any human instrument, this program is, of course, not perfect. No one in this Administration will be so obstinate I hope, or so full of the pride of authorship, as to refuse to accept modifications and improvements.

But in its basic principles, this program is sound and fair.

It is not a soak-the-rich tax program.

It is not a soak-the-poor tax program.

It is not a soak-business program.

It has no prejudice, or special target.

It recognizes the fact that our new revenue needs come

to $25 a year for every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania. It attempts to distribute the burden broadly, but to distribute it in relationship to ability to pay.

I fully expect the great debate to be between those who accept this program in its general outlines, and those who will argue for an increase in the sales tax rate to three and three-quarter per cent with a removal of all exemptions except food bought for home consumption.

Such a three and three-quarter per cent sales tax schedule would cost practically every employed person more than he will pay under the income tax proposed. Every fact we can find, every statistic as to the average Pennsylvania family, shows this beyond a doubt.

Under the income tax schedule that is proposed, a typical family with an annual income of $4,000 would pay $30 to the State.

Under the increased sales tax, figured at three and three-quarter per cent, that same family would pay $56 to the State.

This same disparity runs up and down the income scale. Of course, the lower the family income, the more oppressive the sales tax becomes.

I think our people can count, and even if they pay the sales tax in driblets, they will know from their household books what it is costing them.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said that "Taxes are the price we pay for a civilized society."

He was right, but that doesn't prevent a tax debate in a free country from verging into savagery.

I accept the fact that this will be a hard, a savage fight, but the Governor, at least, will not lose his sense of proportion. I expect to pound the facts home at every opportunity, and I expect those who campaigned with me to keep their word as I propose to keep mine. And I expect the facts to prevail, as they always do when they are sufficiently understood.

In addition to the portions of the State budget financed by the General Fund, there are—as the legislators know—special services of the State financed under either Constitutional or statutory provisions by special taxes and licenses.

The largest of these special services is the Motor License Fund which is financed by the taxes on liquid fuels, by the motor license charges, by the charges for operators' licenses, and by grants-in-aid from the Federal Government.

I will submit a supplementary message explaining in detail our proposals for an improved and accelerated highway maintenance and construction program, and for increased distribution of highways funds to the localities for the improved maintenance of rural roads and urban streets.

The Highway Department budget as submitted calls for apropriations of $589,241,648.

To finance this budget, I recommend an increase in the liquid fuels tax of one cent per gallon. The estimated yield from this increase in the gasoline tax is $52,000,000 for this biennium. I recommend further that the motor vehicle license payment for passenger cars be increased from $10 to $15. The estimated yield in revenue will be $29,000,000. I recommend finally that the motor vehicle license fees for trucks be increased along their whole range, to a new series of charges rising from $20 to $300. The estimated yield in new revenue is $18,000,000.

We all know, and I am sure we all agree, that the need for improved highways is great and always growing; that we need new and better highways now. To get them, we must be prepared to pay their cost. No one has a more direct return in service from the taxes he pays than the motorist and trucker.

The other special fund budgets are:

The Fish Fund	$4,546,224
The Game Fund	9,056,439
The Banking Department Fund	1,950,022
The Milk Control Fund	933,500
The State Farm Products Show Fund	390,903

Now, you have the budgetary facts as we see them and the solutions we propose.

In looking toward the future, I would suggest these things.

First. That we make a firm decision as to what are local and what are State responsibilities in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, and that all of us—State Government and local agencies of government—organize ourselves to met our responsibilities supremely well.

Second. That we abandon the pretense of temporary taxes in the State's tax structure, and have the hardihood to enact a tax program with the honest admission that it has come to stay unless changing circumstances and Constitutional amendments provide the opportunity for constructive alteration.

Third. That the process of State budgeting be made more intelligent and intelligible by the passage and adoption of the Constitutional Amendment providing for annual sessions of the Legislature.

Fourth. That this session of the Legislature begin the long process of submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution which will permit us to adopt the fairest of all tax systems—the graduated income tax.

As to the grave matters before us, it seems to me that the one thing which the people will not forgive is a prolonged deadlock—an impasse which will cripple the State financially, drive use further into deficits by delaying revenues, exhibit the weakness in Pennsylvania which we are so quick to condemn in other free countries where party strife and divisions paralyze the democratic process.

I recognize the natural ambition, the natural function of opposition, which now lies in the other party.

If we had a majority in both houses, I would urge my fellow Democrats to accept their responsibility, to take their lumps, and let the opposition enjoy its freedom from the cares of office and the State.

We Democrats have been in the minority so often that we are ready—always ready—to let the other party revel in what to them are the unaccustomed pleasures of free-wheeling.

But the voters of Pennsylvania did not so decree.

They divided the responsibility between a Democratic House, a Democratic Governor, and a Republican Senate.

Accordingly, the financial plan we fashion must sometime, somehow, someplace in this session be a work of common consent and mutual repsonsibility.

I must therefore ask my Republican colleagues to remember their share in the affairs of the Commonwealth. After they have had their fun and made their speeches, they too must soberly participate in these decisions of State and accept with us a common devotion, above partisanship, to the affairs which the people have entrusted to us.

This is not a time, it cannot be a time, for anyone of us to worry about his political future. I am quite ready to lay mine on the block.

It is a time for us to worry about the future of Pennsylvania.

And I have made this pledge to myself—that I will, under no circumstances, be party to passing on to my successor in this office a structure of State finance that is built of straw.

That, I believe, is a resolve that as honorable men and women you all share equally with me.

Let us then get to the hard task before us.!

GEORGE M. LEADER

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Governor Leader, on behalf of the Members of the General Assembly, I want to thank you for your splendid message and to assure you that all phases of that message will receive our careful consideration.

The Committee on the part of the Senate and the House will now escort his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth to his chambers.

The purpose for which the Joint Session of the General Assembly was convened having been accomplished, the Chair now declares the Session adjourned.

The Senators will please re-assemble in the Senate Chamber.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) IN THE CHAIR

JOINT SESSION PROCEEDINGS PRINTED IN LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the proceedings of the Joint Session of the Senate and House of Representatives held this day be printed in full in the Legislative Journal.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The receipt of the 17th Biennial Budget and the Supplement thereto is hereby acknowledged.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The SPEAKER. Immediately after adjournament of the House there will be a Democratic Caucus.

The Chair requests the cooperation of the House to complete the business of the House by 5:00 o'clock.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 455, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further providing for and changing the provisions of the act relating to employes' retirement system and the powers duties and liabilities of the county the county institution district and the retirement board relative thereto and the rights privileges and limitations of employes and beneficiaries under the retirement system

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Sections 1701 1704 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1712 1713 1714 1715 and 1716 of the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) known as the "Second Class County Code" are amended to read

Section 1701 Definitions The following words and phrases as used in this article shall be construed to have the following meaning

"Board" county employes' retirement board

"Compensation" salary or wages received per day weekly semi-monthly monthly annually or during an official term year

"Contributions" amount paid into the retirement fund

"County employe" any person employed by the county including all elected or appointed county officers clerical personnel in the offices of the county superintendent of schools and agricultural extension association county institutions district county prison county workhouse and inebriate asylum any county correctional institution law library and county retirement board employes whose compensation is paid out of county funds county institution district funds or county retirement system funds and any person receiving compensation for accidental injuries in accordance with the provisions of The Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act Provided That the injured county employe during the period of his or her disability shall pay each month a sum equal to the last monthly contribution paid into the retirement fund when said county employe was in employment It shall not include any time spent by a county employe on furlough or leave of absence without compensation a person reemployed as a county employe subsequent to the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred fifty-three in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712 nor any county employe who is ineligible to receive a retirement allowance in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1716 except such county employes who may be in active military service in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 1710 and former county employes whose monthly contributions are paid into the retirement fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1713 In all cases of doubt the board shall determine who is an employe within the meaning of this article

"Monthly" calendar month

"Per Annum" twelve calendar months

"Reemployed" any former county employe who is reemployed as such shall thereupon assume the status of a new or future county employe and may if eligible receive credit for previous service in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 1715 It shall not include any person reemployed subsequent to the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred fifty-three in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712 nor any county employe who may be in active military service in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 1710 as well as any county employe who is ineligible to receive a retirement allowance in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1716

"Retirement Allowance" the amount to which a county employe is [entitled] eligible to receive upon retirement from active service not including the amount he or she is eligible to receive as a service increment

"Retirement fund or system" fund or system created by this article

"Service Increment" the amount a county employe is eligible to receive in addition to his or her retirement allowance by reason of his or her extra years of service

["Service year" twelve calendar months]

"Vested Interest" future county employes including persons who are reemployed as such except as hereinafter provided whose contributions as paid into the retirement fund have been retained therein or have been redunded by the board who have fulfilled all conditions required to qualify such county employes for a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any It shall not include persons who are reemployed as county employes in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712 nor any person ineligible to become a member of the retirement system

["Year"] "Year or service year" twelve calendar months including an official term year beginning the first Monday of January of a given year to the first Monday of January of the year following

Section 1704 Treasurer and Secretary of Board Power of Board to Employ Persons The county treasurer shall be the treasurer of the board and shall give such bond for the proper performance of his duties as is required by the board The premium on said bond shall be paid from the retirement fund on warrants of the board The controller and the treasurer each shall receive for their service the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) per annum from the retirement fund payable on warrants of the board The controller shall be the secretary of the board

The board shall have power and authority to pay all necessary expenses in the administration of the retirement system employ one solicitor and necessary assistants who shall receive such compensation as the board shall fix which shall be paid from the retirement fund on warrants of the board

The board may authorize one or more of its assistants to administer to all persons oaths and affirmations pertaining to the business of the retirement system

Section 1707 Heads of Departments Offices and Agencies to Certify List of Employes The head of every department office or agency shall promptly certify to the board the names of all county employes of such department office or agency residence age nature of employment time of entering employ and the amount of compensation received by each together with dismissals resignations or terminations of service also furnish such other relevant information as the board may require The head of every department office or agency shall in accordance with the provisions of section 1708 cause to be deducted each month from the payroll of such department office or agency the necessary contribution to be paid by each county employe who is a member of the retirement system

Section 1708 Compulsory Membership Employes Payment Into Fund Exceptions Vested Interest (a) Each county employe shall be required to become a member of the county employes' retirement system within six months from the date of his or her employment The said county employe may elect to become a member of the retirement system at any time during the aforesaid six months period of time by notifying the head of the department office or agency in which department office or agency he or she is employed of the said election A copy thereof shall be filed immediately with the board He or she shall each month pay into the retirement fund five per centum of the amount received by him or her as compensation during the preceding calendar month except as hereinafter provided In no event shall any such county employe pay an amount in excess of twenty-five dollars ($25) per month Such amount shall be collected by the county treasurer and by him paid into the retirement fund Any county employe receiving compensation for accidental injuries in accordance with the provisions of The Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act shall during the period of time in which such county employe is receiving disability benefits as provided in the aforesaid act pay each month for retirement benefits a sum equal to the last monthly contribution as paid into the retirement fund when said county employe was in employment The monthly payment shall not be paid by any person who was receiving a retirement allowance and is [subsequently] subsequent to the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred fifty-three reemployed as a county employe nor shall any county employe make the said monthly payment who is ineligible to receive a retirement allowance in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1716 [of this article] or any other person who is ineligible to become a member of the retirement system

(b) All present and future county employes except such persons who are reemployed as such subsequent to the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred fifty-three in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712 and county employes who are ineligible to receive a retirement allowance in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1716 shall upon retirement be entitled to receive the benefits of such change in the service period increased maximum retiremnt allowanc and service increment if any as well as such other benefits as may apply to his or her status upon retirement in accordance with the provisions of this article

(c) No future county employe including persons who are reemployed as such except as hereinafter provided whose contributions as paid into the retirement fund have been retained therein or have been refunded by the board shall have a contractual or vested interest in the retirement system prior to the time he or she shall have fulfilled all conditions required to qualify such county employe for a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any It shall not include persons who are reemployed as county employes in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712

Section 1709 Appropriation and Payment to Retirement Fund At their annual budget session the county commissioners shall make such an appropriation as will enable them to pay and there shall be paid out of county taxes and county institution district taxes a sum of money each month which shall be equal to the amount paid into the retirement fund by the county employes during the preceding month in accordance with the provisions of section 1708 [of this article]

Section 1710 Employes [Entitled to] Eligible for Retirement Allowances (a) Every present or future county employe who has reached the age of sixty years or upwards and who has to his or her credit a period of service of fifteen years but less than twenty years shall upon application to the board be retired from service and shall thereafter receive during life except as hereinafter provided a retirement allowance [of] computed on a service period of twenty (20) years which shall equal one twentieth (1/20) of such amount as he or she may be [entitled] eligible to receive in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1712 [of this article] for each year's service which such county employe may have to his or her credit during the aforesaid period of time The time spent in the employ of the county or county institution district need not necessarily have been continuous The aforesaid retirement allowance shall be subject to a suspension thereof in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712 and subsection (b) of section 1716

(b) Every present or future county employe who has reached the age of sixty years or upwards and who shall have been a county employe during a period of twenty or more years shall upon application to the board be retired from service and shall thereafter receive during life except as hereinafter provided a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any in accordance with the provisions of section 1712 [of this article] The time spent in the employ of the county or county institution district need not necessarily have been continuous Provided That when any county employe has twenty or more years service not necessarily continuous and has reached the age of fifty years or upwards and shall be separated from the service of the county or county institution district by reason of no cause or act of his or her own upon application to the board he or she shall thereafter receive during life except as hereinafter provided a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any in accordance with the provisions of section 1712 [of this article] The aforesaid retirement allowance plus a service increment if any shall be subject to a suspension thereof in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712 and subsection (b) of section 1716

(c) A person who became a county employe through the consolidation of a city institution district with a county institution district may have the period of his or her city employment credited as a county employe for all purposes under this article Provided That said person between the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-five and the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred forty-six shall have paid into the retirement fund the amount which he or she would have been required to pay into the said fund if such person had been a county employe from the date of his or her original employment with the city And further Provided That the city by which the said person was formerly employed shall have paid into the retirement fund an amount equal

to that paid into the said fund by the said person in accordance with the provisions of this article If such county employe leaves the employ of the county institution district before he or she shall be [entitled] eligible to receive the benefit of the retirement allowances a refund of his or her contributions as paid into the retirement fund shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 1714 [of this article]

(d) Any county employe who on and after the sixteenth day of September one thousand nine hundred forty has been employed by the county or county institution district for a period of six or more months and who on or subsequent to such date shall have enlisted or been inducted into military service of the United States in time of war or national emergency so proclaimed by the President or the Congress of the United States of any [police action] armed conflict in which the United States is engaged shall have credited to his employment record for retirement benefits all of the time spent by him in such military service during the continuance of such war national emergency or [police action] armed conflict if such person returns or has heretofore returned to his employment within one year after his separation from military service such person shall within one year from the date of said employment file with the board a record of the time spent by him in military service and such payments as are required to be made by such county employe into the county employes' retirement fund shall be paid into such fund by the county or county institution district upon application by such county employe for retirement benefits plus a service increment if any Any county employe who has been in military service and returned to the employ of the county or county institution district shall [within one year after the effective date of this article] prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-six file with the board a record of the time spent by him in such military service Any county employe who has been in military service prior to the [effective date of this article] first day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and has made payments into the county employes' retirement fund to secure for his employment record credit for his military service shall be reimbursed to the full extent of such payments by the board

No county employe whose monthly contributions as paid into the retirement fund have been heretofore or shall hereafter be refunded by the board shall be eligible to receive the retirement benefits of this subsection until he shall have paid the amount refunded in full with interest at the legal rate such interest to be computed from the date of the refund to the date of repayment Both principal and interest shall be paid into the retirement fund at one time and in one amount or upon approval of the board both principal and interest shall be consolidated into one amount and paid in twelve or less equal monthly installments plus interest on monthly balances Full payment thereof shall be a condition precedent to the county employe being eligible to receive the benefits of the retirement allowance plus a service increment if any

Section 1711 Exceptions in Favor of Employes Totally and Permanently Disabled (a) Any present or future county employe except persons who are employed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section and persons who are reemployed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 1715 who has been in employ for a period of not less than fifteen years upon application to the board may receive a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any in accordance with the provisions of section 1712 [of this article] if he or she becomes mentally incapacitated or totally and permanently disabled physically except as a result solely of chronic alcoholism even though such county employe has not reached the age of sixty years provided that proof of such mental incapacity or total and permanent physical disability shall be by the [sworn statement] unanimous opinion and sworn statements of three practicing physicians of the county designated by the board Application in behalf of a mentally incapacitated county employe for a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any shall be made by a duly appointed guardian who shall be entitled to receive such retirement allowance plus a service increment if any to which the mentally incapacitated county employe may be eligible to receive

(b) Once each year the board may require any former county employe who is receiving a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any by reason of such mental incapacity or total and permanent physical disability to undergo a medical examination by a physician or physicians designated by the board Should such physician or physicians thereupon report and certify to the board that such former county employe is no longer mentally incapacitated or totally and permanently physically disabled or that such former county employe is able to engage in a gainful occupation and should the board concur in such report then the amount of the retirement allowance plus a service increment if any shall be reduced or discontinued as the board may determine

(c) No person entering the employ of the county or county institution district as a county employe after the [effective date of this article] first day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three who has attained the age of fifty-five or more years at the time of such employment shall be eligible to receive a retirement allowance by reason of total and permanent physical disability as herein provided

Section 1712 Amount of Retirement Allowances (a) The retirement allowance paid under the provisions of this article shall equal fifty per centum of the amount which would constitute the average monthly compensation as received by the county employe during the last twenty-four months in which period of time the said county employe made monthly contributions [to] into the retirement fund prior to his or her retirement No retirement allowance shall be computed on a monthly compensation in excess of five hundred dollars ($500) nor shall a retirement allowance be paid for a fraction of a service year No person who is reemployed as a county employe shall be eligible to receive the benefit of a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any until he or she shall have made at least twelve monthly contributions into the retirement fund subsequent to his or her reemployment

(b) In addition to the retirement allowance which is authorized by this article and notwithstanding the limitations therein placed upon retirement allowances any present or future county employe who upon retirement shall be eligible to receive payment of a retirement allowance and who has been employed as such for twenty-one or more years during which period of time he or she shall have made monthly contributions into the retirement fund shall also be eligible to the payment in addition to a retirement allowance a service increment of five per centum per year computed upon the annual retirement allowance to which he or she is entitled Said service increment shall be the sum obtained by computing the number of years in excess of twenty years during which period of time he or she will have made monthly contributions into the retirement fund No service increment shall be paid for more than ten (10) such excess service years nor shall a service increment be paid for a fraction of such service year

(c) Any person receiving a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any and is subsequently reemployed as a county employe during the period of such reemployment his or her retirement allowance plus a service increment if any shall cease until subsequent retirement [In] The subsequent retirement allowance and service increment if any in the case of persons reemployed prior to the first day of June one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and retiring at any time after the [effective date of this act the subsequent retirement allowance] first day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three shall be at the rate he or she would have received had there been no previous retirement In the case of persons reemployd after the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred fifty-three the subsequent retirement allowance plus a service increment if any shall be the same as he or she received prior to his or her reemployment

[(c)] (d) Retirement allowance plus a service increment

if any shall be paid in monthly installments on warrants of the board No retirement allowance plus a service increment if any granted to any person who has heretofore retired or who shall hereafter retire shall be increased decreased or revoked during the life of any such person except as the board may decide in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 1711 as well as a suspension thereof in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section and subsection (b) of section 1716

Section 1713 Retirement Allowances After Leaving Service (a) Any present or future county employe who has to his or her credit a period of service of fifteen years but less than twenty years and before attaining the age of fifty years who shall be separated from the service of the county or county institution district by reason of no cause or act of his or her own if such former county employe continues to contribute into the retirement fund monthly a sum equal to the last monthly contribution paid while in the employ of the county or copnty institution district until such former county employe has made monthly contributions into the retirement fund for a total period of twenty years Then such former county employe upon attaining the age of fifty years shall upon application to the board be eligible to receive a retirement allowance computed on a service period of twenty (20) years which shall equal one-twentieth (1/20) of such amounts as he or she may be eligible to receive in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1712 For each year's service which such former county employe may have to his or her credit during the aforesaid period of time

The retirement allowance herein provided for shall be computed on the average monthly compensation as received by the former county employe prior to his or her separation from the service of the county or county institutions district

(b) Any present or future county employe who has to his or her credit a period of service of fifteen years but less than twenty years and is over the age of fifty years who shall be separated from the service of the county or county institution district by reason of no cause or act of his or her own if such former county employe continues to contribute into the retirement fund monthly a sum equal to the last monthly contribution paid while in the employ of the county or county institution district until such former county employe has made monthly contributions into the retirement fund for a total period of twenty years then such former county employe shall upon application to the board be eligible to receive a retirement allowance computed on a service period of twenty (20) years which shall equal one-twentieth (1/20) of such amount as he or she may be eligible to receive in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1712 For each year's service which such former county employe may have to his or her credit during the aforesaid period of time

The retirement allowance herein provided for shall be computed on the average monthly compensation as received by the former county employe prior to his or her separation from the service of the county or county institution district

(c) Any present or future county employe who after twenty or more years service and before attaining the age of fifty years shall be separated from the service of the county or county institution district by reason of no cause or act of his or her own if such former county employe continues to contribute [to] into the retirement fund monthly a sum equal to the last monthly contribution paid while in employ of the county or county institution district such former county employe shall when he or she reaches the age of fifty years be eligible to receive a retirement allowance which shall be computed on the average monthly compensation as received by the former county employe prior to his or her separation from the service of the county or county institution district in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1712 Such former county employe shall be eligible to receive in addition to a retirement allowance a service increment if any in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 1712 only to the time of his or her separation from the service of the county or county institution district

[(b)] (d) Any person who after twenty or more years service as a county employe [retires voluntarily] resigns from his or her office position or employment before reaching the age of sixty years shall continue to pay into the retirement fund monthly a sum equal to the last monthly contribution paid while in the employ of the county or county institution district until he or she reaches the age of sixty years when such former county employe shall be [entitled to a retirement allowance] eligible to receive a retirement allowance which shall be computed on the average monthly compensation as received by the former county employe prior to his or her separation from the service of the county or county institution district in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1712 Such former county employe shall be eligible to receive in addition to a retirement allowance a service increment if any in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 1712 only to the time of his or her separation from the service of the county or county institution district

(e) The aforesaid retirement allowance plus a service increment if any as provided in subsections (a) (b) (c) and (d) of this section shall be subject to a suspension thereof in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 1712 and subsection (b) of section 1716

Section 1714 Separation from Service Refund of Contribution (a) Any person contributing monthly [to] into the retirement fund who shall for any cause cease to be a county employe before he or she shall be eligible to receive the benefits of the retirement allowances the total amount of the contributions paid into the retirement fund by such [employe shall upon demand in writing be repaid to him or her] county employe shall be refunded to him or her by the board or in the event of the death of any such county employe the amount of said contributions shall be paid to such person or persons as he or she shall have designated in writing as filed with the board as his or her beneficiary or to his or her estate If no person or persons have been designated as his or her beneficiary or no notice has been filed with the board to pay the amount of such contributions to his or her estate as herein provided then the board is herewith authorized to pay such contributions to the executor administrator surviving spouse or next of kin of the deceased county employe In the event the surviving spouse or next of kin of the decedent cannot be found for the purpose of making distribution of such contributions for a period of seven years from the death of the said county employe then the aforesaid contributions shall be escheated to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the retirement system Any person who has heretofore or who shall hereafter cease to be a county employe shall thereafter cease to be a member of the retirement system except such former county employe who may be eligible to receive the benefits of a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any in accordance with the provisions of section 1713

(b) If any former county employe receiving a retirement allowance either with or without a service increment shall die before he or she shall have received the total retirement allowance payments plus the service increment if any equal to the total amount of contributions as made by such former county employe [to] into the retirement fund then the difference between the total of the retirement allowance payments plus the service increment if any and the total of the amount of contributions paid into the retirement fund by such former county employe shall be paid to such person or persons as he or she shall have designated in writing as filed with the board as his or her beneficiary or to his or her estate

Section 1715 Reinstatement and Requirements for Credit for Previous Service (a) No county employe shall be permitted to withdraw his or her contributions as paid into the retirement fund upon transfer from one office department or agency to another Any person who has ceased to be a county employe and [has withdrawn his or her]

whose contributions as paid into the retirement fund have been refunded by the board if such person has been reemployed by the county or county institution district prior to the [effective date of this article] first day of August one thousand nine hundred fifty-three and desires to be given credit for previous service as a county employe he or she shall [within one year from the effective date of this article] prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six make payment in full of the amount [withdrawn] refunded with interest at the legal rate the said interest to be computed from the date of [withdrawal] the refund to date of repayment Both principal and interest shall be paid into the retirement fund at one time and in one amount or upon approval of the board both principal and interest shall be consolidated into one amount and paid in twelve or less equal monthly installments plus interest payment on monthly balances Full payment thereof shall be a condition precedent to the county employe being eligible to receive the benefits of the retirement [allowances] allowances plus a service increment if any Such county employe shall make monthly payments into the retirement fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1708

(b) Any person who has heretofore or who hereafter ceases to be a county employe and [withdraws his or her] whose contributions as paid into the retirement fund have heretofore or shall hereafter be refunded by the board if such person is reemployed by the county or county institution district and desires to be given credit for previous service as a county employe except as hereinafter provided he or she shall within one year from the date of such reemployment make payment in full of the amount [withdrawn] refunded with interest at the legal rate the said interest to be computed from the date of [withdrawal] the refund to the date of payment Both principal and interest shall be paid into the retirement fund at one time and in one amount or upon approval of the board both principal and interest shall be consolidated into one amount and paid in twelve or less equal monthly installments plus interest payment on monthly balances Full payment thereof shall be a condition precedent to the county employe being eligible to receive the benefits of the retirement [allowances] allowance plus a service increment if any Such county employe shall make monthly payments into the retirement fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1708 [of this article] No person reemployed as a county employe in accordance with the provisions of this subsection shall be eligible to receive a retirement allowance by reason of total and permanent physical disability in accordance with the provisions of section 1711 unless he or she shall be in employ for a period of not less than twenty years which said period of employment shall include credit given for previous service as herein provided No person who is elegible to become a member of the retirement system shall be eligible to receive credit for previous service as a county employe as hereinbefore provided

(c) Any county employe who desires to be given credit for previous service in the employ of the county as an elected or appointed employe or official where such service subsequent to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred twenty-eight was rendered to the county at a time when such employe or official was not a member of the county employes" retirement system shall [within one year from the effective date of this article] prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred fifty-six make application to the board and upon approval thereof shall pay into the retirement fund a sum equal to twice the payment which such employe would have made had such person been a member thereof and had the payments been made in accordance with the provision of this article In addition thereto interest at the legal rate shall be paid from the date when the said monthly payment would have been made Both principal and interest shall be paid into the retirement fund at one time and in one amount or upon approval of the board both principal and interest shall be consolidated into one amount and paid in twelve or less equal monthly installments plus interest payment on monthly balances Full payment thereof shall be a condition precedent to the county employe being eligible to receive the benefits of the retirement allowances Such county employe shall make monthly payments into the retirement fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1708

(d) Any person employed by any county correctional institution at the date such person became eligible for membership in the county employes' retirement system who desires to be given credit for previous service in the employ of such institution when such employe was not eligible for membership shall [within one year from the effective date of this article] prior to the first day January one thousand nine hundred fifty-six make application to the board and upon approval thereof shall pay into the retirement fund a sum equal to twice the payment which such employe would have made had such person been a member thereof and had the payments been made in accordance with the provisions of this article In addition thereto interest at the legal rate shall be paid from the date when the said monthly payment would have been made Both principal and interest shall be paid into the retirement fund at one time and in one amount or upon approval of the board both principal and interest shall be consolidated into one amount and paid in twelve or less equal monthly installments plus interest payment on monthly balances Full payment thereof shall be a concondition precedent to the county employe being eligible to receive the benefits of the retirement allowances Such county employe shall make monthly payment into the retirement fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1708

Section 1716 Contribution or Retirement Allowance Not Subject to Levy Attachment or Assignment Suspension of Retirement Allowances Ineligibility (a) No contribution retirement allowance or service increment shall be subject to levy sale execution attachment garnishment or any other process whatsoever and shall not be subject to assignment or transfer [It] Said retirement allowance and service increment shall be exempt from any State [or municipal] tax or tax of any political subdivision

(b) If any member of the retirement system is receiving a retirement allowance plus a service increment if any and he or she shall be employed subsequent to the twenty-second day of May one thousand nine hundred thirty-three by the Government of the United States the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania its departments boards commissions and agencies [or any] and of the political [subdivision] subdivisions thereof or subsequent to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred fifty-three employed by the authorities of any federal state school county municipal water sewerage system redevelopment housing airport bridge highway parking or any public agency or other similar organization then the board shall suspend the retirement allowance plus a service increment if any to such member of the retirement system during such employment Any such member who shall be employed as hereinbefore stated shall immediately report to the board the fact of such employment

(c) [No county employe who is receiving or is eligible to receive a pension] No person who is employed or reemployed as a county employe subsequent to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred fifty-three who is receiving prior or subsequent thereto or is eligible to receive prior or subsequent thereto a pension annuity or retirement allowance from the Government of the United States except such persons who are receiving or eligible to receive a pension or retirement allowance from the said Government by reason of their military service [the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any political subdivision] nor any person who is employed or reemployed as a county employe subsequent to the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven who is receiving prior or subsequent thereto or is eligible to receive prior or subsequent thereto a pension annuity or retirement allowance from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania its departments boards commissions and agencies and of the political subdivisions thereof shall be eligible to receive a retirement allowance from the county em-

ployes' retirement system Said county employe shall immediately report such fact to the board

Section 2 The provisions of this act shall take effect on the first day of the month next following its final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 499, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enabling the Legislature to enact legislation providing for absentee voting

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby resolves as follows

Section 1 The following amendment to the Constitution of the Comonwealth of Pensylvania is proposed in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof

That article eight be amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read

Section 19 The Legislature may by general law provide a manner in which and the time and place at which qualified voters who may on the occurrence of any election be unavoidably absent from the State or county of their residence because their duties occupation or business require them to be elsewhere or who on the occurrence of any election are unable to attend at their proper polling places because of illness or physical disability may vote and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 524, as follows:

An Act making an appropriation to the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life for study of our game fish forest and water resources and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public

The General Assembly of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life for study of our game fish forest and water resources and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public

Section 2 The sum appropriated shall be paid on warrant of the Auditor General in favor of the chairman of the committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same the chairman of the House committee on Conservation and Wild Life shall not later than thirty days after the termination of his term of office or until his successor is elected and also within thirty days after the adjournment of any regular or special session file an account with the Auditor General of the committee's expenses since the filing of the prior account

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately The appropriation made hereby shall be available only for expenditures made and obligations incurred during the continuance of the 1955 session of the General Assembly

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Auker.	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson.
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lutty,		Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. McGEE asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation to meet during the session of the House.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 532, Printer's No. 184,
House Bill No. 582, Printer's No. 169,
House Bill No. 593, Printer's No. 171 and
House Bill No. 620, Printer's No. 152,

were passed over temporarily at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 640, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 11 1923 (P. L. 1044) entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary prison workhouse house of correction or any other institution for adult prisoners under sentence of law to some other prison penitentiary workhouse house of correction or other institution for adult prisoners" providing for the transfer and retransfer of certain persons confined in county jails or institutions in counties of the seventh and eighth classes and providing for the payment of expenses of transfer retransfers and the maintenance of certain prisoners

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The act of July 11 1923 (P. L. 1044) entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary prison workhouse house of correction or any other institution for adult prisoners under sentence of law to some other prison penitentiary workhouse house of correction or other institution for adult prisoners" is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read

Section 6 (a) The Department of Justice of this Commonwealth upon petition of the superintendent or official in charge of any prison jail or other institution for adult prisoners located in and maintained by any county of the seventh or eighth class may authorize subject to the approval of the court of quarter sessions of the county wherein the jail is located the transfer to another prison

penitentiary or other institution for adult prisoners of any prisoner convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree by jury verdict if (1) the prisoner has not been sentenced by the court and (2) the place wherein he is confined lacks the accommodations for his proper care custody control and safety

(b) The prisoner shall be confined in the instiution to which he has been transferred pending further proceedings If his presence is required in the court wherein he was convicted for any reason the department may retransfer him to the county jail or institution upon order of the court When the presence of the prisoner is no longer required in the county wherein convicted he shall be returned to the prison penitentiary or other institution for adult prisoners upon order of court wherein he was convicted

(c) The petition shall include (1) the name of the prisoner (2) the crime for which convicted (3) the date of the verdict and (4) the reasons why the prisoner should be transferred or retransferred A copy of the petition shall be sent by registered mail to the county commissioners of the county from which the prisoner was committed and to the county commissioners of the county to which the prisoner is transferred or retransferred

(d) The superintendent or other official in charge of the prison to which the prisoner is transferred or retransferred under the provisions of this section shall immediately give notice in writing to the county commissioners of the county in which the prisoner was convicted and to the clerk of the court of the county in which the prisoner was convicted which notice shall be filed and entered on the records

(e) The expenses of transfer and retransfer and maintenance of the prisoner shall be borne by the county in which the prisoner was convicted and shall be paid to the authorities having custody of the prisoner

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Clanfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING 0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 656, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" increasing the maximum compensation payable to councilmen in boroughs whose population is more than five thousand

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1001 act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) known as "The Borough Code" amended July 19 1951 (P. L. 1026) is amended to read

Section 1001 Organization of Council Quorum Compensation Eligibility The borough council shall oragnize at eight o'clock post meridian on the first Monday of January of each even-numbered year by electing a president treasurer and secretary which shall constitute the organization of council The council may at the organization meeting elect such other officers as may be provided for by law or ordinance or as may be deemed necessary for the conduct of affairs of the borough The president shall preside over the metings of council and when absent his place shall be filled by a president pro tempore A majority of the entire membership of council shall constitute a quorum The councilmen may receive compensation to be fixed by ordinance at any time and from time to time as follows In boroughs whose population is seven hundred fifty (750) or less a maximum of five dollars ($5) a month in boroughs whose population is more than seven hundred fifty (750) and not more than fifteen hundred (1500) a maximum of ten dollars ($10) a month in boroughs whose population is more than fifteen hundred (1500) and not more than twenty-five hundred (2500) a maximum of fifteen dollars ($15) a month in boroughs whose population is more than twenty-five hundred (2500) and not more than five thousand (5000) a maximum of twenty dollars ($20) a month in boroughs whose population is more than five thousand (5000) and not more than ten thousand (10,000) a maximum of fifty dollars ($50) a month and in boroughs whose population is more than ten thousand (10,000) a maximum of [twenty-five dollars ($25)] one hundred dollars ($100) a month

The population shall be determined by the latest United States decennial census or by two and one-half (2½) times the number of registered voters in the borough No compensation shall be paid in any month to a councilman who failed to attend at least one regular meeting of council during the month A school director shall not be eligible to the office of member of council

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brown,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—1

Bower,

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 670, Printer's No. 185,

was passed over temporarily at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 676, as follows:

An Act making an apropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for use in installing a central cooling system in the Main Capitol Building

The General assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) or as much thereof as is necessary is appropriated to the Department of Property and Suplies for use in the installation of a general central cooling system in the Main Capitol Building and including therein expenses for the installation operation and use of the necessary auxiliary refrigeration equipment and devices and for alterations renovations improvements repairs materials and supplies related thereto

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—207

Adam,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.
Barnatovich,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bazin,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boles,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Breth,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Brown,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Capano,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Comer,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Cooper,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,	Speaker

NAYS—3

Davis.	Farabaugh,	Moscrip,

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 682, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 928) entitled "An act relating to the annual salaries and compensation of certain county officers of counties of the sixth class" changing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 928) entitled "An act relating to the annual salaries and compensation of certain county officers of counties of the sixth class" amended October 11 1951 (P. L. 1704) is amended to read

Section 1 The anual salaries of the following county officers of counties of the sixth class shall be as follows

The clerk of the court of quarter sessions four thousand dollars ($4000)

The treasurer four thousand eight hundred dollars ($4800)

The controller five thousand dollars ($5000)

The clerk of oyer and terminer one thousand one hundred dollars ($1100)

The clerks of the orphans' court three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500) each

The prothonotary five thousand dollars ($5000)

The recorder of deeds four thousand four hundred dollars ($4400)

The register of wills four thousand dollars ($4000)

Where any of the officers above mentioned holds two or more of said offices he shall receive the highest salary fixed for any of the offices which he holds and the additional salary of seven hundred fifty dollars ($750)

The sheriff five thousand dollars ($5000)

The county commissioners five thousand dollars ($5000) each

The district attorney [shall receive annual salaries depending upon the population of the county as follows

(a) Less than sixty thousand three thousand seven hundred dollars ($3700)

(b) Sixty thousand and more but less than seventy thousand three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars ($3750)

(c) Seventy thousand and more but less than eighty thousand four thousand two hundred fifty dollars ($4250)

(d) Eighty thousand and more but less than ninety thousand four thousand seven hundred dollars ($4750)

(e) Ninety thousand and more but less than one hundred thousand] five thousand dollars ($5000)

The jury commisisoners shall each receive seven dollars and fifty cents ($7.50) for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties The said compensation shall be paid from the county treasury in the same manner as the salary or compensation of other county officers and employees

Section 2 Section 246 act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) known as "The General County Law" and its amendments are repealed in so far as they relate to salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Magee,	Rubin,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	McCann,	Schuster,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McGee,	Sigman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stone,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Stroup,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Zeigler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker
Frost,	Lutty,	Royer,	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 683, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) entitled "An act concerning boroughs and revising amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs" authorizing boroughs with approval of the court of quarter sessions to improve and maintain neglected burial grounds

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2805 act of May 4 1927 (P. L. 519) known as "The Borough Code" reenacted amended and revised July 10 1947 (P. L. 1621) is amended to read

Section 2805 Orders of Court as to Neglected Cemeteries (a) Authority is vested in the court of quarter sessions to make such orders for the regulation of burial grounds situated in and adjacent to boroughs as the public good shall require and when any burial ground shall become so neglected as in the opinion of the court to become a public nuisance the court may direct the removal of the dead therefrom by the borough authorities to some other burial ground

(b) When any burial ground situated in or adjacent to

a borough shall become so neglected as in the opinion of the court of quarter sessions to become a public nuisance such court upon petition of the borough authorities and after such notice as is required in subsection (c) of this section may authorize the borough without the removal of any dead from the burial ground to improve and maintain the burial ground by the restoration improvement or removal of some or all of the gravestones posts railings fences or other structures and improvements If the court authorizes the removal of gravestones it shall direct the borough to erect and maintain at a prominent location in the burial ground a suitable memorial of stone bronze or similar material having inscribed thereon the available names and dates of all persons in the burial ground the gravestones for whom have been authorized to be removed The petition filed by the borough authorities shall include such facts as to the ownership of the burial ground as are known to the borough and shall set forth the proposed plans of the borough for the improvement of the burial ground including if it proposes to remove the gravestones a description of the memorial it intends to erect

(c) Whenever the borough authoritits shall file a petition as hereinbefore provided the court shall direct such notice of the filing of the petition to be given in such manner as it shall deem appropriate and shall afford the owner or owners of the burial ground or the owners of any burial rights therein if any appear an opportunity to be heard before making an order authorizing the borough authorities to improve and maintain the burial ground

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. O.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Musto,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Ellberg,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polen,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Price,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Reibman,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Frost,		Mikula,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 698, Printer's No. 179

was passed over temporarily at the request of the SPEAKER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 705, as follows:

An Act providing for the payment of certain outstanding checks more than seven years old and making appropriations therefor

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The following sums of money or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby specifically appropriated to the Treasury Department for the purpose of payment of replacement checks issued and requistioned by the Treasury Department for the purpose of compensating any person issued a check between May 24 1944 and March 29 1946 both inclusive and not presented for payment

(A) Out of the General Fund	$ 27.90
(B) Out of the Motor License Fund	417.64
(C) Out of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund	31.72
(D) Out of the Unemployment Compensation Fund	93.00

Section 2 Any persons issued a check between May 24 1944 and March 29 1946 both inclusive who did not present the check for payment may present a claim for the payment of such check to the Department of the Auditor General for the purpose of examining and adjusting such claim in the manner provided by sections 306 405 and 1003 of the act of April 9 1929 (P L 343) known as "The Fiscal Code"

Section 3 If the Auditor General and State Treasurer determine that a moral claim exists against the Commonwealth for payment of the check and that such claim or claims are not adjustable or recoverable against the Commonwealth under existing law they shall make a finding to that effect and shall fix the sum which in their opinion will compensate the claimant for nonpayment of the check

Any amount so fixed by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer shall be payable from the appropriation hereinbefore made by requisition in the manner provided by law To each such requisition shall be attached the findings of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer

Section 4 If the Auditor General and the State Treasurer should for any reason refuse to grant a claim authorized to be made by this act the claimant shall have the right to appeal to the Board of Finance and Revenue and from the decision of that board to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County in the manner prescribed by law

Section 5 No statute of limitations or other limitations as to time prescribed by law shall apply to or limit a claim made pursuant to the provisions of this act

Section 6 This act shall take effect June 1 1955

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 67, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2 act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" amended May twenty-seven one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 234) is further amended to read as follows

Section 2 Advertising of Intention to Adopt Tax Ordinance or Resolution Prior to the passage of any ordinance or the adoption of any resolution imposing a tax or license fee under the authority hereunder granted such political subdivision shall give notice of the intention to pass such ordinance or adopt such resolutions Such notice shall be given in addition to all other notices required by law to be given and shall set forth the substantial nature of the tax or license fee to be imposed by the proposed ordinance or resolution the reason which in the judgment of the officials of the subdivision necessitates the imposition of the tax and the amount of revenue estimated to be derived from the tax Publication of such notice shall be made by advertisement once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within such political subdivision if there is such newspaper and if there is not then such publication shall be made in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the advertising political subdivision is located

When any such ordinance or resolution is continued by being again passed or adopted imposing the same tax or license fee without substantial change for the year next following or thereafter from year to year the provisions of the ordinance or resolution need not be advertised as in other cases but only a short notice shall be advertised stating that the ordinance or resolution of the preceding year which imposed a tax of (giving the rate and naming the subjects) has been reenacted without substantial change and the same tax imposed for the year

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—209

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,

Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas.
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—1

Davis,

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 136, as follows:

An Act amending the act of July 17, 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county city except of the first and second class and second class A borough town township school district except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A and institution district taxes providing when how and upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes the return and entering of claims therefor the collection and adjudication of such claims sales of real property including seated and unseated lands subject to the lien of such tax claims the disposition of the proceeds thereof including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgage and liens on such property and the proceedings therefor creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county except of the first class to act as agent for taxing districts defining its powers and duties including sales of property the management of property taken in sequestration and the management sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners taxing districts and trustees at tax sales providing a method for the service of process and notices imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 208 act of July 7 1947 (P L 1368) known as the "Real Estate Tax Sale Law" is amended to read

Section 208 Agent of Taxing Districts Lien Certificates The bureau and the director thereof shall in the administration of this act be the agent of the taxing districts whose tax claims are returned to the bureau for collection and prosecution under the provisions of this act and in the management and disposition of property in accordance with the provisions of this act

The bureau shall upon request of any person furnish to him a lien certificate showing the taxes due on any property as shown by its records A fee of [one dollar ($1)] two dollars ($2) shall be charged for any such certificate for the use of the county

Section 2 Section 304 of the act amended June 30 1951 (P L 991) is amended to read

Section 304 Tax Liens and Municipal Claims Divested by Sale The lien of all taxes and municipal claims now or hereafter imposed levied or assessed against any property shall be divested by any public sale of such property under the provisions of this act if the amount of the purchase money shall be at least equal to the amount of prior tax liens of the Commonwealth the amount of all taxes and municipal claims due on such property and costs of sale

It is hereby made the duty of the bureau and of any other officer having claims or judgments for taxes and municipal claims for collection against any property advertised to be sold at public sale under the provisions of this act to give notice to the officer or person selling any such property of the amount of tax liens of the Commonwealth and of the amount of all taxes and municipal claims against the same and the bureau selling such property shall through the county treasurer pay out the proceeds arising from such sale in the order of their priority first the costs of sale and the proceedings upon which it is made second the tax liens of the Commonwealth third taxes and municipal claims and costs due thereon and fourth lien holders in the order of their priority and fifth any balance remaining to [whomsoever entitled thereto] the real owner at the time of sale

Section 3 Subsection (a) of section 308 of the act amended July 13 1953 (P L 439) and July 17 1953 (P L 457) is amended to read

Section 308 Notice of Filing of Returns and Entry of Claim (a) Not later than the thirty-first day of July of each year or for the first year a county operates under this act not later than the thirty-first day of October the bureau shall give notice of the returns of said taxes and the entry of such claim to each delinquent taxable by United States registered mail return receipt requested postage prepaid addressed to the owner personally at his last known post office address If no post office address of the owner is known or if a notice mailed to an owner at such last known post office address is not delivered to him in person or to a member of his immediate family by the postal authorities then notice as herein provided shall immediately be posted on the property affected Each mailed and posted notice shall (1) show all the information shown on the claim entered (2) state that if payment of the amount due the several taxing districts for said taxes is not made to the bureau on or before the thirty-first day of December next following in cases where the notice was mailed prior to August first or that if payment is not made on or before March thirty-first in cases where the notice was mailed on or after August first or no exceptions thereto filed the said claims shall become absolute (3) state that on July first of the year in which such notice is given or if the notice was mailed after July thirty-first that on the first day

of the month (naming it) in which the notice was mailed the one (1) year period of redemption shall commence or has commenced to run and that if redemption is not made during that period as provided by this act the property shall be sold at judicial sale and there shall be no further redemption after such sale

* * * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

NAYS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will return to page 11 of today's calendar, Bills on Third Reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 532, as follows:

An Act relating to baseball basketball bowling football and hockey on Sunday in Philadelphia prohibiting these sports on Sunday before two o'clock post meridian and after that hour unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and in certain cases a license has first been secured from the city providing for a referendum to ascertain the will of the electors and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances and resolutions in accordance therewith providing penalties and repealing inconsistent laws

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I looked over this bill last evening after the amendments were inserted, and I still believe that the title of the bill is defective. If it would be all right with the Chair and particularly with the sponsor of this bill, I would like if possible to pass this bill over in order if it meets with the approval of the other side, until we straighten this bill out.

The SPEAKER. For the information of the Minority Leader, the Chair would say, as the gentleman from Philadelphia would say, were he in the Chair, that the only procedure proper at this time is a motion to postpone.

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the third reading postponed calendar.

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 582, as follows:

An Act concurring with the State of New Jersey in revoking in part Paragraph First of the Compact between the State of New Jersey and this Commonwealth dated April 26 1783 and ratified by the act approved the 20th day of September 1783 (2 Smith's Laws 77) entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey and commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware and islands within the same" and accepting the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey relating to the construction the payment of land damages for land taken by eminent domain in New Jersey costs and expenses and the payment of taxes to New Jersey municipalities on land acquired in New Jersey for the purpose of constructing if and when the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall authorize construction (but within fifty years from the effective date of this act) a storage dam across the Delaware River at or near the area known as Wallpack Bend and a reservoir above such dam or to construct a diversion dam across the Delaware River at or near Yardley or Brookville or both such storage dam or reservoir and such diversion and authorizing the Governor to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent to the agreement which this act and Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey will constitute

Whereas on December 30 1953 the Governor of the State of New Jersey approved Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey which reads as follows

"An Act concerning the construction and maintenance of certain dams and a storage reservoir across and in the Delaware river and of certain reservoirs in and immediately adjacent to the said river for the purpose of impounding the waters of said river to provide a supply for domestic commercial and industrial purposes and compensation flow providing for the giving of authority to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or through it to any commission or other public body or municipality singly or collectively designated by the Legislature of said Commonwealth to construct and maintain said dams and reservoir and use of water impounded therein for said purposes as a public project subject to certain terms conditions and limitations providing for participation by the State of New Jersey in the said project granting to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or its authorized agency the right to acquire property in New Jersey for the purposes of this act providing for the exercise of the power of eminent domain in connection with said project by the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development granting certain powers to and imposing certain duties upon said department in connection with said project prescribing the procedure for condemnation providing for the inoperation of the act unless and until the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall enact into law legislation consistent with the terms of this act and revoking in part (subject to Pennsylvania's concurrence) the compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania dated April twenty-sixth one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three and ratified by the act entitled 'An act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania and commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of setting the jurisdiction of the river Delaware and islands within the same' passed May twenty-seventh one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three (P L 1783 chap XX 2d sitting)

"Whereas Litigation is pending in the United States Supreme Court between the State of New York the City of New York the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the use of the Delaware river as a source of public water supply and

"Whereas The State of New Jersey has claimed the right to divert a volume of water from the Delaware river based upon its prior diversion through the Delaware and Raritan canal and

Whereas The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has indicated that it will contest this State's diversion of said waters for public water supply without compensation flow releases and

Whereas The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has agreed not to contest this State's right to divert a volume of water equivalent to one hundred million gallons per day out of the Delaware basin for domestic commercial or industrial purposes without any requirement for compensation flow releases if the State of New Jersey enacts the following mutually advantageous legislation and

"Whereas It is proposed that the United States Supreme Court will retain jurisdiction over diversions from the Delaware river by either State and

"Whereas It is desirable that the water resources of the Delaware river be made available to meet the water needs of the State of New Jersey and

"Whereas The city and State of New York have proposed substantially increased minimum flows of the river to be provided by them upon the completion of their present reservoir construction and the proposed dam and reservoir at Cannonsville New York all under the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court therefore

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey

"1 Subject to the provisions of this act authority is given to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or through it to any commission or other public body or municipality singly or collectively designated by the Legislature of said Commonwealth to construct and maintain a storage dam across the Delaware river at or near the area known as Wallpack Bend but above the confluence with Flatbrook and including the works and appurtenances of said dam and to maintain the reservoir above said dam for the purpose of impounding the waters of said river to provide a supply of water for domestic commercial and industrial purposes and compensation flow Such construction and maintenance shall be deemed to be a public project for the benefit of New Jersey and Pennsylvania The authority to construct such reservoir hereby conferred shall expire unless sooner exercised fifty years after the effective date of this act

"2 (a) The entire cost of such construction and maintenance shall be borne by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or by said commission or public body or municipality but the State of New Jersey shall be entitled to become a participant in the said project and acquire a proportionate interest therein not to exceed a thirty per centum (30%) interest by paying to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or to said commission or public body or municipality immediately upon the completion of the project such proportionate amount of the cost of the project and thereafter from time to time the proportionate cost of maintaining the project

"(b) The county of Sussex in the State of New Jersey shall have the right to divert from the Wallpack Bend reservoir for the water supply of its municipalities a quantity of water not exceeding 25 million gallons daily and shall pay for the quantities diverted the average production cost thereof calculated by sound accounting principles provided that if the State of New Jersey shall have participated in the construction of the project any water diverted by the county of Sussex shall be taken out of New Jersey's proportionate share of the water and the county of Sussex shall make its payments therefor solely to the State of New Jersey

"3 Any such reservoir so constructed and maintained shall at all times be made available for fishing and recreation subject only to reasonable rules regulations and license fees to be adopted by the State of New Jersey applicable to that section of the reservoir within its territorial limits and by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania applicable to that section of the reservoir within its territorial limits Each State shall have the right to erect and maintain publicly owned recreational facilities on its respective side of the reservoir and to provide reasonable access thereto in conformity with such reasonable rules and regulations

"4 No work upon any such project shall be commenced by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or said commission public body or municipality until copies of the plans and specifications for such work shall first be filed with the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development

"5 In the event that the State of New Jersey shall elect to become a participant in any such project as in section two of this act provided the State of New Jersey shall be entitled to withdraw water from said reservoir or said river or both for domestic commercial and industrial purposes and compensation flow according to the proportion of its interest but subject to any restrictions that may be imposed by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States Any restrictions upon such taking which may be imposed upon New Jersey by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not affect the right of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct the reservoir and diversion dam authorized herein

"6 Authority is also given to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or through it to any commission or other public body or municipality singly or collectively designated by the Legislature of said Commonwealth to construct and maintain a diversion dam across the Delaware river at or near Yardley or Brookville Pennsylvania with necessary appurtenances for the withdrawal of a water supply from the said river

"7 In connection with the construction of any such storage dam and reservoir or any such diversion dam real property in New Jersey may be acquired by purchase or may be taken by the exercise of the power of eminent domain The power so to take shall be exercised by the

New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development or its successor hereinafter called the department and any such acquisition or taking shall be deemed to be for and shall inure to the benefit of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania The cost of any such acquisition and the entire expense of any condemnation proceeding including the payment of awards shall be borne by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or by said commission public body or municipality provided however that if the State of New Jersey shall be a participant in the construction of the storage dam and reservoir the State of New Jersey shall bear its proportionate share of such cost and expense Before such condemnation proceeding shall be instituted the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or its authorized commission public body or municipality shall deposit with the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey for the use of the department such reasonable amount in cash or United States Government securities as shall meet with the approval of the Governor of the State of New Jersey as security for the payment of its share of cost and expense and any surplus remaining after the payment of such cost and expense shall be repaid or returned to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

"8 Upon the exercise of the power of eminent domain by the department the compensation to be paid thereunder shall be ascertained and paid in the manner provided in chapter one of Title 20 of the Revised Statutes in so far as the provisions thereof are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions contained in this act Subject to the rules of civil practice in the Superior Court adopted by the Supreme Court of New Jersey the department may join in separate subdivisions in one complaint the descriptions of any number of tracts or parcels of land or property to be condemned and the names of any number of owners and other parties who may have an interest therein and all such land or property included in said complaint may be condemned in a single proceeding provided however that separate awards be made for each tract or parcel of land or property and provided further that each of said tracts or parcels of land or property lies wholly in or has a substantial part of its value lying wholly within the same county

"9 Upon the filing of such a complaint or at any time thereafter the department may file with the clerk of the county in which such property is located and also with the Clerk of the Superior Court a declaration of taking signed by the department declaring that possession of one or more of the tracts or parcels of land or property described in the complaint is thereby being taken by and for the use of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of New Jersey The said declaration of taking shall be sufficient if it sets forth (1) a description of each tract or parcel of land or property to be taken sufficient for the identification thereof and to which there may or may not be attached a plan or map thereof (2) a statement of the estate or interest in the said land or property being taken (3) a statement of the sum of money estimated by the department by resolution to be just compensation for the taking of the estate or interest in each tract or parcel of land or property described in said declaration and (4) that in compliance with the provisions of this act the department has established and is maintaining a trust fund as hereinafter provided

"10 Upon the filing of the said declaration the department shall deposit with the Clerk of the Superior Court the amount of the estimated compensation stated in said declaration In addition to the said deposits with the Clerk of the Superior Court the department at all times shall maintain a special trust fund on deposit with a bank or trust company doing business in this State in an amount at least equal to the aggregate amount deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court as estimated compensation for all property described in declarations of taking with respect to which the compensation has not been finally determined and paid to the persons entitled thereto or into court Said trust fund shall consist of cash or securities readily convertible into cash constituting legal investments for trust funds under the laws of this State Said trust fund shall be held solely to secure and may be applied to the payment of just compensation for the land or other property described in such declaration of taking The department shall be entitled to withdraw from said trust fund from time to time so much as may then be in excess of the aggregate of the amount deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court as estimated compensation for all property described in declarations of taking with respect to which the compensation has not been finally determined and paid to the person entitled thereto or into court

"11 Six months after the filing of the said declaration as aforesaid and depositing with the Clerk of the Superior Court the amount of the estimated compensation stated in said declaration the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of New Jersey without other process or proceedings shall be entitled to the exclusive possession and use of each tract of land or property described in said declaration and may forthwith enter into and take posession of said land or property it being the intent of this provision that the proceeding for compensation or any other proceedings relating to the taking of said land or interest therein or other property shall not delay the taking of possession thereof and the use thereof by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey for the purpose or purposes for which the department is authorized by this act to acquire or condemn such land or other property or interest therein

"12 The department shall cause notice of the filing of said declaration and the making of said deposit to be served upon each party in interest named in the complaint residing in this State either personally or by leaving a copy thereof at his residence if known and upon each party in interest residing out of the State by mailing a copy thereof to him at his residence if known In the event that the residence of any such party or the name of such party is unknown such notice shall be published at least once in a newspaper published or circulating in the county or counties in which the land is located Such service mailing or publication shall be made within ten days after filing such declaration Upon the application of any party in interest and after notice to other parties in interest including the department any judge of the Superior Court assigned to sit for said county may order that the money deposited with the Clerk of the Superior Court or any part thereof be paid forthwith to the person or persons entitled thereto for or on account of the just compensation to be awarded in said proceeding provided that each person shall have filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court a consent in writing that in the event the award in the condemnation proceeding shall be less than the amount deposited the court after notice as herein provided and hearing may determine his liability if any for the return of such difference or any part thereof and enter judgment therefor If the amount of the award as finally determined shall exceed the amount so deposited the person or persons to whom the award is payable shall be entitled to recover from the department the difference between the amount of the deposit and the amount of the award with interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum thereon from the date of making the deposit If the amount of the award shall be less than the amount so deposited the Clerk of the Superior Court shall return the difference between the amount of the award and the deposit to the department unless the amount of the deposit or any part thereof shall have theretofore been distributed in which event the court on petition of the department and notice to all persons interested in the award and affording them an opportunity to be heard shall enter judgment in favor of the department for such difference against the party or parties liable for the return thereof The department shall cause notice of the date fixed for such hearing to be served upon each party thereto residing in this State either personally or by leaving a copy thereof at his residence if known and upon each party residing out of the State by mailing a copy to him at his residence if known In the event that the residence of any party or the name of such party is unknown such notice shall be published at least once in a newspaper published

or circulating in the county or counties in which the land is located Such service mailing or publication shall be made at least ten days before the date fixed for such hearing

"13 Whenever under chapter one of Title 20 of the Revised Statutes the amount of the award may be paid into the court payment may be made into the Superior Court and may be distributed according to law The department shall not abandon any condemnation proceeding subsequent to the date upon which it has taken possession of the land or property as herein provided

"14 Whenever real property in New Jersey is acquired or taken in connection with said project the municipalities wherein such real property is located shall be compensated for the loss of tax revenue by reason of such real property being devoted to a public use by the payment to the said municipalities by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or by said commission public body or municipality or proportionately by said Commonwealth or said commission public body or municipality and by the State of New Jersey should the State of New Jersey become a participant in the project annually of an amount equal to the average annual taxes assessed against the real property during the five-year period preceding such acquisition or taking

"15 In the event that this act becomes operative as herein provided the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development shall be charged with the duty of administering it and shall have the power to do all things necessary thereto

"16 The procedure for condemnation of lands shall be to acquire in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or its authorized commission public body or municipality singly or collectively in accordance with the provisions of law in so far as such provisions may be applicable such public lands or parts thereof or rights therein and any fee simple absolute or any lesser interest interest in private property and any fee simple absolute in easements upon or the benefit of restrictions upon abutting property to preserve and protect said dam or diversion projects

"17 This act shall not be construed as a consent by the State of New Jersey to the diversion by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of any specific volume of water from such reservoirs dam or diversion dams Any diversion by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be subject to restrictions or conditions that may be imposed by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States or restrictions or conditions arrived at by compact between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

"18 Subject to the concurrence of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania but only if this act becomes effective in accordance with the following section Paragraph First of the compact between the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dated the 26th day of April 1783 and ratified by the Act of May 27 1783 (P L 1783 Chap XX 2d sitting) is hereby revoked in so far as it would prevent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any commission or other public body or municipality singly or collectively designated by the Legislature of said Commonwealth to construct and maintain the dams and reservoir specified in this Act

"19 This act shall become effective when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall prior to July first one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five by statute accept the terms and conditions of this act relating to the construction the payment of land damages costs and expenses and the payment of taxes to municipalities on land acquired for the aforesaid purposes and shall concur in the revocation of the compact of April 26 1783 to the extent provided in the preceding section"

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby concurs with the State of New Jersey in revoking Paragraph First of the Compact between the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dated the 26th day of April 1783 and ratified by the New Jersey Act of May 27 1783 (P L 1783 Chapter XX Second Sitting) and by the Pennsylvania Act of September 20 1783 (2 Smith's Laws 77) entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey and commissioners appointed by the ligislature of the state of Pennsylvania for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware and islands within the same" in so far as it would prevent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any commission or other public body or municipality singly or collectively designated by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth from constructing and maintaining the dams and reservoirs specified in Chapter 443 Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey which is hereinbefore set forth in full

Section 2 The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby accepts the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey hereinbefore set forth relating to the construction of the dams and reservoir specified in that act the payment of land damages costs and expenses and the payment of taxes to municipalities of the State of New Jersey on land acquired in New Jersey for the purpose set forth in that act

Section 3 Inasmuch as this act and Chapter 443 Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey constitute an agreement between this Commonwealth and the State of New Jersey the Governor is hereby authorized to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent and approval of such agreement

Section 4 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constiution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—132

Adam,	Frank,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Amarando,	Frascella,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, M. S.,	Frost,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gaffney,	McGee,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Garlock,	McKeever,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Goldstein,	McWherter,	Snider,
Blair,	Guss,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boies,	Guthrie,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mills,	Stephens,
Boory,	Hass,	Monroe,	Stone,
Branca,	Haudenshield,	Moran,	Stoner,
Brennan, A. P.,	Heavey,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Helm,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Munley,	Thomas,
Breth,	Houk,	Murray, J. J.,	Thompson,
Bucchin,	Jenkins,	Musto,	Toll,
Bullen,	Johnson,	Needham,	Varallo,
Capano,	Jones, G. E.,	Olsen,	Varner,
Cianfrani,	Kamyk,	O'Neil,	Vaughan,
Cioffi,	Kent,	Pacchioli,	Verona,
Cochran,	Kolankiewicz,	Pashley,	Wallace,
Comer,	Kornick,	Petrosky,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Leiby,	Polen,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Leonard,	Price,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Leven,	Readinger,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Limper,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Filo,	Lopresti,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Fineman,	Lovett,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Flint,	Lutty,	Rovansek,	Andrews,
Floyd,	Markley,	Rudisill,	Speaker
Flynn,			

NAYS—44

Agnew,	Ehrgood,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Ashton,	Gramlich,	McInroy,	Strausser,
Auker,	Greenwood,	Metz,	Stroup,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Moody,	Tompkins,
Bower,	Isaacs,	Moscrip,	Toomey,
Breisch,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, H. P.,	Wall,

Brown,	Keller,	Naugle,	Waterhouse,
Davis,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Donahue,	Kromer,	Parry,	Willaredt,
Donaldson,	Light,	Pomeroy,	Worley,
Down,	Magee,	Pursley,	Young,

NOT VOTING—34

Connelly,	Holt,	Lippincott,	Royer,
Cooper,	Horst,	Mikula,	Smith, C. C.,
Erb,	Jump,	Miller,	Spencer,
Foster,	Kehler,	Murphy,	Steckel,
George,	Knecht,	Murray, P. G.,	Stevenson,
Gibb,	Kooker,	Paulhamus,	Weidner,
Gibson,	Kratz,	Rigby,	Wilt,
Henzel,	Lafore,	Rosen,	Wood,
Hewitt,	Leisey,		

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 593, as follows:

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1646) entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of the State government during any fiscal biennium evidenced by tax anticipation notes secured by and payable from current revenues of any current biennium levied assessed collectible and accruing during such fiscal biennium defining the powers and duties of the Governor the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in relation thereto providing for the payment of interest on and the repayment of such loans and making an appropriation" by further providing a limit on the borrowing of money in any current biennium

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section one of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 1646) entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of the State government during any fiscal biennium evidenced by tax anticipation notes secured by and payable from current revenues of any current biennium levied assessed collectible and accruing during such fiscal biennium defining the powers and duties of the Governor the Auditor General and the State Treasurer in relation thereto providing for the payment of interest on and the repayment of such loans and making an appropriation" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 1 Whenever the General Assembly has provided revenues for the general purposes of any fiscal biennium and the Governor Auditor General and the State Treasurer determine such revenues will not be available in large part for the current and other expenses of the State government as a result of which the collectible revenues may not be sufficient to defray the current and other expenses of the State government the Governor the Auditor General and the State Treasurer on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are hereby authorized and directed during any biennium to borrow from time to time on the credit of the current revenues of any current biennium such sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggragate one third of the moneys appropriated or not exceeding in the aggregate one third of the contemplated receipts from the revenues which have been provided based upon estimates submitted to the Governor through the Budget Secretary by the Department of Revenue for any current biennium by the General Assembly for the general purposes of any fiscal biennium Provided That the money borrowed at any one time when added to the outstanding amount of any other such loan made during such biennium shall not exceed one third of the uncollected revenues of such fiscal biennium

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—132

Adam,	Frost,	McLaughlin,	Sherman,
Agnew,	Gaffney,	McWherter,	Smith, Wm. B.
Amarando,	Garlock,	Meholchick,	Snider,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Stank,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Mills,	Stebbins,
Auker,	Gibson,	Monroe,	Stephens,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	Moody,	Stone,
Bazin,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stoner,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Muldowney,	Strausser,
Bonner,	Hass,	Mullen,	Stroup,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Munley,	Swartz,
Bower,	Heavey,	Murphy,	Taylor,
Branca,	Helm,	Murray, J. J.,	Thomas,
Brennan, A. P.,	Holt,	Musto,	Toll,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Needham,	Tompkins,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Olsen,	Toomey,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	O'Neil,	Varner,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz	Pacchioli,	Vaughan,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Wall,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Pettigrew,	Wallace,
Comer,	Leiby,	Polaski,	Walsh,
Curwood,	Leonard,	Polen,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Leven,	Readinger,	Weidner,
Farabaugh,	Limper,	Reibman,	Welsh,
Filo,	Lopresti,	Reidenbach,	Wheeler,
Fineman,	Lovett,	Renwick,	Whitenight,
Flint,	Lutty,	Rosen,	Williams,
Floyd,	Maxwell,	Rovansek,	Wood,
Flynn,	McCann,	Rudisill,	Yetter,
Foster,	McCormack,	Sarraf,	Yetzer,
Frank,	McGee,	Scarcelli,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	McKeever,	Schuster,	Andrews, Speaker

NAYS—26

Ashton,	Keller,	Murray, H. P.,	Pursley,
Banker,	Kooker,	Murray, P. G.,	Sigman,
Bell,	Light,	Naugle,	Smith, C. C
Brown,	Magee,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Davis,	Mahan,	Parry,	Wilt,
Goldstein,	Markley,	Price,	Worley,
Isaacs,	Moscrip,		

NOT VOTING—52

Blair,	Ewing,	Kehler,	Paulhamus,
Breisch,	George,	Kent,	Pomeroy,
Brenninger,	Gramlich,	Kline,	Rigby,
Bullen,	Greenwood,	Knecht,	Royer,
Connelly,	Guthrie,	Kratz,	Rubin,
Cooper,	Henzel,	Kromer,	Spencer,
Donahue,	Hewitt,	Lafore,	Steckel,
Donaldson,	Hocker,	Leisey,	Stevenson,
Down,	Horst,	Lippincott,	Thompson,
Ehrgood,	Houk,	McInroy,	Varallo,
Eilberg,	Johnson,	Metz,	Waterhouse,
Erb,	Jones, T. H. W.	Mikula,	Willaredt,
Eshleman,	Jump,	Miller,	Young,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 670, as follows:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P L 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions

and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain department boards and commissions shall be determined" revising and expanding the State Mental Health program providing for the appointment of a deputy to be known as Commissioner of Mental Health and creating an advisory council on mental health in the Department of Welfare prescribing their powers and duties and changing the powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 As much as applies to the Department of Welfare of section 202 act of April 9 1929 (P L 177) known as "The Administrative Code of 1929" amended July 20 1953 (P L 526) August 21 1953 (P L 1257) and July 29 1953 (P L 1424) is amended to read

Section 202 Departmental Administrative Boards Commissions and Offices The following boards commissions and offices are hereby placed and made departmental administrative boards commissions or offices as the case may be in the respective administrative departments mentioned in the preceding section as follows

* * * * *

In the Department of Welfare
State Council for the Blind
Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School for Girls
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School at Kis-Lyn Luzerne County Pennsylvania
Board of Trustees of Allentown State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Clark Summit State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Danville State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Embreeville State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Farview State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Hollidaysburg State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Mayview State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Philadelphia State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Somerset State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Warren State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Wernersville State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Torrance State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Ashland State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Blossburg State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Coaldale State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Connellsville State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Dixmont State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Hazleton State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Locust Mountain State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Nanticoke State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Philipsburg State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Scranton State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Shamokin State Hospital
Board of Trustees of Laurelton State Village
Board of Trustees of Pennhurst State School
Board of Trustees of Polk State School
Board of Trustees of Selinsgrove State School

[In addition to the foregoing there are hereby created as departmental administrative boards in the Department of Welfare boards of trustees for the respective institutions which are acquired by the Commonwealth from counties cities or institution districts for actual use as State mental hospitals under the provisions of act number twenty-one approved the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight Each respective board of trustees shall be known as the Board of Trustees of the

.....
(descriptive name of political subdivision in which
[institution is located)
State Hospital]

* * * * *

Section 2 Section 203 of the act amended July 28 1953 (P L 656) is amended to read

Section 203 Advisory Boards and Commissions The following advisory boards and commissions are placed in and made parts of the respective administrative departments as follows

In the Department of Military Affairs
State Military Reservation Commission
State Veterans' Commission
In the Department of Forests and Waters
State Forest Commission
Flood Control Commission
In the Department of Health
Advisory Health Board
In the Department of Labor and Industry
Industrial Board
Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped
In the Department of Welfare
State Welfare Commission
Advisory Council on Mental Health
In the Department of Property and Supplies
General Galusha-Pennypacker Monument Commission

Section 3 Section 401 of the act amended July 20 1953 (P L 526) and August 21 1953 (P L 1257) is amended to read

Section 401 Boards of Trustees of State Institutions (a) The boards of trustees of each of the State institutions hereinafter mentioned shall consist of nine members and the head of the department having supervision over the institution ex officio

The terms of each member of each such board shall be four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Five members of any such board shall constitute a quorum

Each such board shall annually elect a president and vice-president from among its members and a secretary and treasurer who need not be members of the board The secretary and treasurer may be the same person

This section shall apply to
Board of Trustees of Thaddeus Stevens Trade School
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf
Board of Trustees of Scotland School for Veterans' Children
Board of Trustees of West Chester State Teachers College
Board of Trustees of Millersville State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Kutztown State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of East Stroudsburg State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Mansfield State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Bloomsburg State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Shippensburg State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Lock Haven State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Indiana State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of California State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Slippery Rock State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Edinboro State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Clarion State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Cheyney State Teachers' College
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

[Board of Trustees of Eastern State Penitentiary which upon the establishment of the Medium Security Prison at

Graterford shall thereafter be known as the Board of Trustees at Graterford]

Board of Trustees of Western State Penitentiary

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents And upon the establishment of the Medium Security Prison at Huntingdon shall thereafter be known as the Board of Trustees at Huntingdon

Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill Cumberland County Pennsylvania

Board of Trustees at Rockview]

Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School for Girls

Board of Trustees of State Industrial Home for Women Morganza

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School at Kis-Lyn Luzerne County Pennsylvania

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School at

Board of Trustees of Allentown State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Clark Summit State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Danville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Embreeville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Farview State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Hollidaysburg State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Mayview State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Philadelphia State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Somerset State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Warren State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Wernersville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Torrance State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Ashland State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Blossburg State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Coaldale State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Connellsville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Dixmont State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Hazleton State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Locust Mountain State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Nanticoke State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Philipsburg State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Scranton State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Shamokin State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Laurelton State Village

Board of Trustees of Pennhurst State School

Board of Trustees of Polk State School

Board of Trustees of Selinsgrove State School

[Boards of Trustees of such institutions as are acquired by the Commonwealth from any county city or institution district and are used as State mental hospitals under the provisions of act number twenty-one approved the twenty-ninth day fo September one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight

Provided That from] (b) From and after the third Tuesday of January one thousand nine hundred and forty-three the terms of the first three members to be appointed by the Governor to each of the following boards of trustees shall expire on the third Tuesday of January one thousand nine hundred and forty-five and the terms of the next three members to be appointed shall expire on the third Tuesday of January one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven and the terms of the next three members shall expire on the third Tuesday of January one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine the successors to each of the above mentioned members shall be appointed for terms of six years and all appointments thereafter shall be for terms of six years except those to fill vacancies created prior to the end of any term which shall be only for the duration of the unexpired term

Board of Trustees of Thaddeus Stevens Trade School

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf

Board of Trustees of Scotland School for Veterans' Children

Board of Trustees of West Chester State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Millersville State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Kutztown State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of East Stroudsburg State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Mansfield State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Bloomsburg State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Shippensburg State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Lock Haven State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Indiana State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of California State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Slippery Rock State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Edinboro State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Clarion State Teachers' College

Board of Trustees of Cheyney State Teachers' College

Section 4 Section 448 of the act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new clause to read

Section 448 Advisory Boards and Commissions The advisory boards and commissions within the several administrative departments shall be constituted as follows

* * *

(i) The Advisory Council on Mental Health shall be apointed by the Governor on the advice of the Secretary of Welfare and shall be composed of both laymen and professionals in the field of mental health They shall serve for staggered terms not exceeding five years without compensation other than reimbursement of travel and other actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties The Advisory Council shall have thirty members of whom one-third shall be trustees of State mental institutions The Advisory Council shall select its own chairman and shall meet at least twice a year at times and places of its own choice

Section 5 Section 2313 of the act is amended to read

Section 2313 Mental Health The Department of Welfare shall have the power and its duty shall be

(a) To administer and enforce the laws of this Commonwealth relative to the prevention of mental diseases mental defect epilepsy and inebriety the admission and commitment of mental patients to hospitals for mental diseases and institutions for mental defectives and epilepsy and the transfer discharge escape interstate rendition and deportation of mental patients

(b) Subject to any inconsistent provisions in this act contained to exercise the powers and perform the duties heretofore by law vested in and imposed upon the several boards of trustees of State mental institutions other than the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute

Section 6 The act is amended by adding after section 2313 three new sections to read

Section 2313.1 Commissioner of Mental Health The Secretary of Welfare shall appoint with the approval of the Governor a deputy secretary who shall have the title of Commissioner of Mental Health and who shall be a psychiatrist The Commissioner of Mental Health shall serve for a five year term and shall be eligible for reappointment The Commissioner of Mental Health with the approval of the Secretary of Welfare shall develope plans and programs and make recommendations with respect to the general policy of the Commonwealth's mental health program He shall initiate develope and with the approval of the Secretary of Welfare carry into effect plans and programs designed to prevent treat and cure the mentally ill He shall recommend to the Secretary of Welfare such professional and skilled personnel as may be necessary to carry out the plans and programs of the Department in the field of mental health He shall recommend to the Secretary of Welfare the appointment of the superintendents of State mental institutions who in turn shall assign appoint and dismiss personnel of the institutions

Section 2313.2 Advisory Council on Mental Health The Advisory Council on Mental Health shall have the power and its duty shall be

(a) To advise the Governor and the Secretary of Welfare with regard to the appointment of the Commissioner of Mental Health

(b) To advise assist and make recommendations with

respect to the general polices and operations of the Commonwealth's mental health program

(c) To aid in increasing public understanding of and formulating plans for furthering the purposes and intention of this amending act

Section 2313.3 Boards of Trustees of State Mental Institutions (1) boards of trustees of each of the following named State mental institutions within the Department of Welfare shall have the power and its duty shall be

(a) To advise assist and make recommendations to the superintendent with respect to the management and operation of the institution and with respect to any plans or programs for its improvement

(b) To keep under review all matters pertaining to the welfare and well-being of patients and to make recommendations to the superintendent with respect thereto

(c) To examine the budget of the institution and make recommendations thereon to the superintendent

(d) To consult with the Commissioner of Mental Health with regard to the selection and appointment of a superintendent in case of vacancy

(e) To consult with the superintendent with regard to his selection of employes of the institution

(f) To develope and further means and methods of establishing proper relations and understanding between the institution (and its program) and the community in which it is located and generally to provide liason between the institution and the community in order better to serve the interests and needs of both

(g) To make recommendations to the Advisory Council on Mental Health on matters of policy and program emerging from its intimate knowledge and experience of mental health programs in operation

(2) The powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions shall be governed exclusively by this section This section does not apply to the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute

(3) The boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions shall exercise the foregoing powers in respect to the following institutions

Board of Trustes of Allentown State Hospital of Allentown State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Clarks Summit State Hospital of Clarks Summit State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Danville State Hospital of Danville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Dixmont State Hospital of Dixmont State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Embreeville State Hospital of Embreeville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Fairview State Hospital of Fairview State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital of Harrisburg State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Hollidaysburg State Hospital of Hollidaysburg State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Mayview State Hospital of Mayview State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital of Norristown State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Philadelphia State Hospital of Philadelphia State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Retreat State Hospital of Retreat State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Somerset State Hospital of Somerset State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Torrance State Hospital of Torrance State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Warren State Hospital of Warren State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Wernersville State Hospital of Wernersville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Woodville State Hospital of Woodville State Hospital

Board of Trustees of Laurelton State Village of Laurelton State Village

Board of Trustees of Pennhurst State School of Pennhurst State School

Board of Trustees of Polk State School of Polk State School

Board of Trustees of Selinsgrove State School of Selinsgrove State School

Section 7 Section 2318 of the act amended July 20 1953 (P L 526) is amended to read

Section 2318 Boards of Trustees of State Institutions The Board of trustees of each of the following named State [institution] institutions within the Department of Welfare shall have general direction and control of the property and management of such institution It shall have the power and its duty shall be

(a) Subject to the approval of the Governor to elect a superintendent or warden of the institution who shall subject to the authority of the board administer the institution in all its departments

(b) On nomination by the superintendent or warden from time to time to appoint such officers and employes as may be necessary

(c) To fix the salaries of its employes in conformity with the standards established by the Executive Board

(d) Subject to the approval of the Secretary of Welfare to make such by-laws rules and regulations for the management of the institution as it may deem wise

The boards of trustees of the several State institutions shall exercise the foregoing powers in the management of the following institutions

[Board of Trustees of Eastern State Penitentiary of Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia

Board of Trustees at Graterford of the Maximum Security Prison at Graterford and the Medium Security Prison at Graterford

Board of Trustees of Western State Penitentiary of Western State Penitentiary at Pittsburgh and of the State Penitentiary at Rockview only until the Pennsylvania Industrial School is established at Rockview or until the Pennsylvania Institution for Delinquent Defectives is established at Rockview

Board of Trustees at Rockview of the Minimum Security Prison at Rockview

The Pennsylvania Industrial School at Rockview

The Pennsylvania Institution for Delinquent Defectives at Rockview

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents and upon the establishment of the Medium Security Prison at Huntingdon to be known as the Board of Trustees at Huntingdon for the Medium Security Prison at Huntingdon

Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Camp Hill Cumberland County Pennsylvania]

Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School for Girls of the Pennsylvania Training School for Girls

[Board of Trustees of State Industrial Home for Women of State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy]

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza of Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School at Kis-Lyn of the Pennsylvania Training School at Kis-Lyn in Luzerne County Pennsylvania

[Board of Trustees of Allentown State Hospital of Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane at Allentown]

[Board of Trustees of Danville State Hospital of State Hospital for the Insane at Danville Pennsylvania

Board of Trustees of Fairview State Hospital of State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Fairview

Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital of Harrisburg State Hospital at Harrisburg

Board of Trustees of Norristown State Hospital of State Hospital for the Insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania at Norristown

Board of Trustees of Warren State Hospital of State Hospital for the Insane at Warren Pennsylvania

Board of Trustees of Wernersville State Hospital of State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania at South Mountain

Board of Trustees of Torrance State Hospital of Western State Hospital for the Insane Torrance]

Board of Trustees of Ashland State Hospital of State

Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania at Ashland

Board of Trustees of Biossburg State Hospital at Cottage State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Region of Pennsylvania at Blossburg

Board of Trustees of Coaldale State Hospital of State Hospital of Coaldale Schuylkill County

Board of Trustees of Connellsville State Hospital of Cottage State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Regions of Pennsylvania at Connellsville

[Board of Trustees of Dixmont State Hospital of Dixmont State Hospital at Dixmont]

Board of Trustees of Hazleton State Hospital of State Hospital of the Middle Coal Field of Pennsylvania at Hazleton

Board of Trustees of Nanticoke State Hospital of State Hospital of Luzerne County at Nanticoke

Board of Trustees of Philipsburg State Hospital of Cottage State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Regions of Pennsylvania at Philipsburg

Board of Trustees of Scranton State Hospital of State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania at Scranton

Board of Trustees of Shamokin State Hospital of State Hospital of the Trevorton Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields of Pennsylvania at Shamokin

Board of Trustees of Locust Mountain State Hospital of Locust Mountain State Hospital at Shenandoah

[Board of Trustees of Laurelton State Village of Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women at Laurelton

Board of Trustees of Pennhurst State School of State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic of Eastern Pennsylvania at Pennhurst

Board of Trustees of Polk State School of State Institution for the Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania at Polk

Board of Trustees of Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics of the State Colony for Epileptics at Selinsgrove

The foregoing powers shall also be exercised by the respective boards of trustees of institutions acquired by the Commonwealth from any county city or institution district for use as State mental hospitals under the provisions of act number twenty-one approved the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred thirty-eights]

Section 8 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

Messrs. AUKER, MOODY and MOSCRIP requested a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified and was as follows:

YEAS—129

Adam,	Frost,	McLaughlin,	Scarcelli,
Amarando,	Gaffney,	McWherter,	Schuster,
Anderson, M. S.,	Garlock,	Meholchick,	Sherman,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Smith, C. C.,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	Mills,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bazin,	Guss,	Monroe,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Moran,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Hass,	Mullen,	Stephens,
Branca,	Heavey,	Munley,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Murphy,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Taylor,
Breth,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, P. G.,	Thomas,
Brown,	Jump,	Musto,	Toll,
Bucchin,	Kamyk,	Needham,	Toomey,
Capano,	Kolankiewicz,	Olsen,	Varallo,
Cianfrani,	Kornick,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Cioffi,	Kubacki,	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Parry,	Walsh,
Comer,	Leiby,	Pashley,	Wargo,
Connelly,	Leonard,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Curwood,	Leven,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Donahue,	Limper,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Dougherty,	Lopresti,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Eilberg,	Lovett,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Readinger,	Worley,
Filo,	Mahan,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Fineman,	Markley,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Flint,	Maxwell,	Renwick,	Young,
Floyd,	McCann,	Rosen,	Ziegler,
Flynn,	McCormack,	Rovansek,	Andrews, Speaker
Frank,	McGee,	Sarraf,	
Frascella,	McKeever,		

NAYS—35

Agnew,	George,	Leisey,	Strausser,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	Light,	Stroup,
Auker,	Gramlich,	Magee,	Tompkins,
Banker,	Isaacs,	Moody,	Vaughan,
Bell,	Johnson,	Moscrip,	Wall,
Bower,	Kent,	Murray, H. P.,	Weidner,
Davis,	Knecht,	Ogilvie,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Price,	Wilt,
Eshleman,	Kromer,	Pursley,	

NOT VOTING—46

Blair,	Guthrie,	Kratz,	Rubin,
Breisch,	Haudenshield,	Lafore,	Rudisill,
Brenninger,	Helm,	Lippincott,	Sigman,
Bullen,	Hewitt,	McInroy,	Spencer,
Cooper,	Hocker,	Metz,	Steckel,
Donaldson,	Holt,	Mikula,	Stevenson,
Down,	Horst,	Miller,	Stoner,
Erb,	Houk,	Naugle,	Thompson,
Ewing,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Paulhamus,	Varner,
Foster,	Kehler,	Rigby,	Waterhouse,
Gibb,	Keller,	Royer,	Wood,
Gibson,	Kline,		

(Following the reading of the names on the negative roll and before the negative roll was verified.)

Mr. BULLEN. Mr. Speaker, my vote was recorded on the negative roll. I voted "aye" on that bill.

The SPEAKER. The affirmative roll has been verified. The gentleman cannot now be recorded on the affirmative roll, but his name will be stricken from the negative roll.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. WORLEY. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, having voted under a slight misapprehension on House Bill 676 on Page 14 of today's calendar, I would like to change my vote from aye to no. I am against that bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's remarks will be spread upon the record. The roll call cannot be altered at this time.

Mr. WORLEY. The roll was not verified, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The result has been announced. The gentleman's remarks will be spread upon the record. He is a good enough lawyer to know you cannot go beyond the returns.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET DURING SESSION

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Cities and Counties—First Class to meet during the session of the House.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 461.

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations, and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof.

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend the bill, page 3, line 3, by inserting after line 3 all of Section 2 as follows:

"Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately"

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I request that the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments of the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. POMEROY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand the Harrisburg Patriot that reports in the last 72 hours several cases of polio have been reported in the state of Pennsylvania, which means that the dreaded poliomyolitis season has commenced.

Yesterday an emergency bill was introduced in this House to immunize Pennsylvania children in the most vulnerable age group by the Salk method. Time is running against us. I strongly urge and implore this House to act as rapidly as possible on this bill and use all of its power and ability to prevent any future tragic occurrence, and to move with all speed earthly possible to protect the children of this Commonwealth against this dreaded disease.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members of the House, the plans at present are to start on three-day weeks, working days, the week of May 2nd.

We plan also to not have the House in sessions on the 16th and 17th of May, which is primary day and the day before. But we plan to meet on Wednesday and Thursday of that week and possibly Friday. We don't want to stay in session the rest of the year and we must start working three days a week. So, will you please make your plans accordingly and be prepared to stay for business three days a week starting on May 2nd.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to address a parliamentary inquiry to the Majority Leader. When is he going to bring in the rule about additional sponsors to bills?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, soon.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. GARLOCK from the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries, reported as amended, House Bill No. 592, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 28, 1937 (P. L. 417), entitled "An act relating to milk and the products thereof; creating a Milk Control Commission; establishing its jurisdiction, powers and duties; regulating the production, transportation, manufacturing, processing, storage, distribution, delivery and sale of milk and certain products thereof; providing for the licensing of milk dealers and the payment of fees therefor; requiring milk dealers to file bonds to secure payment for milk to producers and certain milk dealers; authorizing the holding of hearings and the issuance of subpoenas by the commission; conferring jurisdiction upon courts to punish contempts and to prohibit violations of this act and of rules, regulations and orders of the commission; authorizing the commission to adopt rules, regulations and orders, and to enter into interstate and Federal compacts; requiring persons who weigh, measure sample or test milk to procure permits or certificates, to take examinations, to pay fees therefor, to furnish certain notices, record and statements, and to use certain methods of weighing, measuring, sampling and testing; authorizing the commission to examine the business, papers and premises of milk dealers and producers, requiring the keeping of records and the filing of reports by milk dealers, and permitting, with limitations, the use of information obtained thereby; authorizing the commisison to fix prices for milk and certain milk products subject to the approval of the Governor, and conferring certain powers upon the Governor with respect thereto providing for appeals to the courts from decisions of the commission and for the burden of proof upon such appeals; prescribing penalties fines and imprisonment for violations of this act and rules, regulations and orders of the commission; defining perjury; defining remedies; repealing legislation supplied and superseded by this act, and saving rights, duties and proceedings thereunder; and making appropriations," changing the provisions relating to licenses and license fees.

Mr. MULDOWNEY from the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class, reported as committed, House Bill No. 790, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12 1923 (P L 692), entitled "An act fixing the salary of county commissioners in counties of the first class" increasing annual salaries of city commissioners of Philadelphia

Mrs. PASHLEY from the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 135, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth; by declaring acquisition, sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health, safety, convenience and welfare; creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities; authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contact with private, corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment; providing for the organization of such authorities; defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of property, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefor; restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities; providing for notice and hearing; supplying certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers; prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities; conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions, the governing bodies of cities and counties, and on certain State officers, boards and departments," changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal; eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redevelopment selected as a part of the proposal; providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers, and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED SENATE BILL CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 34.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188), entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," further regulating the rates of pilotage.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 34.

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1889 (P. L. 188) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage and for other purposes' approved March twenty-ninth one thousand eight hundred and three and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots" further regulating the rates of pilotage.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House signed the same.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. SARRAF asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, April 20, 1955 at 10:00 a. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:05 p. m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1955. No. 35.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1955

The House met at 10:00 a. m.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, Pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, York, offered the following prayer:

God of our Fathers, it is in Thy name that we invoke Heaven's blessing and benediction upon this assembly and all its leaders and all who serve.

Most merciful Father, help us all to be true to higher standards, to choose the best instead of the worse.

O God, as we walk through unknown years we pray for light, lest we wander into a tangled way. Amidst so much that is fleeting give us a faith that grows, a love that deepens, a hope that earth itself cannot crush, and an ideal that beckons us to a life of honor and service.

We ask it in the name of Him who is Light and Truth, even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, April 19, 1955 will be postponed until printed.

The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 847.

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled " An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," changing the provisions relating to claims and defenses with reference to certain health and accident policies.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Mr. AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 848.

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," changing the rate of tax on property passing to or for the use of religious and charitable organizations.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AUKER. HOUSE BILL No. 849.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2045), entitled, as amended "An act relating to the suport of indigent persons; providing for the suport of such persons by certain relatives, and for the recovery of public money expended care and assistance from the property and estates of certain persons; providing for guardians of the person and property of such persons; providing for the arrest and seizure and sale of the property of deserters; and providing procedure," changing liability for support between parents and children in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Child Care.

By Mr. MOSCRIP. HOUSE BILL No. 850.

An Act amending the act of June 15 1951 (P. L. 585), entitled "An act relating to criminal prosecutions; permitting defendants to make motions in arrest of judgment on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to sustain the charge, and providing for the effect thereof," permitting defendants to make motions in arrest of judgment when the jury is discharged because of failure to agree on a verdict.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. BRENNINGER and GARLOCK. HOUSE BILL No. 851.

An Act regulating termination of insurance policies insuring owners or operators of motor vehicles against liability.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. VARNER, GUTHRIE and HELM. HOUSE BILL No. 852.

An Act authorizing and directing the Department of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to erect and maintain a free bridge on State Highway Route No. 251 over the Allegheny River between Clarion and Armstrong Counties and to provide the necessary ap-

proaches; providing for payment of certain damage by the Commonwealth or counties; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. KUBACKI. HOUSE BILL No. 853.

An Act prescribing a tax to be paid by fire insurance companies, associations and exchanges, and regulating the disbursement thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. McGEE, FRASCELLA and SIGMAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 854.

An Act amending the act of April 19, 1883 (P. L. 9), entitled "An act to abolish the office of the collector of all outstanding or delinquent taxes, to authorize and empower the receiver of taxes to collect the delinquent taxes, and to provide for the more efficient collection of said deliquent taxes, in cities of the first class," providing for the distraint of rent money for the purpose of making necessary repairs to real property condemned by local health authorities; empowering the Revenue Commissioner to appoint licensed real estate brokers to collect the rent money; and extending the aplication of rent money to the extinguishment of water rents, sewer rents and municipal claims held by cities of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Messrs. HEAVEY and MULLEN.
HOUSE BILL No. 855.

An Act amending the act of June 20, 1919 (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a non-resident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," exempting from tax transfers of property from a decedent to the public schools or to certain corporations or associations, owning places of religious worship or hospitals, religious, educational, charitable or other benevolent institutions or branches, posts or camps of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. BOIES and KENT. HOUSE BILL No. 856.

An Act amending the act of March 30, 1917 (P. L. 21), entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making cerain exceptions; and providing a Board of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," further regulating the refusal, cancellation, revocation and suspension of licenses, providing for rules and regulations, and eliminating repealed provisions.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY, Mrs. PASHLEY and Mr. SIGMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 857.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," authorizing the establishment of speed limits in cities of the first class under certain terms and conditions; providing for use of testing devices in these cases and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. VAUGHAN and
HOUSE BILL No. 858.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety, regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," requiring additional lights or signal devices on certain vehicles; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. ROBERT K. HAMILTON and KENT.
HOUSE BILL No. 859.

An Act amending the act of May 28 1937 (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, com-

panies and corporations including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," providing additional standards for the determination of rates of common carriers by motor vehicle.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

By Messrs. McKEEVER, BAZIN and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 860.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1242), entitled "An act relating to roads streets, highways and bridges; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws administered by the Secretary of Highways and by the Department of Highways relating thereto," requiring cities of the first class to resurface and repair streets therein that are part of the State highway system, and providing for reimbursement by the Commonwealth of the cost thereof to the cities.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. SNIDER. HOUSE BILL No. 861.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," removing the limitation on appropriations which may be made for agricultural extension work.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. TOLL, LEVEN and WELSH. HOUSE BILL No. 862.

An Act amending the act of May 28, 1937 (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providng for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utlity business by prescrbing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender, or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicle and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies and corporations including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary ratés; placing the burden of proof on public utilites to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued, assumed or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations, or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossing, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," requiring notice by public utilities to consumers in certain cases; authorizing consumer-committee representation before Public Utility Commission in certain rate increases and providing for payment by public utilities of costs of committee representation in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

By Messrs. ANDREWS, WOOD, JOHNSON and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 863.

An Act regulating the sale, offering for sale or having in possession for sale or other disposition and the manufacture, processing or preparing for sale or other distribution of all articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly inflammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals, and imposing duties upon the Department of Labor and Industry.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. ANDREWS, WOOD, JOHNSON and CHARLES C. SMITH. HOUSE BILL No. 864.

An Act to amend the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," by prohibiting the wilful obstruction of emergency telephone calls and requiring notice of the offense to be printed in telephone directories.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 865.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing townships to make regulations with respect to automobile junk or storage yards.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 866.

An Act amending the act of July 2, 1937 (P. L. 2821), entitled "An act to regulate the sale, and advertising for sale, of goods, wares, and merchandise purporting to be an insurance, bankruptcy, mortgage, insolvent, assignees, receivers, trustees, removal, or closing-out sale, or sale of goods damaged by fire, smoke, or water, in cities and certain boroughs of this Commonwealth; and to prevent fraudulent practices in connection therewith, and providing penalties for the violation thereof, and for the imposition of license fees for permission to conduct the same," making the provisions of the act effective in townships of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 867.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the manner of enforcing the speed laws in townships of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT HOUSE BILL No. 868.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," increasing powers of supervisors to regulate garbage and rubbish.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 869.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," increasing the powers of commissioners to regulate garbage and rubbish.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 870.

An Act to further amend Section 1101 of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damage caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties, providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by further providing for signs on highways where certain restrictions are imposed by local authorities.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 871.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1945 (P. L. 382), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation as bodies corporate and politic of "Authorities" for municipalities, counties and townships; prescribing the rights, powers and duties of such Authorities heretofore or hereafter incorporated; authorizing such Authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain and operate projects, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds, and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates," changing the rights, powers and duties of Authorities heretofore or hereafter created.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT HOUSE BILL No. 872.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," further providing for the establishment of township boundary lines, the changing of wards, and the payment of premiums on bonds of township officers and employes; changing the salaries of controllers, the expense allowance for delegates to the State conventions of township commissioners and the officers eligible therefor; including shade trees in land subdivision requirements; changing the procedure for letting of contracts; and authorizing the commissioners to employ counsel for certain purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WOOD, WHEELER, POLEN and WESCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 873.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto" prescribing duties and limitations for township supervisors as to holding other township

offices, the number of meetings to be held, keeping of records and fixing compensation of certain township officers; changing the expense allowance for delegates to supervisors' conventions and the officers eligible to attend; fixing the procedure for selling township property; making tax exempt properties liable for certain costs for fire protection; prescribing duties of auditors and fixing compensation of members of zoning board of adjustment; providing for the construction of sidewalks and curbs and the payment therefor; changing the provisions relating to abandoned cemeteries, the publication of ordinances, connecting with sewers of adjacent municipalities, and the dedication, laying out, opening, improving, changing, relocation, taking over and vacating roads, streets and highways.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. CONNELLY, FOSTER, JOHN J. MURRAY and THOMAS. HOUSE BILL No. 874.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1931 (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," increasing millage of annual tax for general township purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. SARRAF, McLAUGHLIN, KAMYK, WALSH, KOLANKIEWICZ, RIGBY, COOPER, THOMPSON and VAUGHAN (Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 61

In the House of Representatives, April 20, 1955

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to support and enact into legislation that all United States currency shall bear the inscription "In God We Trust" and to take favorable action on House Bill No. 4661 of the 84th Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 121

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 30, 1955.

The equitable distribution of the waters of the Delaware River among the states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware that abut the river has been a subject of controversy for years.

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River a few years ago made a study and presented a plan for the diversion and use of the waters of the Delaware, which plan was ratified and adopted by the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, but has not been ratified by Pennsylvania.

Pursuant to litigation before it, the Supreme Court of the United States has entered an order defining the rights in the Delaware River water.

In the light of this order and in an effort to proceed thereunder the state of New Jersey has adopted legislation intended to form a basis of a compact with Pennsylvania for the building of dams and reservoirs and the diversion, storage and use of water therefrom. The law adopted by New Jersey by its terms is contingent upon the acceptance of its provisions by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on or before the first day of July, 1955.

A bill is now pending in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the purpose of which is to accept the proposal of the state of New Jersey for the allocation of water rights between these two states.

Question has been raised whether or not the proposal made by New Jersey is advantageous to this Commonwealth and whether the members of Pennsylvania's General Assembly are sufficiently acquainted with the facts involved to pass judgement at this time, therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That a Study Commission be created consisting of seven members, three of whom shall be Senators appointed by the President pro tempore, three of whom shall be Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and one of whom shall be a citizen of Pennsylvania, not a member of the General Assembly appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and that it shall be the duty of the committee to study and examine the various plans developed for the distribution of water from the Delaware River and the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States thereon, as well as the effect of the legislation adopted by the State of New Jersey and the proposed acceptance thereof by Pennsylvania. The committee shall confer with the legislative committee and other proper persons in the states of New Jersey, New York and Delaware and shall resolve the problem equitably and impartially to all of the states affected, and be it further

Resolved, That the commission make a report with its recommendation to the Governor and to each house of the General Assembly on or before the first day of June, 1955.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

TRIBUTE TO DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 19 1955

Dr. Albert Einstein, the greatest theoretical physicist of all time, has passed away at the age of seventy-six. Though few of us are able to comprehend the full significance of Dr. Einstein's contributions to humanity, yet we realize that had it not been for the scientific genius of this one great man the world today would be far less advanced.

Author of the theory of relativity and the father of nuclear fission and electronics, Dr. Albert Einstein's genius made possible the most powerful implements of destruction ever known to man, yet he remained throughout his life one of the strongest advocates for peace among the people and the nations of the world.

Born in Germany of Jewish descent, Dr. Einstein chose the United States, with its freedom of expression and movement as his home, and bestowed upon it the bounty of his brilliance. For his contributions to science which have been instrumental in making our country the leader in this scientific age we shall be eternally grateful; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pause at this time to pay tribute to Dr. Albert Einstein, the leader of science for the twentieth century, and to make known our deep feling of sorrow in the loss to humanity suffered by his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Miss Margot Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 461

An Act amending the act of June 22 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways authorizing their construction maintenance and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities persons associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act" changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

STATEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair expresses the hope that this will be the last Wednesday session at which we operate on the basis of a consent calendar. The Chair must decline to operate the House unless there is a quorum.

There are pending in committees bills of immediate concern in the matter of remuneration to Members of this House. The Chair thinks we deserve higher compensation; the Chair thinks that the present Members of this House deserve during the months to come insofar as parliamentary procedure will permit higher compensation.

But the Chair assures you that the Chair will not be greatly concerned about the matter of higher compensation for Members of the House unless during the days to come we can demonstrate to all and sundry that we are actually actively on the job.

The Chair requests the gentleman from Montgomery Mr. Jones, to preside throughout the session.

Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES IN THE CHAIR.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 3 1923 (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" including Society of the 28th Division A E F Inc among the veterans' organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22 1933 (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" exempting all parsonages or manses from taxation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 193, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1949 (P. L. 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" providing for policies issued to associations of employers on behalf of its members.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 220, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds requiring officers to give weight memoranda to operators of vehicles.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 509, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates

aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further providing for the placing of traffic signals in third class cities

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 572, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the importation of any specie of bird, fowl, game or domestic animal; imposing powers and duties on the Departments of Health and of Agriculture, and on the Game Commission, and providing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 575, entitled:

An Act making it unlawful to import or release certain animals known as "San Juan rabbits" and charging the Department of Agriculture with the enforcement of the act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 592, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 28 1937 (P. L. 417) entitled "An act relating to milk and the products thereof creating a Milk Control Commission establishing its jurisdiction powers and duties regulating the production transportation manufacturing processing storage distribution delivery and sale of milk and certain products thereof providing for the licensing of milk dealers and the payment of fees therefor requiring milk dealers to file bonds to secure payment for milk to producers and certain milk dealers authorizing the holding of hearings and the issuance of subpoenas by the commission conferring jurisdiction upon courts to punish contempts and to prohibit violations of this act and of rules regulations and orders of the commission authorizing the commission to adopt rules regulations and orders and to enter into interstate and Federal compacts requiring persons who weigh measure sample or test milk to procure permits or certificates to take examinations to pay fees therefor to furnish certain notices records and statements and to use certain methods of weighing measuring sampling and testing authorizing the commission to examine the business papers and premises of milk dealers and producers requiring the keeping of records and the filing of reports by milk dealers and permitting with limitations the use of information obtained thereby authorizing the commission to fix prices for milk and certain milk products subject to the approval of the Governor and conferring certain powers upon the Governor with respect thereto providing for appeals to the courts from decisions of the commission and for the burden of proof upon such appeals prescribing penalties fines and imprisonment for violations of this act and rules regulations and orders of the commission defining perjury defining remedies repealing legislation supplied and superseded by this act and saving rights duties and proceedings thereunder and making appropriations" changing the provisions relating to licenses and license fees.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 619, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1949 (P. L. 1210), entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" decreasing minimum number of employes who may be covered by policies issued to any employer or to trustees of a fund established by an employer.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 684, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" regulating the use of multiple beam road lighting equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 703, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor to acquire certain tracts of land in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, for the use of the Bloomsburg State Teachers College; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 721, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling

including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payments of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" including the Camp Fire Girls among the organizations exempt from payment of registration fees.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 728, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" authorizing the lease or grant of real estate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of aiding the establishment of parking services and facilities within State Park Areas situate within the city

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 730, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing of poultry technicians by the Secretary of Agriculture for the drawing of blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing programs.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 733, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11, 1947 (P. L. 565) entitled "An act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during World War II providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who because of death or incapacity cannot personally receive compensation imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending the time during which applications may be filed for veterans' compensation

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 756, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees, prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the requirements regarding use of different types of danger and caution signals.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 760, entitled:

An Act relating to agreements, leases and other instruments granting bituminous rights made or joined in by political subdivisions; providing for approval by the Secretary of Mines under certain conditions and rendering them otherwise void; providing for the effect of breach or failure to comply with the provisions and giving remedies to the political subdivisions and taxpayers.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 782, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon

owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for an annual registration fee for issuance of special registration plates to certain persons and for issuance of special registration plates without payment of any fee to the Governor, cabinet members and members of the General Assembly.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 790, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1923 (P. L. 692), entitled "An act fixing the salary of county commissioners in counties of the first class," increasing annual salaries of city commissioners of Philadelphia.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 806, entitled:

An Act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth by rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of busines, industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth; prescribing procedures for the rendering of such assistance and empowering the Department of Commerce of the Commonwealth to administer the same; and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 807, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments; boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," by creating as a departmental administrative advisory board, the Economic Development Advisor Board in the Department of Commerce, and prescribing its organization, powers and duties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 86, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 28 1935 (P. L. 477) entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment of the salary medical and hospital expenses of policemen firemen and park guards by counties cities boroughs towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period" extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 135, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth; by declaring acquisition, sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health, safety, convenience and welfare; creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities; authorizing them to engage in the elimination of blighted areas and to plan and contract with private, corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment; providing for the organization of such authorities; defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties, including the acquisition of property by purchase, gift or eminent domain; the leasing and selling of property, including borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefore; restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities; providing for notice and hearing; suppling certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers; prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities; conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions, the governing bodies of cities and counties, and on certain State officers, boards and departments," changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal; eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redeveloper selected as a part of the proposal; providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers, and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 171, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes, and providing appeals.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 56 and

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 29

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 51, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June fifteenth one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1743) entitled as amended "An act relating to magistrates and magistrates' courts in the city of Philadelphia imposing certain duties upon and prohibiting certain practices by magistrates and fixing their compensation imposing certain duties on the city controller in regard thereto authorizing the employment by him of additional clerks and fixing their compensation regulating the practice in and defining magistrates' courts the entering of bail and the issuance of discharges in criminal cases in the county of Philadelphia conferring certain powers over magistrates and magistrates' courts and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the judges of the courts of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia the Attorney General and the District Attorney providing for the appointment and employment of stenographers to report proceedings in certain cases heard by magistrates fixing the salaries of persons employed by authority of this act providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof and repealing certain prior acts" providing for expense and clerical allowances for magistrates

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection B section 37 act of June fifteenth one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1743) known as the "1937 Magistrates' Court Act" amended June two one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 510) is amended to read

Section 37

* * *

B Each magistrate shall receive a salary for his services of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500) per annum and in addition shall receive an allowance for additional clerical assistance and other expenses in connection with the duties of his office the sum of two hundred dollars ($200) per month The chief magistrate shall receive in addition to his salary and monthly expense allowance as magistrate a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500) per annum The deputy stenographic clerk and each clerk of a magistrate's court shall receive a salary as fixed by law Said salaries and expense allowances shall be paid by the city in semi-monthly payments

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 279, Printer's No. 182

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 513, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" restricting requirement to advertise intention to adopt tax ordinance or resolution to first enactment of such tax ordinance or resolution

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2 act of June 25 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" amended May 27 1953 (P. L. 234) is amended to read

Section 2 Advertisement of Intention to Adopt Tax Ordinance or Resolution Prior to the pasasge of any ordinance or the adoption of any resolution imposing a tax or license fee under the authority hereunder granted which tax or license fee has not been imposed during the previous fiscal year by the political subdivision imposing it such political subdivision shall give notice of the intention to pass such ordinance or adopt such resolution Such notice need not be given if the political subdivision imposing the tax or license fee imposed such tax or license fee during the previous fiscal year Such notice shall be given in addition to all other notices required by law to be given and shall set forth the substantial nature of the tax or license fee to be imposed by the proposed ordinance or resolution the reason which in the judgment of the officials of the subdivision necessitates the imposition of the tax and the amount of revenue estimated to be derived from the tax Publication of such notice shall be made by advertisement once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within such political subdivision if there is such newspaper and if there is not then such publication shall be made in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the advertising political subdivision is located

When any such ordinance or resolution is continued by being again passed or adopted imposing the same tax or license fee without substantial change for the year next following or thereafter from year to year the provisions of the ordinance need not be advertised as in other cases but only a short notice shall be advertised stating that the ordinance of the preceding year which imposed a tax (giving the rate and naming the subjects) has been reenacted without substantial change and the same tax imposed for the year

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 573, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 30 1937 (P. L. 115) entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first class as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors and prescribing the powers

and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commissions commissioners registrars inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commission election officers municipal officers departments and bureaus police officers courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registrars of vital statistics real estate brokers rental agents certain public service companies persons firms and corporations operating vehicles for moving furniture and household goods and boards of school directors and imposing penalties" providing that proof of citizenship need not be reestablished on re-registering within the same county

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 20 act of March 30 1937 (P. L. 115) known as "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act" amended July 31 1941 (P. L. 710) is amended by adding after subsection (c) a new subsection to read

Section 20 Manner of Registration * * *

(c.1) After any person has been duly registered upon proof of naturalization or upon proof of derivation citizenship through the naturalization of a parent or husband or by any other proof of the acquisition of citizenship such a person need not reestablish proof of citizenship upon re-registering within the same county when duly registered within a period of two years from the last vote cast by the elector

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 586, as follows:

An Act providing for the observance of May first of each year as American Loyalty Day

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of this Commonwealth and every political subdivision thereof to display the flag of the United States on all public buildings and every Pennsylvanian to display the National Flag at on or before his home or other suitable place on May first of each year

Section 2 May first shall henceforth be designated and known as "American Loyalty Day" and the Governor is urged to request its observance as a day upon which the citizens shall have the opportunity to learn the meaning of loyalty to one's country and one's country's loyalty to its citizens to the end that we shall be a citizenry of united loyalty

Section 3 All Pennsylvanians with deep affection for their State and Country shall grasp the occasion of American Loyalty Day as a rare opportunity to inspire the youth of our great Commonwealth to this one of man's greatest virtues loyalty

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—210

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mikula,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stroup,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,		Mullen,	Thomas,

Bullen,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Walsh,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 620, Printer's No. 152 and

House Bill No. 698, Printer's No. 179.

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. SPEAKER, we have been asking for months what you are up to? Who are you trying to fool? We force out you kept telling us to wait, wait, wait and we would find out.

Well, we found out yesterday. Now we know what you have been up to. You have been planning and schemeing to saddle the people with more than $600,000,000 in new taxes, in violation of your campaign pledges.

Think of it, more than $600,000,000 in new taxes, when your candidate for Governor went up and down this state in the election campaign last year, and gave the people his pledged word that he was against every tax the people didn't like.

Was he going to put on a wage tax? Oh no! Heaven forbid! That was just propaganda of those bad Republicans.

Was he going to put on a flat income tax? Oh, no! That was just some more Republican lies.

But how was he going to balance the budget? What was he going to do after he left the Sales Tax die?

Here's how he was going to do it, and he said it in Philadelphia on October 19 after a great deal of fanfare. Why he was going to reorganize the State Government, department by department, and now I am quoting his very words:

"Then and only then, would it be honest of us to propose new taxes," end quote.

Has he reorganized the state government, department by department, since he has been in office? No.

Look at his budget. You won't find any evidence or it there.

Instead of reorganizing the State Government, department by department, to make savings, Governor Leader came in here yesterday and asked for more money, millions of dollars in more money, for almost every major department.

The Governor spoke about the State's past commitments and insisted that we Republicans must help him keep those commitments.

Well the Governor and the Democratic Party has some commitments to honor too. They made a commitment with the people to save $100,000,000 in this biennium by reorganization of the State Government.

Does Governor Leader want the Republicans to help him keep that commitment? I am sure the people do.

Governor Leader and the Democratic Party made a pledge with the people not to replace the Sales Tax with a Wage Tax or a flat Income Tax.

Does Governor Leader want the Republicans to help him keep that commitment? I am sure the people do!

Earlier this week, I told you exactly what your pledges meant in terms of dollars and cents. I showed that your pledge to save $100,000,000 and to balance the budget without the Sales Tax or any substitute tax, could mean nothing less than a $936,000,000 ceiling on General Fund appropriations in the next biennium, plus whatever is needed to pay off the deficit from this biennium, which we say is $50,000,000 and you say is $74,000,000.

Instead of keeping that pledge, Governor Leader came in here yesterday and presented a budget of nearly $350,000,000 more than that.

In future weeks, I am going to go into the budget in detail. I am going to show that this budget is as phony and as deceptive as Governor Leader's campaign promises. I am going to show that the Leader Administration is still trying to fool the people in its desperate effort to justify a half billion dollar tax program that the people should never have to pay.

I am going to show that the tax Governor Leader says will fall least heavily on the little people will hit the average guy harder than he has ever been hit before.

I am going to show that the next four years will be the biggest spending spree this state has ever seen.

We Republicans are going to go over this budget item by item, department by department, and prove to the people that it is padded with pot fat.

We will demand public hearings, where we will call Dept. Heads in and let them explain to the people why they are being asked to pay out $600,000,000 more in new taxes.

We should call in the Governor and ask him why his office needs a 65 per cent increase over the amount appropriated to his predecessor.

We should call in the Secretary of Welfare and ask

why he is requesting $44 million more for his department.

We should call in every department head, and every commission head and every person, that will have the spending of this money, and make them put it on the line what they are going to do with these new taxes.

Let's not be disciples of the theory of tax and spend just to stay in power.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the Majority Leader have any further business to bring before the House?

Mr. READINGER. No, Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to make a campaign speech today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the Minority Leader have any further business to bring before the House.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I will have to ask the Majority Leader to repeat what he just said.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recalls the gentleman said he was not going to make a campaign speech today.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I thank the gentleman. I did not know he was campaigning. I thought probably the Governor might be.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There are no announcements except the Chair would like to call to the attention of the members the fact that Daylight Saving Time will go into effect prior to our next stated meeting, so the Chair hopes the Members will pay strict attention to the motion for adjournment.

ADJOURNMENT

Miss LEIBY. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, April 25, 1955 at 3:30 p.m. EST.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:35 a.m.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1955. No. 36.

SENATE

MONDAY, April 25, 1955.

The Senate met at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. HERBERT W. STROUP, Jr., Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Camp Hill, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the opportunity of doing important things in a world that requires important things to be done.

Give to us that insight that will allow us to do these things at their highest level, that we may hear the voice that should be heard, rather than the clatter of many voices; feel the touch of Thy hand, rather than the grasping of many hands; see the real needs of our people, rather than the seeking clamor of petty concern.

By Thy mercy, help us to be what we dreamed we wold be. In Christ's Name, we pray, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. PECHAN, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. Pechan asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PEELOR, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. WOLFE, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

RECALLING NOMINATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated April 18, 1955, for the appointment of the following persons as Workmen's Compensation Referees, to serve until the third Tuesday of January, 1959, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Daniel T. Costello, 203 Pennypack Street, Fulmor Heights, Hatboro, Montgomery County, vice John Alessandroni, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

David R. Eaby, 157 East Main Street, Ephrata, Lancaster County, vice John M. Ranck Strasburg, whose term expired.

Harry E. Diehl, Claysburg, Blair County, vice P. A. Patterson, Altoona, removed from office.

Merle H. Hildebrand 1313 Albert Street, New Castle, Lawrence County, vice Frank D. Fair, Sharon, removed from office.

William E. Miller, 46 Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Allegheny County, vice Curtis B. Haines, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

Felix Vittone, 431 Depot Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, vice J. Ross Foust, Greensburg, removed from office.

John H. Cartwright 244 Center Street, Ridgeway, Elk County, vice Jessie G. Smith, Warren, whose term expired.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

He also presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of County Boards of Assistance:

VENANGO COUNTY

Mrs. Zelma R. Cox, from January 1, 1954, until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Ross Atwell (Democrat), 21 Orange Street, Oil City, Venango County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice John D. Rynd, Jr., Esq., Oil City., removed from office.

Matthew H. Dolecki (Democrat), 41 Chestnut Street, Oil City, Venango County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Richard C. Frame, Esq., Franklin, removed from office.

Mrs. Lorine Shaffer (Democrat), 16½ Pearl Avenue, Oil City, Venango County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice John B. Williams, Franklin, whose term expired.

Ned M. Hartsell (Democrat), 244 Bissell Avenue, Oil City, Venango County, to serve until December 31, 1955, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice, Mrs. Sarah Hodgkinson, Oil City, resigned.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Joseph S. Janosik (Republican), 642 Knox Avenue, Monessen, Westmoreland County, to serve until December 31, 1955. (Reappointment).

Mrs. Mary Noel (Democrat), 213 Park Street, Derry, Westmoreland County, to serve until December 31, 1956, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dr. S. S. Smith, Derry, whose term expired.

Dr. Charles J. Fox (Democrat), 180 Washington Street, Vandergrift, Westmoreland County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Clyde S. Waugaman, Vandergrift, whose term expired.

Nick Christopher (Republican), 276 Ridge Avenue, New Kensington, Westmoreland County, to serve until December 31, 1957, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice William F. McCabe, New Kensington, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate George R. Grove, Box 369, Lake City, Erie County, for appointment as Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Lake City, Erie County, until the first Monday of January 1956 to fill a vacancy.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, to serve until terminated:

Gus P. Verona, Pen Argyl, Northampton County, vice Alex R. Miller, Easton.

John P. Fullam, Esq., Bristol, Bucks County, vice R. Chapman Carver, Ivyland.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MAJOR GENERAL OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT IN THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 19, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., 8601 Montgomery Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, for appointment as Major General of the Adjutant General's Department in the Pennsylvania National Guard, to serve until terminated.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence bills of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 15, 1937 (P. L. 1743) entitled as amended "1937 Magistrates' Court Act," providing for expense and clerical allowances for magistrates.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 513, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and inforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," restricting requirement to advertise intention to adopt tax ordinance or resolution to first enactment of such tax ordinance or resolution.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 573, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 30, 1937 (P. L. 115), entitled "The First Class City Permanent Registration Act," providing that proof of citizenship need not be reestablished on registering within the same county.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

House Bill No. 586, entitled:

An Act providing for the observance of May first of each year as Loyalty Day.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

House Bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended, "The Fourth to Eighth Class County

Assessment Law," exempting all parsonages or manses from taxation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 258, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1921 (P. L. 522), entitled as amended "Dog Law of 1921," providing for free license tags for guide dogs for the blind.

Which was committed to the Committee on Agriculture.

House Bill No. 427, entitled:

An Act relating to public recreation in incorporated towns; providing for the acquisition, maintenance and operation of places of public recreation; providing for a referendum in certain cases, and authorizing the levy of taxes for such purposes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 433, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "General Boroughs Act," validating printed and photostated borough records.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 455, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28, 1953 (P. L. 723), entitled "Second Class County Code" further providing for and changing the provisions of the act relating to employes' retirement system, and the powers, duties and liabilities of the county, the county institution district, and the retirement board relative thereto, and the rights, privileges and limitations of employes and beneficiaries under the retirement system.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 499, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enabling the Legislature to enact legislation providing for absentee voting.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

House Bill No. 524, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the House Committee on Conservation and Wild Life for study of our game, fish, forest and water resources, and their proper use and management for the benefit of the public.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

House Bill No. 582, entitled:

An Act concurring with the State of New Jersey in revoking in part Paragraph First of the Compact between the State of New Jersey and this Commonwealth dated April 26, 1783 and ratified by the act approved the 20th day of September, 1783, (2 Smith's Laws 77), entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement, made between commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey, and commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware, and islands within the same," and accepting the terms and conditions of Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey relating to the construction, the payment of land damages for land taken by eminent domain in New Jersey, costs and expenses, and the payment of taxes to New Jersey municipalities on land acquired in New Jersey for the purpose of constructing, if and when the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall authorize construction (but within fifty years from the effective date of this act) a storage dam across the Delaware River at or near the area known as Wallpack Bend, and a reservoir above such dam, or to construct a diversion dam across the Delaware River at or near Yardley or Brookville, or both such storage dam or reservoir and such diversion dam; and authorizing the Governor to apply on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Congress of the United States for its consent to the agreement which this act and Chapter 443 of the Public Laws of 1953 of the State of New Jersey will constitute.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

House Bill No. 593, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1646), entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth to negotiate temporary emergency loans to defray current and other expenses of the State government during any fiscal biennium evidenced by tax anticipation notes, secured by and payable from current revenues of any current biennium levied, assessed, collectible and accruing during such fiscal biennium; defining the powers and duties of the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasure in relation thereto;providing for the payment of interest on and the repayment of such loans; and making an appropriation," by further providing a limit on the borrowing of money in any current biennium.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

House Bill No. 640, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 11, 1923 (P. L. 1044), entitledd "Prisoners Transfer Law," providing for the transfer and retransfer of certain persons confined in county jails, or institutions, in counties of the seventh and eighth classes, and providing for the payment of expenses of transfers, retransfers, and the maintenance of certain prisoners.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 656, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "General Borough Act" increasing the maximum compensation payable to councilmen in boroughs whose population is more than five thousand.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 670, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "Administrative Code of 1929" providing for management and control of State mental institutions in the Department of Welfare by the department through a Commission of Mental Health; creating an Advisory Council on Mental Health; prescribing its powers and duties; and changing the powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the several State mental institutions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

House Bill No. 676, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for use in installing a central cooling system in the Main Capitol Building.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

House Bill No. 682, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 928), entitled "An act relating to the annual salaries and compensation of certain county officers of counties of the sixth class," changing salaries of district attorneys in counties of the sixth class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 683, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "General Borough Act," authorizing boroughs with approval of the court of quarter sessions to improve and maintain neglected burial grounds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

House Bill No. 705, entitled:

An Act providing for the payment of certain outstanding checks more than seven years old, and making appropriations therefor.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL No. 97,

RECALLED FROM THE GOVERNOR

He also presented for concurrence, House Bill No. 97, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolly omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

Said bill having been recalled from the Governor for amendment, the votes had on final passage and third reading were reconsidered in the House and the bill amended, in which amendments the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

The PRESIDENT. The bill, as amended, will appear on tomorrow's Calendar.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 67

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145), entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class, cities of the second class A, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships of the first class, townships of the second class, school districts of the second class, school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy, assess, and collect or to provide for the levying, assessing and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes; authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes; and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced; providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court," exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 136

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes; the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real property, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in propery and of mortgage and liens on such property, and the proceedings therefor; creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of propetry heretofore sold to the county commissioners, taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service if process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL No. 461

He also presented communication from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594) entitled "Rural State Highway Law," changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof.

BILLS SIGNED

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 461, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1931 (P. L. 594), entitled "Rural State Highway Law," changing a route in Beaver County by abandoning part thereof.

Senate Bill No. 67, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1947 (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended **"An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements.**

Senate Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 7, 1947 (P. L. 1368), entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county, city, except of the first and second class and second class A, borough, town, township, school district, except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A, and institution district taxes; providing when, how and upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes; the return and entering of claims therefor; the collection and adjudication of such claims, sales of real propery, including seated and unseated lands, subject to the lien of such tax claims; the disposition of the proceeds thereof, including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property; providing for the discharge and divestiture of certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such Bureau in each county, except a county of the first class, to act as agent for taxing districts; defining its powers and duties, including sales of property, the management of property taken in sequestration, and the management, sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners taxing districts and trustees at tax sales; providing a method for the service of process and notices; imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors, and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts; and repealing existing laws," increasing certain fees, further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims, and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. KOPRIVER, JR., from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 274, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing the terms of office of judges and inspectors of elections.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WATKINS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 321, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," authorizing the board of commissioners to make appropriations to county firemen's associations for the conducting of fire prevention education.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 322, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds" including the Civil Air Patrol among the organizations exempt from payment of fees for vehicles used by such organization.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. WATKINS and KOPRIVER, JR., read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 323, entitled:

An Act amending the act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class; amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" authorizing the board of commissioners to make appropriations to county firemen's associations for the conducting of fire prevention education.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. WAGNER and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 324, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating

and changing the laws relating thereto," revising the school health program; placing it under the exclusive control of the Department of Health; and changing the basis for reimbursement therefor.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Messrs. STEVENSON, FLACK, KOPRIVER, JR., MALLERY, BANE, YOSKO and HALUSKA read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 325 entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 4, 1927 (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," further regulating the incorporation of boroughs; changing certain penalties and making such changes retroactive; fixing the expense allowance for delegates to the meetings of the State Association of Boroughs; providing for the creation of capital reserve funds for capital expenditures, and the advertising of notices relative to land subdivision ordinances.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Mr. McCREESH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 326, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 327, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 328, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the University Museum.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 329, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the School of Medicine.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. CHAPMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. President, the bill which I am about to introduce is co-sponsored by Senator Silvert, Senator Mallery and myself, and is relative to the issuance of fishing licenses free for those in mental hospitals.

Mr. President, the mental hospitals' vocational training is very important much more than drugs. The superintendents of the hospitals think that this is a very important bill in the vocational treatment of the patients under their care.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. CHAPMAN, SILVERT and MALLERY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 330, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," providing for the issuing of free resident fishing licenses to patients of mental hospitals.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

Mr. CHAPMAN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 331, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the public roads and improving and replacing bridges thereon through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. WEINER and KOPRIVER, JR., read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 332, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties;providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," authorizing the issuance of duplicate registration cards at the option of the owner, and fixing the fee therefor.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. SEYLER and KESSLER read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 333, entitled:

An Act amending the act of January 18, 1952 (P. L. 2111), entitled "An act to provide for minimum compensation and increments for administrators and members of the faculty of State Teachers Colleges; providing for leaves of absence; imposing certain duties upon the Boards of Trustees and Presidents of State Teachers Colleges and the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and repealing inconsistent laws," increasing the minimum compensation and increments.

Which was committed to the Committee on Education.

Mr. DENT read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 334, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of ve-

hicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limitng the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the provisions with respect to forms for inspection reports.

Which was committeed to the Committee on Highways.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WEINER, from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 24, 1937 (P. L. 109), entitled "An act relating to interstate cooperation; creating the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, as well as committees on interstate cooperation of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; defining the powers and duties of said commission and of said committees; and imposing duties on the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth," increasing the number of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. YOSKO asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, since I have been a Member of the Senate, I have always advocated public hearings on the budget and other matters confronting the Legislature.

Mr. President, the fact that a Democratic Governor was elected has not altered my position. The Governor presented his budget on April 19 and, as was expected, after he presented his program a storm of controversy developed. Republicans in and out of the Legislature opened fire on him, with all of their big guns. Some Democrats, in and out of the Legislature, and I include myself, expressed the opinion that the whole plan should receive careful study before any final action was taken.

However, Mr. President, now that the Governor has presented his budget and tax program, as I said before, it is up to the Legislature to accept or revise it. In that connection, I am presenting a resolution calling for public hearings on the budget. If there is anything bad in the budget, it should be boiled out because every dollar that can be saved represents a dollar that will not have to be collected from the taxpayers.

Mr. President, in addition to hearings on the budget, the Legislature must get down to work on reorganizing the State Government to effect economies and to eliminate waste, extravagance and the overlapping of functions. The Annual Sessions bill, which already passed the House and has been tied up in the Senate Committee since February, must be released so that the question can be decided by the voters at the primary election on May 17, if that is possible. A uniform accounting system must be inaugurated as soon as possible so that receipts and expenditures can be properly recorded. The Commonwealth must operate on an accrual rather than a cash basis, so that it will be possible to determine the true financial condition of the Commonwealth at any given period. And, finally, the budget must be prepared in itemized form, and expenditure controls set up so that funds allocated for a specific purpose cannot be used for any other purpose.

Mr. President, if what I have enumerated is done, and it will not be an easy task, an equitable solution to the financial problems facing the people can be arrived at and a modern fiscal system will be functioining to guide us in the future.

Mr. President, when George Leader was campaigning for Governor last summer and fall, he pledged himself to effect economy. I am convinced, in my own mind, that George Leader meant those words when he spoke them. Since taking over the officer of Governor, after sixteen long and tedious years of mismanagement, he has been hit with the full impact of the terrible financial plight that the State is in today. A long succession of financial juggling, deficits and inefficient operation of the machinery of government has brought us to the sad plight in which we find ourselves today.

Mr. President, it is my sincere hope that in the weeks ahead it will be possible to reach the decisions which will give the people all the benefits they can possibly get, in view of the most serious financial dilemma which they face in our State Government today.

Mr. President the resolution which I am about to present I trust will be adopted and be adopted immediately. After the hearings are conducted, it will be within the province of this Legislature to reject, revise or accept the budget as presented by the Governor on April 19, 1955 and, by the same breath, I want to say that it will be our job then to provide the taxes to finance that budget.

Accordingly, Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, Senator Dent and Senator Holland, I am presenting this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS ON GOVERNOR'S BUDGET

Messrs. YOSKO, DENT and HOLLAND offered the following resolution, which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, April 25, 1955.

On April 19th, His Excellency, the Governor presented his budget to the General Assembly, together with his proposals for additional taxes to produce the revenue needed to balance the budget.

The amount of the budget is greater than that of any heretofore presented.

There is much uncertainty and possible misunderstanding over the provisions of the budget and the best means to raise additional revenue; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Standing Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives jointly hold public hearings at which all questions concerning the Governor's Budget may be inquired into for the purpose of

affording the members of the General Assembly an opportunity to fully understand the proposed budget; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of their findings and recommendations to this Session of the General Assembly within thirty days.

REQUEST THAT RULE 39 BE SUSPENDED

Mr. YOSKO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be dispensed with and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the foregoing resolution.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I have stated time and time again that the reason we have standing committees in the Senate is so that these committees may examine legislation and resolutions which are offered by the Members on the floor of the Senate. This resolution, perhaps, has a great deal of merit. I have also stated publicly that I thought hearings should be held on this budget.

However, Mr. President, due to the policy which I have seen fit to adopt, to see that resolutions such as this are sent to committee, I, herefore, object to its immediate consideration and ask that it be referred to the proper committee.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President for many years we have tried on this side to have hearings held upon the budget. We do not see that at this time, because it so happens that our Party has the Executive Branch of Government and is, therefore, responsible for the creation of the budget, why we should change our position. I might say that the entire Democratic Caucus has endorsed this resolution calling for a joint open hearing session, or sessions, by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, I do not want to have a controversy on the floor with the Majority Leader as to what might happen to this particular resolution in committee. However, it is sufficient to say that we have presented this type of resolution for sixteen years, and it always has been sent to committee and here is where it has died. We have never yet been able to have, during the years, hearings upon the budget. We are just as anxious as anyone is to see to it that the budget covers the details and expenses of government that are legal and required in order that the services of government may be rendered.

Therefore, Mr. President, in order to show good faith to the people of the Commonwealth, we ask immediate consideration so that that committee knows that it is demanded of it by the Members of the General Assembly, that there be held public hearings.

Mr. President, I know full well that if we do not pass this resolution here in the Senate, we, as Senators, may be denied the opportunity to hear those who have the responsibility for presenting the figures of the budget to the Governor and to the Budget Director because, in my opinion, the House is introducing the same type of a resolution. If the Senate fails to act upon this resolution in the Senate, it may well be that the House Appropriations Committee, alone will hold the hearings, thereby depriving the Members of the Senate of an opportunity to sit with their committee and listen to the arguments, discussions or criticisms or praise, if that may be the case on the budget.

Mr. President, I would ask that the Majority Leader rescind his motion to send this to committee or his objection be recalled. Let us have the matter before us at this time. I do not think the Members of the Appropriations Committee will feel that they are being denied any of their prerogatives if we take from them the special privilege of looking at a simple resolution, easily read and easily understood.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would request that we have immediate action upon the resolution.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I believe Senator Dent has stated the best reason why we should not act upon this resolution at the present time, and that is he had the opportunity of taking his resolution up with the members of his caucus. He sated that they gave it their unanimous approval. We did not have such an opportunity and we had no reason, or no way of knowing, that such a resolution would be presented. We understood, through the press, that Senator Yosko was going to present some resolution; we did not know the exact wording of it or its context. We, on this side, would like to have the same opportunity to discuss these things in caucus as the Democrats had.

Mr. President, there seems to be no reason for taking any immediate action on this. This resolution can go until tomorrow when we can have a committee meeting. If this committee decides that they would like to have this resolution reported to the floor, we can adopt it tomorrow. There is no reason, whatsoever, for adopting this resolution right now.

Mr. President, I think it makes for bad legislation if we trot out resolutions here and take immediate action on them. I think we should have committee study and committee recommendation when we report from committee these resolutions. I have stated time and time again that with very few exceptions, any resolution which is more than just a resolution to congratulate a basketball team or to congratulate your own debating society or something such as that, I would object to its immediate consideration and ask that it go to the proper committee.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, as a member of the minority for the last sixteen years, at each Session of the Legislature I presented a resolution with Senator Yosko and Senator Dent time and time again, asking that public hearings be held by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, I have never been satisfied with merely bringing the head of a department in to tell you about a number of figures which he presents and, at the same time, never explaining what the figures mean in actual service.

Mr. President, I feel that this step is a step in the right direction. As Minority Members, we asked for it and now, as Majority Members with the responsibility of the State Government, we again want to let the people know what services they are buying for the amount of money asked for in the budget. This has never been done in Pennsylvania under the Republican Party during the last sixteen years.

I think, Mr. President, that this resolution requires no study. Everyone here in the Senate has had the experience of debating these resolutions before, and I know a number of the Members on the Republican side who went with we time and time again and said that they

favored public hearings on the budget and to carefully study every item in that budget and what it really represented to the people.

Mr. President, I think that the Majority Leader of the Senate is quite familiar with it, and I think it will do justice to the people of Pennsylvania to agree that this resolution be adopted immediately so the people of Pennsylvania can be advised of what their State Government is doing.

The PRESIDNT. Objection having been made to the immediate consideration of this resolution ,the resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, under resolutions, before presenting this resolution I wish to make a few remarks.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, again we are faced as we always are, every two years, with a major crisis. Long ago, those of us who have served here for a few years have learned that there is always a new crisis every Session and practically every day of the Session of the Legislature.

However, Mr. President, being the representatives of the people places upon us a duty beyond that of serving either ourselves or any particular political party. I take the position that all of us want to do what we think is right. Sometimes, though, we become confused in what is right and what appears to be right.

Historically, over the years, personally and collectively with a group of Democratic Senators, I have opposed what I called an iniquitous and obnoxious tax program and, at the same time, I have opposed a continuation of the hodgepodge system of tax assessments and collections in this Commonwealth.

Mr. President, two years ago, approximately, this Senate acted upon a bill known as the one cent sales tax. During the discussions on that tax, I pointed out that it was a tax which was unfair in that it bore most heavily upon those least able to pay. If you will recall, I tried to illustrate with examples of families, family incomes, the amount of money which would be assessed in relationship to the earnings of the families and the unfairness and inequity of the percentage of taxes paid in relation to incomes. At that time I tried, unsuccessfully also, to amend the sales tax upon the floor of the Senate to allow for certain exemptions in industrial manufacturing, mining and other activities in the Commonwealth which dealt with the consumption of a purchased article in the final product, produced at any particular plant or mine. That amendment was defeated.

Mr. President, I have many times since the passage of the act gone to the public press, and I have stated that the sales tax in Pennsylvania was deliberately and diabolically administered in such a manner as to lead the people to believe, especially the little peoples, that a sales tax was a fair and equitable method of taxation.

Mr. President, I have made a study of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Department of Revenue. I find that they are in direct contradiction to the law itself. I find, and any of you can find the same if you will take the publication known as "The Official Edition, Pennsylvania Sales and Use Tax," printed by Prentiss-Hall, Incorporated, that the law specifically states that this tax is a tax upon individual sales. I would like to read from the law:

"A tax is hereby imposed upon each separate sale of retail within this Commonwealth, which tax shall be collected by the seller from the purchaser and shall be paid over to the Commonwealth as herein provided."

Mr. President, I have searched through the act and I find there is no permission within the language of the act, or any permission in the action of the Legislature, to allow the department to make separate agreements with certain mercantile establishments in the Commonwealth to allow them to collect the tax on each and every purchase and then to pay to the State of Pennsylvania a percentage of that tax collected. We have instances on record where certain establishments in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pay on a quarterly base seventy per cent of the tax assessed on a bulk figure. They have taken unto themselves the prerogatives of the Legislature and have legislated into the act features not contained therein.

Mr. President, they have allowed the collectors of the sales tax in Pennsylvania to make as much money out of collection, in some instances, as the Commonwealth has collected. For instance, the State of Ohio with eight and one-half million people, compared to approximately eleven million people in this Commonwealth, with a total mercantile turnover of a little over six billion dollars, as compared to approximately ten million dollars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is collecting something like $386,000,000 a biennium, where, in Pennsylvania, on the same ratio of tax, we would collect less than $300,000,000.

Now, Mr. President, I will tell you why that is happening. I am convinced that it was a scheme, planned in the minds of men who want to saddle the people of Pennsylvania with a three or four per cent sales tax. They have deliberately eased up on the collection and upon the application of the law in order to create the impression that this is a painless and equitable tax. The result has been, Mr. President, that the housewife, the workingman, the small-town businessman has had to pay the bulk of the sales tax in Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, under the regulations and under the law that we passed, we allowed one amendment for industry in which we said that any item which they purchased, which became finally a part of the product that they manufcatured, then that would be exempt from taxation. Let us see what the department has done with that particular section of the law.

Mr. President, this is the regulation put out by the department:

"Departments engaged in manufacturing and so forth; the sale of materials, supplies and other tangible personal property in the following departments considered as factory or processing departments are not taxable: patents, experimental, development, engineering, planning or scheduling departments of a manufacturing plant, maintenance departments and receiving departments.

"Transportation; the sale of tangible personal property consumed in transporting unfinished materials for manufacturing is not taxable. Materials, tools, fuels and other tangible personal property will be regarded as being con-

sumed and their purchase is exempt from the tax when allowed as a Federal Income Tax deduction."

Mr. President, no manufacturing firm is paying income tax on typewriters, carbon paper, screws, nails; any of the materials that you, as an individual citizen, have to go out and pay for. The act operates entirely against the little taxpayer and for the sole benefit of the big industrial and merchant class peoples. And why do they do it? I'll tell you why, because they want to saddle upon the little fellow again a three to five per cent sales tax, and very cleverly now, they also exempt printing and allied industries such as newspapers in the State.

By so doing, Mr. President, they want to make sure that the natural atmosphere is built up to prove to big industry that this tax is painless, to prove to the merchant class that this tax is painless and to prove to the newspapers and other agencies of disseminating the news that the tax is painless. By so doing, and with this simple expediency of disregarding the law in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, they have created an atmosphere in which a sales tax has become welcome to the people in this State.

You know, Mr. President, it can be best illustrated by the events that occurred when I was a young kid back on the farm in Armstrong County. Every winter season, in November and in March, we used to butcher. We butchered the nice, big fat hogs and they were too big to wrestle with to try to stick. You know the best way to kill a hog is to stick them, and that is reminiscent of this tax bill, evidently. However, Mr. President, my father used to give me a small pan of corn and I used to drop corn in front of the big fat hog that we were going to take up to butcher, and when we got him over in the corner of what you call now a paddock—we called it a fence yard—when we got him over in the corner where Dad could swing a ten pound sledge and slug him one across the noggin and knock him out so that he could stick him without any danger, why then I quit giving him corn.

That is exactly what has happened here. They have been feeding the manufacturers and the people in Pennsylvania a little bit of corn. Now that they have him boxed into a corner, where we need approximately $500,000,000 to balance the budget, they are going to slug him over the noggin with a ten pound sledge and give him a three per cent or four per cent or five per cent sales tax and tell him how nice it will be after he is stuck.

Now, Mr. President and Members of the Senate, they went further than that. They also made little deals in the State of Pennsylvania, contrary to law, with the bottlers in Pennsylvania, with the processors in Pennsylvania that use materials for trading, packing and wrapping and all of these various items that go into selling or delivering goods. However, there is nothing in the law that exempts, for instance, a three pound bag that the man serves you a couple pounds of bananas in. He does not sell you that bag; that is part of the services and the law specifically says that it cannot be exempted. But what have they done? They have gone into the act and they have taken and written a regulation, under Regulation 212, in which they say that materials used for crating, packing and wrapping are not taxable.

Then, Mr. President, to further confuse the issue and to further make friends for the sales tax, they have turned around and said to the bottlers in this State, who do not give you the bottle, mind you—they buy the bottle and it is a retail purchase when they buy it and the law specifically says it is a retail purchase—but what do they do? They buy the bottles and fill them and deliver them, and then pick them up again and fill them and deliver them and do the same all over. However, they have come into the department and for about a month, Mr. President, they were allowed a forty-five per cent exemption on all of the purchases they made. Then finally somebody wised up and said, "Why, look, if we continue to do this, someday Johnny Dent may wake up and find out we are doing something illegal and surcharge us." So, they quit doing that particular thing in that particular field of endeavor.

Let us go further, Mr. President, and look into what is happening. You walk into a store and your bill is five dollars and, say, twelve cents or fifteen cents. We will say it is twelve cents and you lay down five dollars and fifteen cents, and the storekeeper says, "Oh, that is all right, the tax is six cents but three will do. I'll get it from some other sucker who comes in." And you know who the next sucker is, some housewife that comes in and buys a thirty cent item and has to pay one cent on it. That is how they make it up.

Now, Mr. President and Members of this Senate, I have said before on this floor, and I am going to say now, in order that there are no misunderstandings as to where I personally stand, I will not under any conditions—as an individual, I hope that I am never compelled by the House of Representatives, who must originate taxes, to be put into the position of voting for a tax that falls most heavily upon the people who work for a living. Just to give you an illustration, Mr. President, let me just cite one thing. For some reason or another they try to fool the working man. They try to tell him that a sales tax is a wonderful thing for him.

Let us see how it works, Mr. President. The average turnover for a workman on an automobile, which he uses mostly for his purposes of getting back and forth to work, and some for the pleasure of his family and his own entertainment and recreation, is a turnover of approximately three years. In other words, he has dissipated a car and used it up in three years. The normal price for a workingman's car today is about $3,000. So that means that he is using $1,000 of his income for the purchase of this vehicle. Under the sales tax, he would have to pay three per cent on this automobile purchase which means that he would pay thirty dollars every year on that single purchase alone. It means that every year he would pay thirty dollars under a three per cent sales tax to keep himself supplied with an automobile. On top of that he will pay for every piece of clothing, at least if you are going to have a sales tax that would raise the amount of money that is required in this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, everything would have to be collected upon except food and food for home consumption. Therefore, a man with five or six little children has to go out and pay on every little dress that he buys, every little pair of shoes that he buys, every item that he buys for his own household. If he buys a television or a radio, or any of those things that every man normally expects to buy for his family, if he is a workingman he would have to pay every time that he goes out and purchases some

item of that kind.

I say, Mr. President, that a man making less than $5,000 a year would have to pay a three per cent sales tax on at least sixty per cent of his income, but a man making $100,000 a year would have to pay on less than seven per cent of his income. Now, Mr. President, if there is any equity or justification in that type of a program in a great Commonwealth such as this, if somebody can convince me of it, then maybe I will change my stand. Until you can show me where the ability to pay is being served under that kind of legislation, then, I for one, will never vote for it.

The facts have proven exactly as I told you they would two years ago upon this floor, that they would administer this act in such a way that they would try to make enough friends so that they would come back two years later and ask for an increase in the sales tax. If the Republicans would have won the election you could have definitely been assured, by all I read and all I hear, that the people would have been saddled with a three to five per cent sales tax in this Commonwealth. I say to all of you right now that unless something is done to correct this direct abuse of power by the department heads, then there is no sense in the Legislature writing laws in this Commonwealth.

Therefore, Mr. President, with the permission of this Senate, I wish to present at this time a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration, although I know that it will be objected to.

SENATE RESOLUTION

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

REUESTING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE THE OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE SALES TAX ACT

Mr. DENT offered the following resolution, which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, April 25, 1955.

Whereas, the General Assembly in the year 1953 passed an act of the General Assembly, commonly called "The One (1%) Per Cent Sales Tax; and

Whereas, said act specifically states:

"A tax is hereby imposed upon each separate sale at retail within this Commonwealth, which tax shall be collected by the seller from the purchaser, and shall be paid over to the Commonwealth"; and

Whereas, the Department of Revenue, acting under the duly appointed Secretary of Revenue, did promulgate and put into force certain regulations which appear to be contrary to the intent of the Legislature; and

Whereas, said regulations have reacted against the best interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and have forced the payment of this tax in the main solely upon tax payers least able to pay, namely, low income groups who have had no regulation promulgated favoring their tax payments; and

Whereas, it appears that these regulations and rules and agreements have cost the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania untold millions of dollars;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the Attorney General immediately institute an investigation into the operation and administration of the one (1%) per cent sales tax as administered by the then Secretary of Revenue; and to immediately eliminate all rules, regulations and agreements found to be contrary to law, and to search the possibilities of making the tax payments of any taxes that were relieved illegally retroactive, and that all sums of taxes determine would be illegally forgiven; and that the then Secretary of the Department be held responsible for all rules and regulations which directly contradict the act of the Legislature.

Be It Further Resolved, That the Attorney General report to the General Assembly within the next two weeks on the results of his investigation.

REQUEST THAT RULE 39 BE SUSPENDED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39), which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be dispensed with and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the foregoing resolution.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I do not see anything in this resolution that the Attorney General or the Secretary of Revenue cannot do right now without this resolution.

To follow through with my policy of having the committees study resolutions before acting upon them, I object to the immediate consideration and ask that it be referred to the proper committee.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, do we understand that the Majority Leader has now suggested that the Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania take action against a former Collector of Internal Revenue?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, he has taken action against a lot of people and he has not asked for my consent so far. If he would like to have my consent and adopt that as a matter of policy, why I will be glad to go over and confer with him, Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in that quaint way of his, the Majority Leader is against what he just stated, that the Attorney General has the power now, or words to that effect—I do not want to have the reporter go to the trouble of reading it, but I think in your statement that you said that this was a job for the Attorney General. Did you not say that?

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I stated that there is nothing in this resolution that empowers the Attorney General to do anything that he cannot do now.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, that is all I wanted to know. That is giving his consent, as the Majority Leader, to our Attorney General now taking action against the Secretary of Revenue.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, has this been referred to committee yet?

The PRESIDENT. It has not been, but it will be referred to committee.

Objection having been made to the immediate consideration of this resolution, the resolution is referred to your Committee on Rules.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, Senator Dent has made a long speech in which he has stated many things. I remember chiefly what his father and he did about the hogs. It seems that he has not retained very much of the advice. I thought that the corn was spread last year and the sheep were led to slaughter. However, despite the fact that the election is now past, the Senate still continus to spread corn.

Mr. President, I think perhaps all this is done as a sort of smoke screen to get the people's minds off the

fact that the Governor is now in somewhat of a mess with his tax program, which does not seem to be very popular.

Now, certainly, Mr. President, when the Senator talks about some three per cent sales tax which might be put upon the people, I do not know what he is talking about. We certainly have not presented any such tax program. I do not know of any Republican in the House who has presented any three per cent sales tax to be enacted. I would say to the gentleman that any tax whatsoever, whether it be a three per cent sals tax, a two per cent sales tax, or a one per cent sales tax, or a wage tax or a classified income tax or whatever they have in mind will certainly have to be the responsibility and obligation of the Democratic Party.

Mr. President, they, many times, have stated to us when we were in control that the onus of the tax program should rest upon the party in power. We felt at that time that they were right in saying that and we did accept that responsibility. Perhaps, the fact that they tried to unload their part of the responsibility on us was the cause of having this sales tax which we have now in the fashion in which it was drawn.

Mr. President, I would be the first to say that this sales tax, which we now have on the books, is certainly far from perfect. I have stated many times that it had many, many loopholes in it and many fallacies in it.

Mr. President, as you remember, in the 1953 Session when we studied this sales tax, it was picked up because I believe Representative Hewitt had presented a sales tax in the House of Representatives for many years. He had presented this one in the last Session and he had, perhaps, a certain pride of authorship in the sales tax program. When other things failed, they lifted this particular bill up and put it through the House, after much struggle and with certainly no help from any of the Democrats, and they put it over here and we took action on it.

I had several conferences with members of the Attorney General's Department and they said that perhaps there were things wrong with this bill and they told me about them. I brought in the leadership of the House, and stated that I thought we ought to make some amendments. The House of Representatives said that they had brought people on stretchers and in ambulances down to the House to vote for this bill. They said, "The Democrats didn't give us any votes; they made us bring these poor people into the House to vote for it and if you amend it and send it back, we do not think that we can get these people back in again and it would certainly, perhaps, cause their death." The fact of the matter is that since that time, Representative Watkins, who was brought in, is now deceased and for all we know, the trip that he was occasioned to take down here may have contributed a great deal to his death.

Mr. President we are not going to talk about taxes too much because we think our main job now is to examine this budget. Senator Dent has stated many times that it is up to the House to bring up a tax program to the Senate and then we will consider it. I think he made a long speech in 1951 along those lines, that this Senate should examine the tax program as produced by the House and if we do not like it, we will so state and we will turn it down and let them come up with another one. I think that that should be our present policy.

Whether or not the House and the Democratic leadership there, and the Democratic Governor, decide to come up with a sales tax or whether they decide to run through this income tax, or whatever tax program they expect to run through, I say that that is the Governor's responsibility and the responsibility of the Democratic Members of the House. The Governor has so stated in his Budget Message that if they were in control, and they are in control, in the House then it would be up to them to have the responsibility for the tax program. Over here in the Senate, the Democrats are not in the position of responsibility because they are not in the Majority. Therefore, the Governor asked us, as Republican Senators over here, to aid in formulating the tax program when it comes over here and to aid in every way we can with the Democrats here to do something about whatever tax program is passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, when Senator Yosko presented the resolution which he did a little while ago, he referred to the many years of Republican mismanagement. Well that might be some statement to get somebody off the hook. I do not know of any great deal of mismanagement that has been going on here. Our biggest trouble has been that we have appropriated a lot of money for various things and yet have not had the courage to come up with a tax program to pay the bill for the appropriations which we have voted for. That includes Governor Leader, who was then Senator Leader and was a Member of this Senate for four years. He sat over there on that side of the aisle and voted many, many times for appropriations, but yet refused to vote for any new taxes to pay for these appropriations. He now asks us to take a different position than he did when he was a Member of this Senate.

I say that we are willing to forget and forgive all that, if they do not keep pounding us over the head with a lot of false charges and stating that we had a lot of mismanagement. Instead of making generalizations such as that, I think that they ought to come up with specific things. If there is any mismanagement, I think they should show where it has been and not just make a shotgun charge of mismanagement by the Republican Administration.

Mr. President, certainly there were many rules and regulations which were promulgated by the Department of Revenue in connection with this sales tax. It was quite indefinite; the tax was ambiguous. There were many, many things which the people did not know whether they were taxable or whether they were not taxable. When they exempted clothing, did that mean neckties, did it mean belts, did it mean suspenders, did it mean men's garters? What did it mean? Therefore, the Department of Revenue had to come up with some rules and regulations. As the Senator knows, during the first year or two of any new tax program you have to go through a trial and error method.

Mr. President, if the new Secretary of Revenue finds that any of these rules and regulations which have been formerly promulgated by the outgoing administration were wrong, then it is up to him to cancel them from the law. The fact of the matter is, if he wants to, he can cancel the whole thing off if you people want to do that. If you want to get rid of this sales tax mess it can be

very easily done. All you have to do is bring in a bill and repeal the act, and then you will not have to talk about it anymore.

I say, Mr. President, that we are certainly wrong in this Chamber in taking a lot of time talking about tax programs. Let us let the House wrestle with it for awhile. When they bring it over here, we can then discuss it.

The House, you know, Senator Dent, is very jealous of their high prerogative of being the body which initiates tax programs. When we, as Senators, go over there they remind us that they are the Upper House and not us, because they are the only body of the Legislature that can initiate tax programs and, therefore, they should be called the Upper House. So, let us let the Upper House, as they like to call it over there, wrestle with this tax program and we, in the meantime, will cooperate with you in going over this budget, and we will try to pare it down to its bare minimum and try to—I do not like to use the word—cut the "fat" out of it because that is the word that you folks usually use over there. You have a different phrase for it now, but we will go along with saying that we will cut out any unnecessary expenditures which the Governor has inadvertently placed in his budget. We will be happy to cooperate with you during the intervening weeks for that purpose while the House is trying to get through this tax program, whatever it may be.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President the gentleman, I am glad of one thing, reminded me that the sales tax bill was introduced by a gentleman by the name of Hewitt. As I look over the House History, I find that Mr. Hewitt has another sales tax bill in for five per cent. I would not like the same thing to happen that he said happened by accident two years ago, that they suddenly picked it up and passed it.

Mr. President, I am not discussing whether the House puts in one of the other types of tax bills. I am discussing the plan, and scheme and deliberate attempt to create in Pennsylvania the impression that a sales tax is an equitable method of raising revenue. I tried to point out specifically that the only persons paying any attention to the sales tax bill are the little unorganized home owners and housewives in the small communities and large communities, who go in and are assessed one penny or two pennies or three pennies or more, while those who are in a better position to pay have been exempted by illegal exemptions. That is what I tried to point out. The best place to take that kind of an argument is on the floor of the Senate.

Now, Mr. President, in so far as there being a mess here, which the gentleman on the other side said he found that the Governor was in a mess, I would appreciate, and I think all of us appreciate, the fact that the Governor could not have created the mess in the three months that he has been Governor. Therefore, if there is a mess, which the Majority Leader says the Governor finds himself in, then it must have been created by those who preceded him.

Mr. President, he put his finger on a very sore spot. He said that the Legislature, over the years, has lacked the courage to pass the necessary revenues to pay the bills. Mr. President, the record will show that the Democratic Caucus, through me as their spokesman, offered a tax program to pay for the soldiers' bonus. It was turned down by the Republican Majority. The record will also show that we fought bitterly against tying the hands of future Legislatures in the matter of increasing increments for schoolteachers over the years without providing the necessary funds in revenue.

Yes, Mr. President, we fought tax bills on the floor of the Senate, but at no time was there ever a tax bill promoted or advanced by the Republican Party to pay for the soldiers' bonus, specifically, or to pay for the school teachers increments. Those are the two items today, Mr. President, and will be for the next two bienniums, which will cause increased taxation upon the people of Pennsylvania because under Mr. Duff, who so proudly went out over the State and said that he had given the soldiers a bonus and the schoolteachers a raise, we passed legislation which compelled the future Legislators to meet the bills and we are guilty of committing the crime of creating the bills without paying for them.

Therefore, Mr. President, I can agree that we lacked the courage, but let us say, specifically, that the Democratic side did not lack the courage because contrary to the usual rules of political procedure we, as the Minority, offered tax legislation to pay for the commitments of the General Assembly.

Mr. President, I have an article here, put out by the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, and it is called the "Business Slants on Legislative Week." I would like to wind up by reading what they call the quote of the week. It is credited to Governor Leader and I quote:

"Like any human instrument, this program is, of course, not perfect. No one in this admiinistartion would be so obstinate, I hope, or so full of the pride of authorship as to refuse to accept modifications and improvements."

Mr. President, I say to all of you here at this time, Governor Leader will accept any recommendations that you as the Majority, or this side as the Minority, can offer to him that will in any way, under any conditions, relieve the load upon the taxpayers and make for better government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I would just like to refresh Senator Dent's memory relative to what happened with the soldiers' bonus bill when it reached the Senate floor.

Mr. President, as I recollect it, we did make some effort to tie in a tax program to that bill, which would have paid it. As you will remember, at that time the veterans groups were very much opposed to it. I think they not only worked on the Members on this side of the aisle, but they also worked on the Members on the Democratic side of the aisle. They stated that we should either give them this bonus or else not, and let the people decide just on the question as it was submitted on the ballot as to whether the people were in favor of paying the soldiers a bonus or whether they were not, and not try to tie a tax package onto it because they might be in favor of giving the soldiers a bonus, but they would not be in favor of that

particular type of tax which we placed on it as a string to it.

I want to say this, Mr. President, to the Senator. The present Administration has now been in power since the middle of January or thereabouts. The Secretary of Revenue no doubt has been on the job for a period of about four months, and certainly he has had opportunity to correct any wrong rulings or erroneous rulings which have been made by the outgoing administration. If there is anything wrong with this sales tax or the rulings on it, and he has it within his power to change those rulings, I would suggest that he do so. It seems to me that they have been quite busy in changing the personnel of the people who are collecting the tax, rather than changing the rulings. If they would spend as much time on the latter as they do on the former, I am quite sure we would not have all these beefs about the rulings.

I want to also say to Senator Dent, about this car. He drives a Lincoln, as I remember, and he has a $3,000 car down here that the average man is going to purchase and then he is going to depreciate it over a period of three years and that means $1,000 each year. Some fictitious sales tax figure of three per cent would amount to $30.00 a year. His figures seem to be all right, but I do not believe that the average little fellow pays $1,000 each year for his car. I do not know what the Senator pays to replace his old Lincoln with a new Lincoln, but my good friend, Senator Pechan, has admitted to me that he drives a Cadillac. I would never make such an admission; I drive just a little old Buick. However, when Senator Pechan traded in his Cadillac, after about a year of ownership, it only cost him about $700. Therefore, his tax would be $7.00, and if we had a three per cent sales tax it would be $21.00.

I understand that I can turn in my Buick, which I have had now almost a year, for approximately $500. That is about what it costs each year for cars in that price group. If you want to trade them in each year, you can get a new one for around $500 or $600. On the Fords and Chevrolets and that type, I presume it would be less. I am not an automobile man, but I presume you could do that for about $300 or $400 a year. If you figure out that figure, in the light of the new figures that it would cost to trade your car in, perhaps you will come up with a different answer. However, Senator, I am not trying to get you to go along with any particular type of tax program. I am just trying to correct your figures a little bit.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, the only thing I would appreciate, and I am sure every other man within the hearing of my voice would appreciate, is the name of the Cadillac dealer who will give me a new one every year for $700. I am certainly being cheated by the Lincoln fellow.

If you can find anyone who will give you a new Buick every year for $500, just give me his name and he will get more business than he has ever had in his life.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I am not here drumming up any business for Punk Hotaling, but go to George Hotaling, in Kittanning, and he will give you the same deal as he gave me. I am sure of that.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. MAHANY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I want to correct one thing that Senator Dent mentioned, and I want to correct it for the sake of the record. He said that Mr. Hewitt had put in a bill for a five per cent sales tax. I believe if Senator Dent will examine the bill that Mr. Hewitt put in—it is House Bill No. 779—it provides for a two per cent sales tax and not a five per cent sales tax.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Mr. WHALLEY offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, April 25, 1955.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, May 2, 1955, at two-thirty o'clock, p. m., E. S. T. and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, May 2, 1955, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations:

MEMBERS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD OF REVIEW

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the Unemployment Compensation Board of Review:

Frank McLaughlin, 2618 Mercantile Street, McKeesport, Allegheny County, to serve until July 1, 1959, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice Harry A. Englehart, Ebensburg, whose term expired.

Edward F. Toohey, City Centre Building, Philadelphia 7, Philadelphia County, to serve until July 1, 1955, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, vice J. K. Clement, Dauphin, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

MEMBERS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 25, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as members of the

Workmen's Compensation Board, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Hugo J. Parente, 401 McKee Avenue, Monessen, Westmoreland County, vice L. Pat McGrath, Esq., Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

Thomas B. Noonan, Esq., Park Crest, Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, vice Frank B. Brennan, Esq., Philadelphia, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. PECHAN and DENT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 335, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 22, 1937 (P. L. 1987), entitled as amended "An act to preserve and improve the purity of the waters of the Commonwealth for the protection of public health, animal and aquatic life, and for industrial consumption, and recreation; empowering and directing the creation of indebtedness or the issuing of non-debt revenue bonds by political subdivisions to provide works to abate pollution; providing protection of water supply; providing for the jurisdiction of courts in the enforcement thereof; requiring the approval of the Attorney General for prosecutions thereunder; providing additional remedies for abating pollution of waters; imposing certain penalties; and repealing certain acts; authorizing the acquisition by purchases or condemnation, or otherwise, of easements and rights of ways; the acquisition or construction of pipes, conduits, drains or tunnels by the Sanitary Water Board; and providing for payment of the costs thereof by the Commonwealth; authorizing the Sanitary Water Board to establish standards of purity and to determine the time for compliance with certain provisions of the act in certain cases and making it unlawful to open, reopen or continue operation of any coal mine, or to change any approved drainage or disposal plan without prior approval by the Sanitary Water Board," authorizing certain corporations to acquire interests in land by eminent domain.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I have here a series of bills being co-sponsored by Senator Mahany, myself, Senator George Stevenson and Senator Jo Hays. Senator Mahany represents the Republican Party in the Senate and I, by my good fortune, represent the Democratic Party. Senator Stevenson represents the District affected, and Senator Jo Hays represents the District affected.

These bills, Mr. President, are far reaching. They are bills that will bring, we hope, to Pennsylvania a plant of the Curtiss-Wright Aeronautical concern. This will be the first endeavor of that kind ever undertaken by a corporation, in which they are to purchase some 50,000 acres in Clearfield, Cameron and Elk Counties. They are going to establish there some type of topdrawer, high level project in the aeronautical field. They hope ultimately, within a span of a very few years, to have something between 6,000 and 7,000 employees. This has been made possible by the cooperation of the Republican leadership in the House and Senate. the Democratic leadership in the House and Senate and the Governor's office, in conjunction with the representatives of the Curtiss-Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

All of us, you will note that when it comes to those things that matter so much to all of the people in Pennsylvania, I believe can always find a common ground to act upon for the good of the people.

I would request, Mr. President, that these bills be committed to the proper committee and, if that committee chairman sees fit, we would appreciate at this time if he could call a five minute recess to have these bills reported to the floor. I will be glad at any time, and so will Senator Mahany, to discuss these bills or to give to anybody an explanation of what we are doing.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce bills at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Messrs. DENT, MAHANY, STEVENSON and HAYS read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 336, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways, and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," by changing certain routes and adding a new route.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 337, entitled:

An Act establishing a section of public road in Elk County as a State highway, and providing for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance thereof at the expense of the Commonwealth.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 338, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine(P. L. 1182), entitled "An act establishing a certain section of road over State-owned lands as a State Highway and providing for the construction and maintenance at the expense of the Commonwealth," by removing a section of road from the State highway system.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 339, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, to sell and to lease, under certain conditions, real property, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and

Waters and the Pennsylvania Game Commission, located in Cameron, Clearfield and Elk Counties; authorizing the exercise of the right of eminent domain; and appropriating the receipts to the purchase of State forest and State game lands.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce bills at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARR read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 340, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, audting the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," making certain returns available for public inspection.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. BARR and KOPRIVER, JR., read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 341, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1933 (P. L. 1433), entitled "An act defining the powers of the courts of quarter sessions, the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and the County or Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, with respect to the care, guidance, control, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, dependent and neglected children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging the delinquency, neglect and dependency of children; and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," changing jurisdiction of the courts.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 342, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1933 (P. L. 1449), entitled "An act establishing a court of record in the county of Allegheny for control, care, guidance, treatment, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, neglected and dependent children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging delinquency, neglect or dependency of children; defining the jurisdiction and powers of the court, and regulating procedure therein; providing for the transfer thereto of certain powers, functions and duties from other courts, providing for the election of judges thereof, the appointment of probation officers, other necessary staff officials and assistants, providing for housing of same, and providing for detention facilities; making the contributing to or encouraging of the delinquency, neglect or dependency of children a misdemeanor; and providing penalties," changing jurisdiction of the court.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

RECESS

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make reports from comittee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, reported as committed Senate Bill No. 336, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," by changing certain routes and adding a new route.

He also, from the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 337, entitled:

An Act establishing a section of public road in Elk County as a State highway, and providing for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance thereof at the expense of the Commonwealth.

He also, from the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 338, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 1182), entitled "An act establishing a certain section of road over State-owned lands as a State Highway and providing for the construction and maintenance at the expense of the Commonwealth," by removing a section of road from the State highway system.

He also, from the Committee on Forests and Waters,

Game and Fish, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 339, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor, to sell and to lease, under certain conditions, real property, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters and the Pennsylvania Game Commission, located in Cameron, Clearfield and Elk Counties; authorizing the exercise of the right of eminent domain; and appropriating the receipts to the purchase of State forest and State game lands.

CALENDAR

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 59, Printer's No. 48, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection. The Chair hears none.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 14, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made.

The first section was read and agreed to.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. SEYLER offered the following amendment:

Amend page 2 by inserting after line 15 the following new section: "Section 3. The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 64, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water therein.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. WAGNER offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 701), page 2, line 12, by striking out "therein".

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. WAGNER offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 1, last line of Title, by striking out "therein".

It was agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 91, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 1 1945 (P. L. 1340) entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles and to make uniform the law with reference thereto requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue the State Treasurer and prothonotaries and prescribing penalties" providing that certain appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 95, entitled:

An Act repealing section 3 act of May 27 1841 (P. L. 400) entitled "An act Relating to the Election of County Treasurers and for other purposes."

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. MALLERY offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 1, page 1, line 4, by striking out "thereby repealed" and inserting in lieu thereof: "amended to read: 'Section 3. No judge, clerk, or prothonotary of any court, register of wills, recorder of deeds, county commissioner, or county auditor, shall be eligible to election as county treasurer, during their continuance in office. [nor shall any county commissioner, or county auditor be eligible until the expiration of one year next after the term for which they shall have been elected, nor shall any county treasurer serve in such office for more than two years, in any term of four years.]' "

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The second section was read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. MALLERY offered the following amendments:

Amend Title, page 1, line 1 of title, by striking out "Repealing section 3" and inserting in lieu thereof: "Amending the"; Amend Title, page 1, last line of title, by inserting after "purposes": "removing certain eligibility restrictions".

They were agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on second reading, as amended?

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 95, Printer's No. 59, on second reading, go over in its order, as amended.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 98, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May five one thousand nine hundred forty-five (P. L. 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgements in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 107, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate moneys to certain associations for repair and maintenance of property used for county fairs.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 125, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for the permanent registration and the issuance of permanent registration plates to political subdivisions for fire and police vehicles.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on second reading, go over in their order:

House Bill No. 132, Printer's No. 63;

House Bill No. 136, Printer's No. 64; and

Senate Bill No. 150, Printer's No. 57.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 174, entitled:

An Act establishing minimum compensation and increments for administrators and members of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and imposing duties on the board of trustees of such school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 190, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further regulating the employment of teachers who are related to members of the board of school directors.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 192, on second reading, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing and practice of practical nursing imposing duties on the State Board of Nurse Examiners and imposing penalties.

be placed on the Second Reading Postponed Calendar.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 218, entitled:

An Act to further amend Section 2 of the act approved the twentieth day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 733) entitled as amended "An act to provide revenue in school districts of the first class A by imposing a temporary tax upon certain classes of personal property providing for its levy and collection conferring and imposing powers and duties on the county assessing authority board revision of taxes receiver of school taxes school treasurer board of public education in such districts and courts providing for compensation to certain officers and employes and imposing penalties" by providing for the method of valuation of taxable shares of stock in any regulated investment company.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 223, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction to reimburse school districts for interest paid on loans necessitated by deferment of Commonwealth appropriations.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RE-REFERRED

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 223, the bill just read, be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, for the purpose of further study.

Mr. PECHAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 20 1953 (P. L. 1212) entitled "An act providing for the study of the problems of alcoholism the treatment commitment rehabilitation and protection of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts and the Department of Health and making an appropriation" granting the Municipal Court of Philadelphia concurrent jurisdiction in Philadelphia with the courts of common pleas in the commitment of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 241, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1949 (P. L. 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" extending the types permitted and fixing requirements thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 263, entitled:

An Act amending the act of August 10 1951 (P. L. 1189) entitled "An act regulating the appointment promotion

suspension reduction removal and reinstatement of employes (except superintendents assistant superintendents inspectors and chief clerks) in bureaus of police in cities of the second class and defining the powers and duties of civil service commissions in such cities for such purposes" excepting school guards from provisions of the act authorizing civil service commissions to change certain rules and regulations and changing methods of making original appointments promotions and providing for and regulating certain additional classes of detectives.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 275, entitled:

An Act relating to counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 277, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1937 (P. L. 2017) entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation and in each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners county treasurers city departments of public welfare the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance in respect thereto abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors overseers guardians and managers of the poor and poor district auditors and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them providing for the transfer vesting sale and disposition of the property of poor district and the payment of their obligations imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth regulatng the affairs of poor districts until abolished revising amending changing and consolidating the law relating to the care of the poor and repealing existing laws" further providing for the administration of the fiscal affairs of the county institution districts in counties of the third to eighth classes regulating the making of contracts and purchases authorizing such districts to take by gift grant devise or bequest money and property and conferring powers and imposing duties on county commissioners county treasurers county controllers and county auditors.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 288, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of such turnpike providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making such turnpike bonds notes or other obligations exempt from taxation constituting the same legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

The first, second and third sections were read and agreed to.

The fourth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE. offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 4, page 6, line 15, by inserting after the word "feasibility," the following: "or."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections were read and agreed to.

The ninth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 9, page 18. line 14, by deleting after the word "counties," the following: "cities"; and inserting in place thereof the following: "cities."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The tenth section was read and agreed to.

The eleventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 11, page 24, line 15, the word "provision" should read: "provisions."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twelfth section was read and agreed to.

The thirteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 13, page 27, line 17, the word "resonable" should read: "reasonable."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fourteenth section was read and agreed to.

The fifteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 15, page 30, line 10, the word "ercess" should read: "excess."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections were read and agreed to.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 2, line 19 of title, by deleting after the word "determining" the following: "changes" and inserting in place thereof the following: "damages."

It was agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING AMENDED

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 289, entitled:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System at or near a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenue of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of the turnpike providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making the turnpike bonds notes or other obligations exempt from taxation constituting the same legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

The first section was read and agreed to.

The second section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 2, page 3, line 14, the word "Tunrpike" should read "Turnpike."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The third section was read and agreed to.

The fourth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 4, page 5, line 8, by deleting the figures 744, and inserting in place thereof the following: "774."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fifth and sixth sections were read and agreed to.

The seventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 7, page 12, line 10, by deleting after the first "and," the following: "that"; and inserting in place thereof the following "the."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The eighth section was read and agreed to.

The ninth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 9, page 16, line 12, by deleting after the word "trial," and following: "and," and inserting in place thereof the following: "an"; Amend Sec. 9, page 17, line 15, by inserting after the word "under" the following: "no."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The tenth section was read and agreed to.

The eleventh section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 11, page 23, line 2, by deleting after the word "error" the following: "or," and inserting in place thereof the following "of"; Amend Sec. 11, page 25, lines 6 and 7, by deleting after the words "of the" in line 6,

the following: "Commonwealth," and inserting in place thereof the following: "Commission."

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sections were read and agreed to.

The fifteenth section was read.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. BERGER, on behalf of Mr. WADE, offered the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 15, page 30, line 17, by deleting after the word "purchase" the following: "of," and inserting in place thereof the following: "or."

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections and the title were read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 404, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1833 (P. L. 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties the cost for storm sewers or drains.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the scond reading and consideration of House Bill No. 561, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the first reading of all bills reported from committees for the first time at today's session.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agred to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 274, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," increasing the terms of office of judges and inspectors of elections.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 24, 1937 (P. L. 109), entitled "An act relating to interstate cooperation; creating the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, as well as committees on interstate cooperation of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; defining the powers and duties of said commission and of said committees; and imposing duties on the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth," increasing the number of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 336, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act, approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," by changing certain routes and adding a new route.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 337, entitled:

An Act establishing a section of public road in Elk County as a State highway, and providing for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance thereof at the expense of the Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 338, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of the act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 1182), entitled "An act establishing a certain section of road over State-owned lands as a State Highway and providing for the construction and maintenance at the expense of the Commonwealth," by removing a section of road from the State highway system.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 339, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor, to sell and to lease, under certain conditions, real property, now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters and the Pennsylvania Game Commission, located in Cameron, Clearfield and Elk Counties; authorizing the exercise of the right of eminent domain; and appropriating the receipts to the purchase of State forest and State game lands.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, April 26, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. DIEHM. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:20 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Tuesday, April 26, 1955, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, April 25, 1955

The House met at 3:30 p. m., E.S.T.

The SPEAKER Pro Tempore (Philip Lopresti) in the Chair.

PRAYER

Rev. Warren C. Johnson Pastor of the Nativity Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, guest Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, our Heavenly Father, who hast made us and placed us on the good earth to love and serve Thee, we praise Thee for Thy many gifts.

As Thou didst send Thy Son into the world, not to be ministered unto, but to minister so teach us the joy of service. Help us to see that the acid test of all true living is to become identified with the world, sharing its dreams and disillusionments, its triumphs and its tragedies.

Bless our country and those who make its laws. Grant to our leaders patience and courage to match the demands of these tangled days.

Thou hast filled our lives with Thy bounty. Give us the grace to answer that bounty with our lives, in the name of Him who did not show His generation a clenched fist, but rather an outstretched arm and an open hand, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

JOURNALS APPROVED

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to the Journals of Monday, April 18, Tuesday, April 19 and Wednesday, April 20, 1955? If not, and without objection, the Journals are approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. THOMAS H. W. JONES. HOUSE BILL No. 875.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90), entitled: "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," eliminating residence requirements for individuals, partnerships and associations and for officers, directors and stockholders of corporations that may be licensed as malt and brewed beverage manufacturers, and requiring stockholders to be citizens.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Messrs. FRANK, PACCHIOLI, MIKULA and MILLER. HOUSE BILL No. 876.

An Act amending the act of June 23, 1931 (P. L. 932), entitled: "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto," further regulating the hours of service, and sick leaves of firemen.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

By Messrs. THOMAS H. W. JONES and McCANN. HOUSE BILL No. 877.

An Act defining and providing for the licensing of water well drillers; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Water and Power Resources Board in the Department of Forests and Waters; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. ZIEGLER and LOPRESTI. RESOLUTION No. 62.

In the House of Representatives, April 20, 1955.

The General Assembly requires for its use comprehensive factual information concerning court procedure and administration; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to study and investigate:

(1) The administration, structure, procedure and personnel of the courts, and problems incident thereto;

(2) Calendar congestion and delays in bringing cases to trial;

(3) The granting of rule-making power to the Supreme Court in criminal cases;

(4) Reduction in costs of litigation, including appeals;

(5) The laws pertaining to jury service and the desirability of establishing procedure in the selection of jurors; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission cooperate in its investigation and study, with public and private agencies, including bar associations, research organizations, universities, law schools, foundations and educational and civic organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint State Government Commission report to the next regular session of the General Assembly, its findings and recommendations with drafts of legislation necessary to carry the recommendations into effect.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Leisey for Mr. BROWN for the remainder of the week because of illness.

Mr. STROUP for himself for the week for business reasons.

Mr. Filo for Mr. WALSH for the week to attend Atomic Energy test.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 5, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 3 1923 (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" including Society of the 28th Division A E F Inc among the veterans organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 20, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22 1933 (P. L. 853) entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasimunicipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" exempting all parsonages manses and convents from taxation

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 193, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May eleven one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" providing for policies issued to associations of employers on behalf of its members

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 220, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" requiring officers to give certificates to operators of vehicles with loads of lawful weight and prescribing the effect thereof

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Motor Vehicles for the purpose of further study and possible amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 509, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further providing for the placing of traffic signals in third class cities

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 572, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the importation of any specie of bird fowl game or domestic animal imposing powers and duties on the Departments of Health and of Agriculture and on the Game Commission and providing penalties

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. ROVANSEK. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 575, entitled:

An Act making it unlawful to import or release certain animals known as "San Juan rabbits" and charging the Department of Agriculture with the enforcement of the act

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 592, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 28 1937 (P L 417) entitled "An act relating to milk and the products therof creating a Milk Control Commission establishing its juris-

diction powers and duties regulating the production transportation and manufacturing processing storage distribution delivery and sale of milk and certain products thereof providing for the licensing of milk dealers and the payment of fees therefor requiring milk dealers to file bonds to secure payment for milk to producers and certain milk dealers authorizing the holding of hearings and the issuance of subpoenas by the commission conferring jurisdiction upon courts to punish contempts and to prohibit violations of this act and of rules regulations and orders of the commission authorizing the commission to adopt rules regulations and orders and to enter into interstate and Federal compacts requiring persons who weigh measure sample or test milk to procure permits or certificates to take examinations to pay fees therefor to furnish certain notices records and statements and to use certain methods of weighing measuring sampling and testing authorizing the commission to examine business papers and premises of milk dealers and producers requiring the keeping of records and the filing of reports by milk dealers and permitting with limitations the use of information obtained thereby authorizing the commission to fix prices for milk and certain milk products subject to the approval of the Governor and conferring certain powers upon the Governor with respect thereto providing for appeals to the courts from decisions of the commission and for the burden of proof upon such appeals prescribing penalties fines and imprisonment for violations of this act and rules regulations and orders of the commission defining perjury defining remedies repealing legislation supplied and superseded by this act and saving rights duties and proceedings thereunder and making appropriations" changing the provisions relating to licenses and license fees

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 619, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1949 (P L 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" decreasing minimum number of employes who may be covered by policies issued to any employer or to trustees of a fund established by an employer

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 651, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 2051) entitled "An act relating to public assistance providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children aged pesrons blind persons and other persons requiring relief providing for the administration of this act by the Deparement of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with and to accept and disburse moneys received from the United States Government for assistance to such persons providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance pensions for the blind old age assistance and the State Emergency Relief Board" by defining "resident" and further regulating eligibility for assistance

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the second reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 684 entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an approprpiation and providing for refunds" regulating the use of multiple beam road lighting equipment.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 703, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the Governor to acquire certain tracts of land in the Town of Bloomsburg Columbia County for the use of the Bloomsburg State Teachers College and making an appropriation

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 721, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses

bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of the Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admisisble as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" including the Camp Fire Girls among the organizations exempt from payment of registration fees

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 728, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P L 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" authorizing the lease or grant of real estate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of aiding the establishment of parking services and facilities within State Park Areas situate within the city

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered To be transcribed for third reaind.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 730, entitled:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing of poultry technicians by the Secretary of Agriculture for the drawing of blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing programs.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 733, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 11 1947 (P. L. 565) entitled "An act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during World War II providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who because of death or incapacity cannot personally receive compensation imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending the time during which applications may be filed for veterans' compensation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 756, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage kepeers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" changing the requirements regarding use of different types of danger and caution signals.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 760, entitled:

An Act relating to agreements leases and other instruments granting bituminous rights made or joined in by political subdivisions providing for approval by the Secretary of Mines under certain conditions and rendering them otherwise void providing for the effect of breach or failure to comply with the provisions and giving remedies to the political subdivisions and taxpayers.

The first and second sections were seperately read and agreed to.

The third section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following amendment:

Amend Section 3, page 2, line 13, by striking out after the word "grant" and before the word "hereafter" the following: heretofore or

It was agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The fourth and fifth sections and title were seperately read and agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, to be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 782, entitled:

An act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that rcords are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused b the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for an annual registration fee for issuance of special registration plates to certain persons and for issuance of special registration plates without payment of any additional fee to the Governor cabinet members and members of the General Assembly

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, with the consent of the sponsor, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Motor Vehicles for the purpose of further study and possible amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 806, entitled:

An Act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth by rendering financial assistance to industrial development agencies engaged in promoting the development and expansion of business industry and commerce in the respective counties of the Commonwealth prescribing procedures for the rendering of such assistance and empowering the Department of Commerce of the Commonwealth to administer the same and making an appropriation

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMITTED

Mr. POLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of further study.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 807, entitled:

An Act to further amend the act approved the ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred twent-nine (Pamphlet Laws 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" by creating as a departmental administrative advisory board the Economic Development Advisory Board in the Department of Commerce and prescribing its organization powers and duties

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the second reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 86, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (Pamphlet Laws 477) entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment of the salary medical and hospital expenses of policemen firemen and park guards by counties cities boroughs towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period" extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 56,

was passed over at the request of Mr. READINGER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 114, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1925 (P. L. 448) entitled "An act relating to fish and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth" authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

Senate Bill No. 135, Printer's No. 25,

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 155, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 21 1943 (P L 571) entitled as amended "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county borough town township school except in cities and county institution district purposes and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes defining the powers and duties of such boards providing for the acceptance of this act by cities regulating the office of ward borough town and township assessors abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townships of the first class providing for the appointment of a chief assessor assistant assessors and other employes providing for their compensation payable by such counties prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land prescribing penalties and eliminating the triennial assessment" extending the time for the establishment of a uniform permanent records system in each county

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. McCANN offered the following amendments:

Amend Section 1, page 2, line 5, by striking out after the numeral "1" and before the word "to" the following: "1959" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "1958."

Amend Section 1, page 3, line 9, by striking out after the parenthesis following the numeral "2" and before the word "Property" the following:]

Amend Section 1, page 4, by inserting after line 4 the following new subsection:

(c) Subsequent to January 1, 1957 any municipal corporation or school district within a county is hereby authorized to mandamus the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes composed of the county commissioners if such Board or county commissioners have failed or neglected to comply with the provisions of this act and its amendments or have failed or neglected to take steps to effectuate compliance. The court is authorized to retain jurisdiction and control over such action until compliance with this act has been concluded.

They were agreed to.

The section was agreed to as amended.

The title was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. McCANN offered the following amendment:

Amend page 2, line 13 of the title, by inserting at the end of the line after the word "county" the following: "and providing for the enforcement of the provisions of the act".

It was agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 171, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P L 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and conslidating the law relating thereto" further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes and providing appeals

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 219, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 17 1921 (P L 682) entitled "An act relating to insurance amending revising and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies and the regulation supervision and protection of home and foreign insurance companies Lloyds associations reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges and fire insurance rating bureaus and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies associations and exchanges including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund providing penalties and repealing existing laws" extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, by reason of some confusion on our side as to what this bill is for, and what it purports to do, we would like to interrogate the Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, Mr. Hamilton, the gentleman from Beaver.

THE SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. Hamilton, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Hamilton, we would be pleased if you would explain this bill for the Members of the House.

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the same subject matter as incorporated in this bill was introduced in the 1953 session by Senator Mallery and it came over to the House Committee, but was unable to get out of Committee, as it came over late and the Chairman of the Committee at that time had agreed to have no more meetings.

This bill has been reintroduced by Senator Mallery and Senator Lane, and the reason for it is that the casualty companies of Pennslyvania have been interested in giving additional coverage to automobile liability in that the disability benefits and benefits from death might be increased and liberalized.

Our Insurance Commissioner has felt that legally under the law that exists at present they were unable to give this coverage, and this bill was introduced to liberalize the law so that the insurance Commissioner can make it possible to allow the casualty companies of Pennsylvania

and other companies that do business in Pennsylvania to write coverage to pay disability benefits to injured persons and death benefits to dependents and other persons who are killed in automobile accidents.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the section?
It was agreed to.
The second section and title were separately read and agreed to.
And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS ON SECOND READING POSTPONED

Agreeably to order,
The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar, by Mr. READINGER.
The House resumed the consideration on second reading of House Bill No. 384, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 5 1947 (P L 458) entitled as amended "An act creating as bodies corporate and politic 'Parking Authorities' in cities of the first second second A and third classes boroughs and townships of the first class prescribing the rights powers and duties of such authorities authorizing such authorities to acquire construct improve maintain and operate parking projects to conduct research of the parking problem and to establish a permanent coordinated system of parking facilities and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof conferring the right of eminent domain on such authorities empowering such authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government State political subdivisions of the State or any agency thereof exempting the property and securities of such parking authorities from taxation and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates" changing the power to appoint members of the governing body of parking authorities in cities of the third class and prescribing the method of filling vacancies for unexpired terms on such bodies in cities of the third class boroughs and townships of the first class

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,
The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar, by Mr. PETROSKY.
The House resumed the consideration on second reading of House Bill No. 546, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1945 (P. L. 382) entitled "An act providing for the incorporatin as bodies corporate and politic of 'Authorities' for municipalities counties and townships prescribing the rights powers and duties of such Authorities heretofore or hereafter incorporated authorizing such Authorities to acquire construct improve maintain and operate projects and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities authorizing such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government or any agency thereof and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates" requiring certain utility rates to be approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

The first section was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section?
Mr. PETROSKY offered the following amendments:

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 2, line 12, by inserting after "[exclusively]" except as hereinafter provided.
Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 2, line 12, by striking out "but the same shall not become final."
Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 3, lines 1 to 4, by striking out all of lines 1, 2 and 3, and "be charged" in line 4.
Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 3, line 16, by inserting brackets before and after "Any" and inserting immediately thereafter Except as hereinafter provided, any.
Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 4, lines 3 to 5, by striking out "except" in line 3, all of line 4 and "Commission as herein provided" in line 5.
Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4), page 4, line 7, by inserting after "decision" Rates and service charges relating to sewer rentals, steam heat charges, removal of garbage and rubbish fees and water rent shall not become final until the rates, service and service charges are approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, nor until the Authority puts into operation the uniform accounting system prescribed by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission for companies furnishing like services. The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission shall have jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the Superior Court as in other cases, in all matters hereby required to be approved by it. Jurisdiction shall be exercised in the manner provided by the Public Utility Law of May 28, 1937 (P. L. 1053) and its amendments.

They were agreed to.
The section was agreed to as amended.
The title was read.
On the question,
Will the House agree to the title?
Mr. PETROSKY offered the following amendment:

Amend Title, page 2, next to last line of Title, by inserting after "rates" where it appears the second time services and service charges and uniform accounting.
It was agreed to.

The title was agreed to as amended.
And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.
Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection
House Bill No. 279, Printer's No. 182,
was passed over at the request of Mr. READINGER.
There being no objection
House Bill No. 620, Printer's No. 152,
was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 698, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 3 1937 (P. L. 1333) entitled "An act concerning elections including general municipal special and primary elections the nomination of candidates primary and election expenses and election contests creating and defining membership of county boards of elections imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth courts county boards of elections county commissioners imposing penalties for violation of the act and codifying revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections" in-

creasing the compensation of election officers in counties of the first and second classes

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 412 act of June 3 1937 (P. L. 1333) known as the "Pennsylvania Election Code" amended April 21 1949 (P. L. 693) and May 23 1949 (P. L. 1698) is amended to read

Section 412 Compensation of Election Officers (a) In counties of the first and second classes the compensation of judges of election shall be [twenty dollars ($20.00)] twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and the compensation of inspectors clerks and machine inspectors shall be [fifteen dollars ($15.00)] twenty dollars ($20.00) for each primary and election

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—125

Adam,	Gelfand,	McLaughlin,	Rudisill,
Amarando,	Goldstein,	McWherter,	Sarraf,
Anderson, M. S.,	Guss,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Anderson, S. A.,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Mihm,	Schuster,
Auker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Mikula,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Hass,	Monroe,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Heavey,	Moody,	Smith, C. C.,
Bonner,	Holt,	Moran,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boory,	Jenkins,	Muldowney,	Snider,
Branca,	Jones, G. E.,	Mullen,	Stank,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Munley,	Stebbins,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jump,	Murray, J. J.,	Stephens,
Breth,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Stone,
Bucchin,	Kolankiewicz,	Needham,	Swartz,
Capano,	Kornick,	Olsen,	Taylor,
Comer,	Kubacki,	O'Neil,	Thomas,
Curwood,	Lafore,	Pacchioli,	Thompson,
Donaldson,	Lawyer,	Pashley,	Toll,
Dougherty,	Leiby,	Petrosky,	Varallo,
Eilberg,	Leonard,	Pettigrew,	Vaughan,
Ewing,	Leven,	Polaski,	Verona,
Farabaugh,	Limper,	Polen,	Wallace,
Filo,	Lopresti,	Pomeroy,	Wargo,
Fineman,	Lovett,	Price,	Waterhouse,
Flint,	Lutty,	Readinger,	Welsh,
Floyd,	Mahan,	Reibman,	Wheeler,
Flynn,	Maxwell,	Reidenbach,	Whitenight,
Frank,	McCann,	Renwick,	Williams,
Frascella,	McCormack,	Rigby,	Wilt,
Gaffney,	McGee,	Rosen,	Worley,
Garlock,	McKeever,	Rovansek,	Yetter,
			Yetzer,

NAYS—48

Agnew,	George,	Knecht,	Pursley,
Banker,	Guthrie,	Kooker,	Steckel,
Bell,	Helm,	Kratz,	Stevenson,
Bower,	Henzel,	Kromer,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Hewitt,	Leisey,	Strausser,
Bullen,	Hocker,	Light,	Tompkins,
Connelly,	Horst,	Lippincott,	Toomey,
Davis,	Houk,	Markley,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Isaacs,	Miller,	Wescott,
Erb,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Willaredt,
Foster,	Keller,	Murray, H. P.,	Wood,
Frost,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Ziegler,

NOT VOTING—37

Ashton,	Donahue,	Kline,	Royer,
Blair,	Down,	Magee,	Rubin,
Boies,	Eshleman,	McInroy,	Spencer,
Breisch,	Gibb,	Metz,	Stroup
Brown,	Gibson,	Mills,	Varner,
Cianfrani,	Gramlich,	Moscrip,	Wall,
Cioffi,	Greenwood,	Murray, P. G.,	Walsh,
Cochran,	Haudenshield,	Naugle,	Young,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Parry,	Andrews,
		Paulhamus,	Speaker

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON THIRD READING POSTPONED

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar by Mr. AMARANDO.

The House resumed the consideration on third reading of House Bill No. 532, as follows:

An Act relating to baseball basketball bowling football and hockey on Sunday in Philadelphia prohibiting these sports on Sunday before two o'clock post meridian and after that hour unless the electors of the city are in favor of the same and in certain cases a license has first been secured from the city providing for a referendum to ascertain the will of the electors and for the enactment and repeal of licensing ordinances and resolutions in accordance therewith providing penalties and repealing inconsistent laws

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Short Title This act may be cited as the "Philadelphia Sunday Sport Law of 1955"

Section 2 Penalty for Unlawful Sports on Sunday It shall be unlawful for any person copartnership association or corporation to conduct stage or engage in any baseball basketball bowling football and hockey game regardless whether a charge of admission thereto is made or whether labor or business is necessary to conduct manage stage or operate the same on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday before the hour of two o'clock post meridian

It shall be unlawful for any person copartnership association or corporation to conduct stage or engage in any baseball basketball bowling football and hockey game regardless whether a charge or an admission thereto or incidental thereto is made or whether labor or business is necessary to conduct manage stage to operate the same on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday after two o'clock post meridian unless the voters in the city have first voted in favor of baseball basketball bowling football and hockey on Sunday as hereinafter provided and unless the person copartnership association or corporation proposing to conduct or stage any such game to which admission charge is made or is incidental shall first have secured from the proper authority of the city a license authorizing him her or it to conduct or stage such game after two o'clock post meridian on Sunday

Any person copartnership association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars ($10) and in default of the payment of such fine and costs of prosecution the person or any member or agent of any copartnership or association or any officer or agent of any corporation responsible for the violation shall undergo imprisonment for a period of not more than five days

Section 3 Ordinances and Resolutions License Fees If at the election in the year 1955 as hereinafter provided a majority of the electors of the City of Philadelphia voting at the election vote in favor of baseball basketball bowling football and hockey on Sunday after two o'clock post meridian then the council shall by ordinance provide for the licensing of baseball basketball bowling football and hockey games to which an admission fee is charged or is incidental on Sunday after two o'clock post meridian If the vote of the electors in the city was not in favor of baseball basketball bowling football and hockey then no ordinance or resolution providing for the licensing of these games shall be enacted or adopted

The license fees to be charged under the ordinance for any baseball basketball bowling football or hockey game

to which an admission is charged or is incidental shall not exceed five hundred dollars ($500)

All license fees collected under the provisions of the ordinance shall be paid into the treasury of the city

Section 4 Referendum Statement of Question on Ballots At the municipal election in the year 1955 there shall be submitted in the manner provided by the election laws of the Commonwealth a question to determine the will of the electors of the City of Philadelphia with respect to baseball basketball bowling football and hockey games on Sunday The question shall be in the following form

Do you favor the conduct staging and playing of baseball basketball bowling football and hockey games regardless of whether an admission charge is made or incidental thereto or whether labor or business is necessary to conduct stage or operate the same after two o'clock post meridian on Sunday

The question shall be printed on separate official ballots in bound form by the board of elections in the city and sufficient number of ballots shall be furnished to the election officers in each election district of the city so that one ballot may be supplied to each voter at the election In districts where voting machines are used the question shall appear on the face of the machine where the machine is properly equipped for those purposes

Section 5 Returns and Computation of Votes The votes cast on the question shall be counted by the election officers and returns thereof made by them and by election officers where voting machines are used to the prothonotary of the county who shall lay the same before the return for computation at the same time and in the same manner as other returns The return board shall compute the returns and certify the results of the vote cast on the question to the legislative body of the city

The election shall be governed by the election laws of the Commonwealth and all penalties provided by those laws shall apply to the election

Section 6 Future Referendums In the City of Philadelphia the will of the electors with respect to baseball basketball bowling football and hockey on Sunday may after the year 1955 but not oftener than once in three years be ascertained and the question as provided in this act shall be submitted to the electors of the city upon demand in writing of petitioners equal to at least five per centum of the highest vote cast for any office in the city at the last preceding general or municipal election The petition shall be filed with the city authorities at least sixty days before the day of any general or municipal election at which the question is to be submitted and if the petition is sufficiently signed shall thereupon be certified to the board of elections who shall cause the question to be submitted in the same manner as is provided in this act for the election in the year 1955

If a majority of the electors voting in the city which licenses baseball basketball bowling football and hockey games to which an admission charge is made or is incidental are not in favor of the licensing then the ordinance licensing these games shall be repealed but if a majority of the electors in the city which does not license these games are in favor of the licensing then an ordinance shall be enacted licensing these games to which an admission charge is made or is incidental as provided in this act

Section 7 Intent of Act (A) It is the intent of this act to provide a method whereby the will of the electors of the City of Philadelphia with respect to baseball basketball bowling football and hockey games on Sunday after two o'clock post meridian may be ascertained and it shall be the duty of the legislative body of the city to enact adopt or repeal any ordinance in accordance with the will of the electors as ascertained at the election In case of a failure so to do the duty herein imposed upon the legislative body of the city may be enforced by mandamus

(B) The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit or limit the issuance of licenses or the conducting staging of or engaging in sports under the provisions of the act of April 25 1933 (P. L. 74) nor shall the results of referenda held under the provisions hereof affect any license issued under the provisions of the act of April 25 1933 (P. L. 74)

Section 8 Repeal Section 1 act of April 22 1794 (3 Sm L 177) entitled "An act for the prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation" is repealed in so far as it prohibits baseball basketball bowling football or hockey in Philadelphia on Sunday

Section 9 Hunting and Fishing Nothing contained in this act shall relate to Sunday hunting and fishing or be construed as repealing any law relating thereto

Section 10 Effective Date This act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—88

Anderson, M. S.,	Floyd,	McGee,	Renwick,
Anderson, S. A.,	Frank,	McKeever,	Rovansek,
Auker,	Frascella,	McLaughlin,	Sarraf,
Barnatovich,	Gaffney,	Meholchick,	Scarcelli,
Bazin,	Gelfand,	Mihm,	Sherman,
Bonner,	Guss,	Monroe,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boory,	Holt,	Moran,	Stank,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jones, G. E.,	Muldowney,	Stebbins,
Brennan, J. J.,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Mullen,	Stephens,
Brenninger,	Kamyk,	Munley,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Kolankiewicz,	Murphy,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Kornick,	Musto,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Lafore,	Needham,	Varallo,
Cochran,	Lawyer,	Olsen,	Vaughan,
Comer,	Leonard,	O'Neil,	Verona,
Connelly,	Leven,	Pacchioli,	Wallace,
Curwood,	Limper,	Pashley,	Wargo,
Ehrgood,	Lopresti,	Petrosky,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Lovett,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lutty,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	McCann,	Readinger,	Williams,
Flint,	McCormack,	Reibman,	Yetzer,

NAYS—77

Amarando,	Guthrie,	Leisey,	Spencer,
Ashton,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Light,	Steckel,
Banker,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Magee,	Stevenson,
Bell,	Hass,	Markley,	Stone,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	McInroy,	Stoner,
Davis,	Helm,	McWherter,	Strausser,
Donahue,	Henzel,	Mikula,	Stroup,
Donaldson,	Hewitt,	Miller,	Thompson,
Erb,	Hocker,	Moody,	Tompkins,
Eshleman,	Horst,	Murray, H. P.,	Toomey,
Ewing,	Isaacs,	Ogilvie,	Varner,
Foster,	Johnson,	Parry,	Wall,
Frost,	Keller,	Polen,	Waterhouse,
Garlock,	Kent,	Price,	Weidner,
George,	Kline,	Pursley,	Wescott,
Gibson,	Kooker,	Reidenbach,	Wheeler,
Goldstein,	Kratz,	Rigby,	Wilt,
Gramlich,	Kromer,	Smith, C. C.,	Wood,
Greenwood,	Leiby,	Snider,	Worley,
			Ziegler,

NOT VOTING—45

Adam,	Dougherty,	Kubacki,	Rosen,
Agnew,	Down,	Lippincott,	Royer,
Blair,	Fineman,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Boles,	Flynn,	Maxwell,	Rudisill,
Branca,	Gibb,	Metz,	Schuster,
Breisch,	Heavey,	Mills,	Sigman,
Breth,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Brown,	Jenkins,	Murray, J. J.,	Walsh,
Capano,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Yetter,
Cianfrani,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Young,
Cooper,	Knecht,	Paulhamus,	Andrews,
		Pettigrew,	Speaker

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill falls.

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 25, 1955.

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, May 2, 1955, at two-thirty o'clock p. m., E. S. T. and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, May 2, 1955, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the Members of the House that on Wednesday of this week we will have a consent calendar. But we are planning to have three full working days next week, the week of May 2nd.

The plans for the following week, which is the week preceding the Primaries, have not to date been determined, but the likelihood is we will have three working days that week, and then recess until Wednesday, May 18, the day following the primary election.

During that week we will meet only two days, Wednesday and Thursday. We have been informed that some group is having a convention in town and we would not be able to keep our hotel rooms beyond Thursday of that week, so we are planning to meet only on Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the primary falls.

INTERROGATION

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the Majority Leader.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the Majority Leader permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. READINGER, I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Majority Leader, back home in Berks County do you happen to be a precinct leader or a committeeman?

Mr. READINGER. I do not, thank goodness.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. I think, Mr. Speaker, if the Majority Leader were and had a fight, and I say this with all seriousness, if he had a precinct fight or a primary fight where he went to the polls and stood there and worked hard for thirteen to fifteen hours, by the time those ballots were counted, and I mean this very seriously, I don't think he would be in any condition, physically or mentally, to come up and serve a full day in the House the following day after election.

I do think he should take into consideration the fact that there are a lot of precinct workers and committeemen here and that it is a hard job to be standing for fifteen hours and then drive to Harrisburg, like some of the people will have to do from Allegheny county, and serve a full day in the House.

I just bring that to the attention of the Majority Leader in considering this Wednesday and Thursday session.

Mr. READINGER. I wish to thank the gentleman for his comments on that matter and they will be considered. However, I think he underestimates the ruggedness of the membership of this House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address House.

Mr. Speaker, the hour is growing late but there has been so much to say in regard to the Governor's budget that it is not only going to take days to say it, it is going to take weeks, and it seems that from now until the budget is passed I am going to have to bore the House with some memories or recollections and bring to their attentions some of the things that have been said.

Last Wednesday I told this House that at last I have found out what the Democrats are up to. If you will remember, I have been asking, What have you been up to? Well, last week when the budget came in we found out.

We found out that you were trying to put across the greatest fraud in the history of the Commonwealth. We were greatly puzzled by some of the remarks made by his Excellency the Governor last week in his budget message. When he was recommending his $600 million of new taxes he said, and I quote,

> "It will finance the expenditures budget I have submitted and finance it equitably, fairly and in full accordance with the platform upon which I ran, in accord with the established principles of my party, in accord with every word that I have spoken in public or in private."

Now, we have looked, and looked, and looked through everything that the Governor said during his campaign in the hope that somewhere, some place we would find something in which he told the public he was going to recommend $600 million in new taxes, and that he was going to urge this Legislature to enact a wage tax.

You know and I know there are many, many and many occasions on which, as a candidate he told the people he was not going to propose a wage or an income tax. In fact he went much further than that, he said and I quote again,

> "Republican leaders in an attempt to put me on the spot have asked what I would substitute for the sales tax." This is the Governor's quote, "I do not plan to substitute anything."
>
> That was in Bloomsburg on September 3rd of last year.

You are also very familiar with a full page advertisement which appeared in the Commonwealth's newspapers the day before election last November 2nd, here it is and I am going to read from the advertisement that the Governor and the Democratic party put in. They said at that time:

> "If I am your next Governor I pledge," and a pledge is a promise to me . . . "death to the sales tax, death to any plan for a state wage tax, I believe in these things, if I am your next Governor I pledge them to you. Signed George M. Leader, Democratic Candidate for Governor."

Even in the face of these quotations and many others,

we were still not satisfied, we could not believe that the Governor who was elected because of the support of so many people who believed he meant what he said, would stand before us and propose all of these new taxes and then say, "it was in accord with every word that I have spoken in public or in private" unless there was something to back it up.

I don't know but maybe this is the thing that he thinks backed it up. We may have found it in a speech he made in Harrisburg August 23rd of last year. I admit that it is a pretty slim reason but here it is, I give it to you for what it is worth. This is a quote,

> "Unless the Republican leadership literally carts away the Capitol dome before leaving office we will find the money to pay the bills without taking the housewives' pennies."

Well, we all know that the Capitol dome is still here; the Republicans did not cart it away as Candidate Leader seemed to fear at that time.

We all know that Governor Leader is going to keep his promise not to take the housewives' pennies. He has a very different method, he is going to sneak a hand into every man's pay envelope and slice off a hunk of everybody's pay check before the housewife even gets hers. He is after dollars, not pennies. It is dollars for George, every where you go.

They say it in Erie, Scranton, Pittsburgh, the taxicab drivers tell it to you down in Philadelphia, the farmers are writing in from up state and the miners from the coal region. They are all saying the same thing, "don't let him do it, don't let him take our dollars, he promised us that there wouldn't be any new taxes and now he wants to pay the biggest tax bill in the history of the Commonwealth."

Just think of it $600 million more, when he told us he would abolish the sales tax and make up the difference with savings and the elimination of waste in the organization of State Government.

The Legislature has given the Governor the broadest possible powers to reorganize the State Government, but you don't see any evidence of it in this budget. It is the strangest thing with this administration, that every time you Democrats say something it turns out to be exactly the opposite of what you mean or what you do. That is why we have to stand up here and ask you so often, "Who are you still trying to fool? The people?" If you think you are, just go out on the street or anywhere in this Commonwealth and ask anyone you meet, and they will tell you whom you are fooling. You are only kidding yourselves.

Take the matter of the budget itself, the Democratic party platform for 1954 said, and I quote,

> "The Democratic party of Pennsylvania pledges to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to provide a system of accurate budgeting to replace the antiquated hit or miss system now existing, to make appropriations to agencies of the Commonwealth in accordance with object classification instead of in a lump sum as at present, thereby eliminating the indiscriminate juggling of appropriations without proper approval."

That is what you told the people you would do; you told the people you would end the antiquated hit or miss system, that you were going to provide an accurate budget system.

Now let's look at the budget and see if you kept your pledge in that. I defy anyone to find any difference whatsoever in the system of accounting in this budget over those of previous years. There isn't any difference. We defy anyone to tell us from the Governor's budget how he plans to spend $142 millions in the Department of Welfare. If we are not being asked to give Mr. Shapiro, Secretary of Welfare, a blank check, I don't know the meaning of the word. It isn't broken down it is $142 million.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to tell us one thing more. We didn't know what you were talking about when you said it during your campaign, but we know now. You were describing Governor Leader's budget to a "T" and we are leaving it to the people to determine who is right.

Something else the Governor said, . . . I have so many quotes here that I can't find half of them. That is perfectly right, "They are all the same"; they are all the same in that they are being kicked around today and we are not even to say anything about them. The Governor said, and I quote,

> "The budget of the Republicans was based on politically pyramided state costs, it is impractical and vacuous and it is a monumental political distortion and a monstrous fraud."

That is what the present Governor said of our budget. I think we should let the people decide who was right and what words are being misquoted.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, that was such a lovely speech that I am wondering who wrote it for the Minority Leader. It reminds me of a story of two ladies who attended a social tea one day. They didn't care much for each other, so Mrs. Jones says to Mrs. Smith, "My dear, that's a lovely dress you are wearing today. It's too bad they didn't have it in your size."

When I think of all the promises that the Republican party has made and broken over the years that I have been a Member of this House, I wonder how true the speech just made by the gentleman will ring. I don't accuse him of misquoting the Governor in his campaign, but I do think he is misinterpreting many things which were said during that campaign.

For example, he quotes the then candidate, and now Governor, as saying he is against a wage tax, and I say that the tax program proposed by the Governor bears out his statement that he is against a wage tax, because the Governor is not proposing a wage tax but a classified income tax. I don't care how long you call it a wage tax, it is no more a wage tax than the federal income tax which we have been paying these many years.

I know it is good politics to give it a name, a name that the people won't like to hear, a thought they won't like to think. But as the days go by and the need for this revenue unfolds, I assure you there will be no budgetary mysteries. The Speaker stated that at the beginning of this session, and that is going to be true.

There are going to be hearings on the Governor's budget and, if we find any fat in it, we intend to cut it out.

We intend to know, to, before any appropriation bills are offered to this House, exactly what the money is proposed to be spent for.

It is all right to make political capital, we expect you to do it, but I say the need for revenue is here. A lot of it arises through your own failure in the past to pass adequate revenue bills to meet the needs of the Commonwealth. You have been running deficit after deficit, and we are now running one just as your prior administrations did. We are going to meet the deficit. We don't think our tax program is popular; we don't believe anyone would like to pay out dollars instead of pennies. We are not under any illusions. We have found out since the Governor made his proposal to raise these revenues last Tuesday how unpopular it is.

The newspapers of this state are certainly aiding in creating a feeling on the part of the people that it is an unjust imposition. But I say to you, before these bills are acted upon by the House the public is going to be given full information on why this money is necessary, and why a classified income tax is a much more equitable way of raising it than under your sales tax. If we can't get that story across to the public, and we do pass these bills, we deserve whatever the public decides to do to us politically in the future.

I say to you we have proposed and will defend what we think is a much more equitable way of raising the amount of money this Commonwealth needs. You can blame anyone you want to in the past for statements made which would indicate we do not need any more money, or by economies we can finance the Commonwealth, and so forth, but the fact remains that these expenditures that are being proposed are to a great extent justifiable, and I say "to a great extent" because up to this time we have not had time to analyze some of the proposals for raising and spending money.

I have seen statements in the Press made by certain Republican politicians that we are going to be the "tax-and-spend" party. I assure you we are just as much interested as you are in not spending a nickel in this Commonwealth that is not necessary. But we do have very practical problems. We have our problem of education, and we have our problem of taking care of unfortunate people in mental institutions and other institutions. We are not going to shirk our duty. If we can't find ways and means to raise the revenue to do it, it will not be because we have not tried.

Just because you have seen fit in the past not to do certain things for the unfortunate people of this state because it cost money, we do not intend to follow suit. We do things as we see the right. You have every right to say we are wrong about it, to point out where we are wrong, but so long as we think we are on the right track we are going to pursue what we believe to be the proper policy for this state.

I mentioned before, and I will probably mention it again before these debates on finances are finished, that we must deal with realities. No matter what was said by your candidate or what was said by our candidate, we have a practical problem with which we must deal and we are not going to run away from it, we are going to do what we think is right about it.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman asked me who wrote the speech. Well, it might be interesting to him to know that the Democrats themselves wrote the speech; they wrote it by their statements. What we are doing is giving quotations of things they said during the campaign. All we are doing is reminding them of the pledges they made, and that's all. All we have to do is compile a long list of clippings, which the newspapers have, and which we have in our possession, and that is the way we are writing all of our speeches, and that is the way all of the speeches will be written. It is just a compilation of the statements the Governor made, and a good many high Democrats made. We are just reminding them of what they said.

The gentleman said this is not a wage tax, it is a classified income tax. I wonder if the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, has had time to look over the present tax bill which he introduced today. In Article 4, the heading is this: "Collection of Income Tax at Source of Wages." If that isn't plain, I don't know what is. Those are not our words, they are the words of the bill that the gentleman just introduced, "Collection of Income Tax at Source of Wages." No matter what you call it, it is still a wage tax.

I would like to remind the gentleman that we also have had problems in the past, we have had problems during the last session and during the session prior to that. We have always gone out and tried to meet our problems, but I do not believe that we have ever led the people to believe the things that the present party is trying to get the people to believe, that they would not haxe a wage tax and not have an income tax.
have a wage tax and not have an income tax.

I would like to remind the gentleman that Limburger Cheese, if you call it Chanel No. 9, still smells.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. WILT asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

RESOLUTION

CONDOLENCE

Messrs. GIBB, AGNEW, DONALDSON and WILT offered a resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and unanimously adopted as follows:

In the House of Representatives, April 25, 1955.

Thomas W. Neely, Sr., of Sewickley, Pennsylvania died Saturday, April 16 in the Sewickley Valley Hospital after living a long and fruitful life, at the age of eighty years.

He was born in Marshall Township, Allegheny County and was admitted to practice law in 1903 in Allegheny County and prior to his death was associated in a law firm with his son, Thomas W. Jr. and his daughter, Miss Kathryn Neely.

He was a member of the State Legislature in 1925 and 1931 in which capacity he served his State well.

He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Sewickley; past officer in the Davage Lodge No. 324, F. & A. M., Allegheny Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past Commander of Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar and past Master of the Pittsburgh Croix Scottish Rite Masons.

He was a man of so great activity in many civic, religious and fraternal organizaitons that he will be greatly

missed by everyone in Sewickley and Allegheny County, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives mourns the passing of one of its former members, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his widow, Lizzie Hutchinson Neely, conveying thereby the heartfelt sympathy of the House in her great bereavement.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSOR

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. CIOFFI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mr. WELSH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mr. VAUGHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mr. OLSEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. FARABAUGH asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. GIBSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to bills to be introduced by him.

Mr. GARLOCK asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a resolution to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules reported as committed, Senate Resolution Serial No. 122.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION SERIAL No. 122

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, University of Pittsburgh scientist, has at last attained that pinnacle of success for which we have so long awaited; the discovery of a vaccine against polio. Far too many great minds in the recent past have been directed toward the destruction of mankind. Now one brilliant man has come forth with a discovery which well entitles him to a position of honor in the annals of history as one of the greatest saviors of mankind; a discovery to rid the world of the heartbreak and destruction wreaked by that horrible disease, polio.

Because of this monumental discovery and the deep feeling of gratitude shared by all, we, as the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, wish to make our feelings known to Dr. Salk; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring) That Dr. Jonas E. Salk be sincerely invited to attend a joint session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania specially called in his honor, and there to receive the tribute which he has so well earned; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Dr. Jonas E. Salk at the University of Pittsburgh.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

AERONAUTICS, Mr. Pettigrew, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, April 26, at 12:30 p. m.

AGRICULTURE and DAIRY INDUSTRIES Mr. Snider, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, April 26, at 12:00 noon.

CITIES-COUNTIES FIRST CLASS, Mr. Kolankiewicz, Chairman Room 521, Tuesday, April 26, at 12:30 p. m.

CITIES-COUNTIES 2ND AND 2ND CLASS A, Mr. Mihm, Chairman, Room 521, Tuesday, April 26, at 11:30 a. m.

CONSERVATION and WILD LIFE, Mr. Breth, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, April 26, at 10:00 a. m.

COUNTIES, Mr. Wheeler Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday April 26, at 11:30 a. m.

EDUCATION, Mr. McCann, Chairman, Room 324, Tuesday April 26, at 11:00 a. m.

FISHERIES, Mr. Kornick, Chairman, Room 331, Tuesday, April 26, at 1:00 p. m.

JUDICIARY Mr. Lopresti, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, April 26, at 10:00 a. m.

JUDICIARY SPECIAL, Mr. Leonard, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, April 26, at 9:30 a. m.

LABOR RELATIONS, Mr. Moran, Chairman, Room 323, Tuesday, April 26, at 1:45 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE, Mr. Boies, Chairman, Room 325, Tuesday April 26, at 12:00 noon.

PUBLIC HEALTH and SANITATION, Mr. McGee, Chairman Room 522, Tuesday, April 26, at 1:00 p. m.

RAILROADS and RAILWAYS, Mr. Taylor, Chairman, Room 520, Tuesday, April 26, at 1:30 p. m.

TOWNSHIPS, Mr. Musto, Chairman, Room 522, Tuesday April 26 at 10:00 a. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GIBB. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, April 26, 1955 at 1:00 p. m., E. S. T.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:58 p. m. E. S. T.) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

Vol. 34. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1955. No. 37.

SENATE

TUESDAY, April 26, 1955.

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor Roy E. Furman) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. HERBERT W. STROUP, JR., Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Camp Hill, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Heavenly Father, we have been told and we do believe that if we know the truth, the truth shall make us free. But we have found that truth often comes to us in such mixed forms that we cannot tell what is true and what is false.

Wilt Thou, then, sharpen our conscience, that if we cannot see clearly, we can at least feel within ourselves the right? Keep us spiritually keen, that when our minds are confused our hearts may know the answer. And by Thy mercy, forgive us when we have moved honestly and yet have found we were wrong.

In the Name of our Lord, we pray, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MAHANY and Mr. YOSKO, further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. PECHAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PEELOR, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. WOLFE, due to illness.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. PROPERT, due to illness.

HOUSE MESSAGES

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence bill of the House, as follows:

House Bill No. 698, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "Pennsylvania Election Code," increasing the compensation of election officers in counties of the first and second classes.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TIME OF NEXT MEETING

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, April 25, 1955.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, May 2, 1955, at two-thirty o'clock, p.m., E. S. T., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, May 2, 1955, at a time to be fixed by the House of Representatives.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

INVITING DR. JONAS E. SALK TO ATTEND A JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, April 18, 1955.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, University of Pittsburgh scientist, has at last attained that pinnacle of success for which we have so long awaited; the discovery of a vaccine against polio. Far too many great minds in the recent past have been directed toward the destruction of mankind. Now one brilliant man has come forth with a discovery which well entitles him to a position of honor in the annals of history as one of the greatest saviors of mankind; a discovery to rid the world of the heartbreak and destruction wrecked by that horrible disease, polio.

Because of this monumental discovery and the deep feeling of gratitude shared by all, we, as the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, wish to make our feelings known to Dr. Salk; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring) That Dr. Jonas E. Salk be sincerely invited to attend a joint session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania specially called in his honor, and there to receive the tribute which he has so well earned; and be is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Dr. Jonas E. Salk at the University of Pittsburgh.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. WATSON read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 343, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for the maintenance and operation of the

Regional Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory at the National Agricultural College, Farm School, Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. SILVERT, WEINER, MULLIN, CAMIEL, and DONOLOW read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 344, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus, supplies and equipment.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 345, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533), entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending liability for the costs of care of patients, in certain cases; and the right of recovery thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 346, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1945 (P. L. 837), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for and requiring in certain cases preference in appintments to and retention in public position or on preference in appointments to and retention in public position or on public works for honorably discharged persons who served in the military or naval service during any war in which the United States engaged; and in certain cases for the widows and wives of such persons," extending the benefits of veterans' preference to veterans of the Korean conflict.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Messrs. SILVERT, WEINER, MULLIN and CAMIEL read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 347, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce, City of Philadelphia for the promotion of helicopter service between Philadelphia International Airport and nearby points.

Which was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and Aeronautics.

Messrs. SILVERT, WEINER, MULLIN, CAMIEL, DONOLOW and WATSON read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 348, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to lay out, open, construct, and maintain a road to be a part of the system of state highways in Buck County.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. McCREESH read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 349, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the maintenance of the Children's Heart Hospital at Philadelphia.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. DONOLOW and Miller read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 350, entitled:

An Act repealing the act of June 5, 1935 (P. L. 266), entitled "An act to protect trade-mark owners, distributors, and the public against injuries and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguished trade-mark, brand or name."

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Messrs. DONOLOW, MILLER and SILVERT read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 351, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," making it unlawful to strike, beat or wilfully injure the person or apparatus of any news reporter or photographer in the performance of his duties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS SENATE

Mr. DENT asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. President, relative to the bill which I am about to present, I would like to say, for the information of the Senate, that this is a very important piece of legislation, because it establishes a State Liquor Control Board Retirement System, which is sponsored by the Association of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board Employees.

Mr. President, this bill has come out of a two year study. It is modeled after the State Police Retirement bill, and recognizes the fact that voluntary retirement at the age of fifty is permissible under this act, the same as under the State Police Retirement System. This, of course, will react to the benefit of the system by attracting to the State services those who consider retirement as part of their emoluments in office.

I believe that we ought to pass legislation of this type because we are in a position in Pennsylvania where persons who work for the State of Pennsylvania find themselves at a very bad disadvantage when they reach the retirement stage and, as we all know, there is such a thing as an occupational hazard in political jobs. That hazard comes up about every November.

The necessary moneys to go into this financing of the State retirement, or Liquor Control Board employees' retirement, would be raised by a two per cent markup on liquors. This recognizes the principle that no additional cost should be borne by the taxpayers, but should be borne by those who receive the services. We all know that Liquor Store employees, as a whole, are notoriously underpaid when we consider the responsibility that they perform.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Messrs. DENT and MAHANY read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 352, entitled:

An Act establishing a Pennsylvania State Liquor Control Board Retirement System; providing for payments upon retirement, death, disability, involuntary retirement, and payments of certain medical expenses from the State

Employes' Retirement Fund, under the administration of the State Employes' Retirement Board; providing for contributions by employes of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and the Commonwealth; providing for the guarantee by the Commonwealth of certain funds; providing for the subrogation of the Commonwealth to the rights of the member or dependents against certain third parties; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial processes; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on State Government.

Messrs. WEINER and BARR read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 353, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine, section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania exempting income taxes from requirement of uniformity.

Which was committed to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations.

Messrs. WEINER, SILVERT, MULLIN, CAMIEL and DONOLOW read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 354, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1919 (P. L. 581), entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth," changing the provisions for notices of ordinances and elections relating to indebtedness in cities of the first class and the advertising thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 355, entitled:

An Act regulating the recording of all instruments in writing by the Commissioner of Records in the City of Philadelphia and repealing inconsistent laws.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 356, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 3, 1923 (P. L. 50), entitled "An act authorizing cities of the first class to provide for the use of moneys borrowed, or authorized to be borrowed, for purposes which have proved or may prove impracticable, impossible or inadvisable, for any other lawful municipal purpose, or to provide for the cancellation of the authority to borrow such moneys," changing the provisions for advertising notices of ordinances and elections on changing the purpose for which indebtedness has been incurred or authorized and on rescinding the authority to incur such indebtedness in cities of the first class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 357, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refund," authorizing the establishment of speed limits in cities of the first class, under certain terms and conditions; providing for use of testing devices in these cases and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 358, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons, designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," providing for interim assistance in cases where a person does not meet residence requirements or there is no reciprocal legislation in force.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 359, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to lay out, open, construct and maintain a road to be a part of the system of State Highways in cities of the first class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Highways.

Messrs. WEINER, SILVERT, DONOLOW and CAMIEL read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 360, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1919 (P. L. 581), entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth," making certain changes in the provisions for notices of elections relating to indebtedness in cities of the first class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

Messrs. WEINER, SILVERT, MULLIN, CAMIEL and DONLOW read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 361, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 19, 1883 (P. L. 9), entitled "An act to abolish the office of the collector of all outstanding or delinquent taxes, to authorize and

empower the receiver of taxes to collect the delinquent taxes, and to provide for the more efficient collection of said delinquent taxes, in cities of the first class," providing for the distraint of rent money for the purpose of making necessary repairs to real property condemned by local health authorities; empowering the Revenue Commissioner to appoint licensed real estate brokers to collect the rent money; and extending the application of rent money to the extinguishment of water rents, sewer rents and municipal claims held by cities of the first class.

Which was committed to the Committee on Local Government.

They also read in place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 362, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," authorizing the lease or grant of real estate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters in any city of the first class, for the purpose of aiding the establishment of parking services and facilities within State park areas situate within such cities.

Which was committed to the Committee on Forests and Waters, Game and Fish.

STATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

MEMORIALIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROCLAIM A COLONEL-COMMANDANT MICHAEL KOVATS DAY

Mr. YOSKO offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, April 26, 1955.

General George Washington entrusted the organization of his cavalry to an experienced Hungarian, Michael Kovats, who was recommended to General Washington by Benjamin Franklin. Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats was second-in-command of the Pulaski Legion and while serving in this capacity gave his life for the United States of America when, on May 11, 1779, he fell mortally wounded in the defense of Charleston, South Carolina.

American Hungarians respectfully ask for appropriate recognition for Colonel-Commandant Kovats. Americans of Polish descent have their revolutionary hero honored in the form of Pulaski Week. Washington's Cavalry known as the Pulaski Legion, was whipped into an efficient fighting force by Colonel-Commandant Kovats, and this historical fact is recognized by official documents, records of the Society of the Cincinnati and other official sources; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on behalf of all American Hungarians memorializes the President of the United States to proclaim a Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats day in honor of this outstanding hero of the Revolutionary War; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

URGING LOCAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES TO SET A REASONABLE UNIFORM FEE FOR SALK VACCINE INOCULATIONS

Messrs. WEINER, DENT, BARR, PECHAN, MILLER and SEYLER offered the following resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the Senate, April 26, 1955.

Because of the great demand which exists for Salk vaccine it is necessary that there be safeguards to insure an equitable distribution to all persons requesting it. There are reports that varied and in some cases exorbitant fees are being exacted from persons being inoculated. It is the duty of the medical profession to see that the fees charged for inoculations are kept uniform and as reasonable as possible, so that this high demand will not have the effect of raising the price of inoculations and thus put them beyond the reach of any person who may desire to be inoculated; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That local medical societies be urged to set a reasonable uniform fee for Salk vaccine inoculations, and that the fees thus set be strictly adhered to by members of the medical profession.

RULE 39 SUSPENDED

Mr. WEINER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions be referred to an appropriate committee, be suspended and the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

PETITIONING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO VOTE TO LIBERATE CYPRUS FROM BRITISH COLONIAL RULE AND TO PERMIT THE INCORPORATION AND UNIFICATION OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS WITH THEIR MOTHERLAND, GREECE

Messrs. DONOLOW, SCHMIDT, SEYLER, McGINNIS, CAMIEL, YOSKO, BARR and DENT offered the following resolution which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Changes and Federal Relations:

In the Senate, April 26, 1955.

The glorious history of the United States bespeaks the firm adherence by our Government to the unchanging and changeless principles of the right to self-determination of the right to liberty, both of which were declared in our City of Philadelphia, the birthplace of American inde-

pendence, to be inalienable human rights by the Founding Fathers of our great land.

The people of Cyprus have, at incalculable expense of blood and spirit, gallantly struggled for the cause of world freedom and liberty, the ideal for which our American soldiers, side by side with the Greek and Cypriote soldiers, fought victoriously in two World Wars.

The people of Cyprus have overwhelmingly, by plebiscite in 1950, proclaimed their desire to be unified with their Motherland, Greece, and so eminently deserve and should have the blessing of self-determination and freedom.

Freedom-loving people everywhere have reposed their abiding confidence and faith in the United Nations to secure peaceful independence to every country whose people desire and are capable of sustaining an independent existence; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania respectfully petition the General Assembly of the United Nations to vote to liberate Cyprus from British colonial rule and to permit the incorporation and unification of the people of Cyprus with their Motherland, Greece; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Dag H. A. Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Honorable John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the Honorable Henry Cabot, Lodge United States Delegate to the United Nations.

STUDENTS FROM WEST READING HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTED TO SENATE

Mr. RUTH. Mr. President, I wish to present to the Senate a group of ninth and tenth grade social studies students from the West Reading High School, under the leadership of Mrs. Mary E. Gresh, Mrs. Mary M. Lash and Mr. John Shalter. They are seated in the balcony.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to say to the students visiting us today that we are very happy to have you here, particularly because you are constituents of Doctor Ruth. We hope you enjoy your stay.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make reports from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following communication from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

RECALLING NOMINATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 25, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the Commonwealth, I do hereby recall my nomination dated April 18, 1955, for the appointment of the following persons as Workmen's Compensation Referees, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Daniel T. Costello, 203 Pennypack Street, Fulmor Heights, Hatboro, Montgomery County, vice John Alessandroni, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

David R. Eaby, 157 East Main Street, Ephrata, Lancaster County, vice John M. Ranck, Strasburg, whose term expired.

Harry E. Diehl, Claysburg, Blair County, vice P. A. Patterson, Altoona, removed from office.

Merle H. Hildebrand, 1313 Albert Street, New Castle, Lawrence County, vice Frank D. Fair, Sharon, removed from office.

William E. Miller, 46 Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Allegheny County, vice Curtis B. Haines, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

Felix Vittone, 431 Depot Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, vice J. Ross Foust, Greensburg, removed from office.

John H. Cartwright, 244 Center Street, Ridgway, Elk County, vice Jesse G. Smith, Warren, whose term expired.

I respectfully request the return to me of the official message of nomination in the premises.

GEORGE M. LEADER

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, reported the following nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, April 18, 1955

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following persons for appointment as Workmen's Compensation Referees, to serve until the third Tuesday of January 1959, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified:

Daniel T. Costello, 203 Pennypack Street, Fulmor Heights, Hatboro, Montgomery County, vice John Alessandroni, Philadelphia, whose term expired.

David R. Eaby, 157 East Main Street, Ephrata, Lancaster County, vice John M. Ranck, Strasburg, whose term expired.

Harry E. Diehl, Claysburg, Blair County, vice P. A. Patterson, Altoona, removed from office.

Merle H. Hildebrand, 1313 Albert Street, New Castle, Lawrence County, vice Frank D. Fair, Sharon, removed from office.

William E. Miller, 46 Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Allegheny County, vice Curtis B. Haines, Pittsburgh, whose term expired.

Felix Vittone, 431 Depot Street, Latrobe, Westmoreland County, vice J. Ross Foust, Greensburg, removed from office.

John H. Cartwright, 244 Center Street, Ridgway, Elk County, vice Jesse G. Smith, Warren, whose term expired.

GEORGE M. LEADER

NOMINATIONS RETURNED TO THE GOVERNOR

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I move that the nominations just read by the Clerk be returned to His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

(A voice vote having been taken, the question was determined in the affirmative.)

The PRESIDENT. The nominations will be returned to the Governor.

CALENDAR

BILL ON CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS, RECALLED FROM THE GOVERNOR

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the consideration of House Bill No. 97, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 722 act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended August seventeen one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 1264) and August twenty-four one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 1352) is amended to read

Section 722 Exemptions from Fees

(a) No fee shall be charged for a certificate of title or registration of motor vehicles fire department equipment trailers and semi-trailers owned by and used exclusively in the performance of the duties of (a) the Federal Government (b) any state other than Pennsylvania which issues titles or registrations to this Commonwealth without charge (c) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (d) any city borough incorporated town township county poor or school district of this Commonwealth (e) any duly authorized volunteer fire force in the extinguishment and prevention of fires or in rescue work hospital humane society or anti-cruelty society in this Commonwealth (f) the American Red Cross (g) churches (h) Girl Scouts of America (i) Boy Scouts of America (j) Salvation Army (k) duly charted post organization or combination of organizations of the American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars Philippine Pacific War Veterans Navy Club of the United States United States Army Ambulance Corps Disabled American Veterans American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) the Marine Corps League Military Order of the Purple Heart Jewish War Veterans Catholic War Veterans Inc the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated or United Spanish War Veterans of this Commonwealth or La Societe Des Forty Hommes et Eight Chevaux and organizations and units of the Pennsylvania National Guard (l) mine or industrial ambulances (m) ambassadors ministers foreign consuls general consuls and vice consuls who are nationals of the country appointing them and who are assigned to foreign consulates in this Commonwealth Provided That American consular officers of equal rank who are citizens of the United States and who exercise their official functions at American consulates in such foreign country are granted reciprocal exemptions No fee shall be charged for certificates of title or registration of motor vehicles owned and used by war amputees which were obtained through the Veterans' Administration All such vehicles except those owned and used by the Federal Government shall be titled and registered and shall display registration plates as is now provided for privately owned motor vehicles trailers and semi-trailers

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the same?

SENATE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE HOUSE TO HOUSE BILL No. 97, RECALLED FROM THE GOVERNOR

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do concur in the amendments made by the House to House Bill No. 97, recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. McGINNIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

THIRD READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER TEMPORARILY

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 14, Printer's No. 212, on third reading, go over in its order, temporarily.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 22, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (Pamphlet Laws 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 2 act of June 21 1939 (Pamphlet Laws 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of

Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" is amended to read

Section 2 (a) The Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review shall consist of seven members who shall be citizens of this Commonwealth and all of whom shall have been residents of the county for at least ten years next prior to his appointment and four of whom shall have not less than five years' practical experience as a registered real estate broker or real estate appraiser or assessor one of whom shall have not less than five years' practical experience in securities transactions necessitating a knowledge of the values of stocks bonds and other securities one of whom shall have not less than five years' practical experience as a building construction engineer or civil engineer or general contractor or assessor and the seventh of whom shall have not less than five years' experience as a practicing attorney at law or registered real estate broker or real estate appraiser or assessor

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 59, Printer's No. 48, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 64, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 701 act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended to read

Section 701 Duty to Provide Conditions The board of school directors of each district shall provide the necessary grounds and suitable school buildings to accommodate all the children between the ages of six and twenty-one years in said district who attend school Such building shall be constructed furnished equipped and maintained in a proper manner as herein provided Suitable provisions shall be made for the heating (including the purchase of fuel ventilating adequate lighting and sanitary conditions thereof and for a safe supply of water so that every pupil in any such building may have proper and healthful accommodations In all school districts under the direction of a county superintendent all grounds and the plans for all buildings shall be approved only with the advice and consent of the county board of school directors

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 91, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June one one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 1340) entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles and to make uniform the law with reference thereto requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue the State Treasurer and prothonotaries and prescribing penalties" providing that certain appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 2 act of June one one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 1340) known as the "Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act" is amended to read

Section 2 Secretary to Administer Act Appeal to Court

(a) The secretary shall administer and enforce the provisions of this act and may make rules and regulations necessary for its administration

(b) Any person aggrieved by an order or act of the secretary under the provisions of sections four to eleven of this act may within [ten] thirty days after notice thereof file a petition in the court of common pleas of [Dauphin County] the county in which the aggrieved person resides for a trial de novo to determine whether such order or act is lawful and reasonable The filing of such a petition shall not suspend the order or act of the secretary unless a stay thereof shall be allowed by a judge of said court pending final determination of the matter The court shall summarily hear the petition and may make any appropriate order or decree

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 98, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May five one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgements in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May five one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgements in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" is amended to read

Section 1 Each local organization of The American Red Cross The American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Disabled American Veterans United Spanish War Veterans Regular Veterans Association Director of Veterans Affairs Jewish War Veterans of the United States the Military Order of the Purple Heart the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated and such other similar organizations now or hereafter accredited or recognized by the United States Veterans Administration which supplies such aid and assistance to veterans or their dependents and which gratuitously prepares forms for veterans and their dependents in connection with their affairs as such before the United States any agency thereof or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any agency or political subdivision thereof is hereby authorized to designate one of its officers to take affidavits or acknowledgements to such forms as may be required by rule regulation or otherwise by the United States any agency thereof or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any agency or political subdivision thereof in the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents For the same purposes the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania is authorized to designate one or more persons from the Department of Military Affairs and the State Director of Selective Service is authorized to designate one or more persons from the Pennsylvania Selective Service System

When any such officer or person is so designated his name address and official position shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in writing signed by such designated officer or person accompanied by a certificate of his designation by the proper authority of such organization or of the Adjutant General or the State Director of Selective Service as the case may be Upon receipt of such writing and certificate in form as herein provided the Secretary of the Commonwealth with the approval of the Governor shall issue under his hand and seal of his office a certificate of appointment to such designated officer or person which shall authorize him to take affidavits or acknowledgments of veterans and their dependents in connection with their affairs as such before the United States any agency thereof or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any agency or political subdivision thereof Such authorized officer or person shall exercise the authority conferred under the provisions of this act at the pleasure of the Governor

Each affidavit or acknowledgment taken as above authorized shall contain the date signature and title of the officer or person administering the same and the number of the certificate issued to the authorized officer or person

Each certificate issued as aforesaid by the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be numbered in the order of date issued and the Secretary of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to certify such appointment whenever required

The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall make no charge whatsoever for filing appointing or certifying under the provisions of this act nor shall any officer or person so designated and authorized make any charge for taking such acknowledgements or affidavits

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 107, Printer's No. 148, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 125, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for the permanent registration and the issuance of permanent registration plates to political subdivisions for fire and police vehicles

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 413 act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended January 18 1952 (P L 2163) is amended to read

Section 413 Expiration of Registration All registrations except as hereinafter provided shall be issued for a registration year commencing on April first of one year and expiring March thirty-first of the year following Provided That all registrations for commercial motor vehicles motor buses motor omnibuses truck tractors trailers and semi-trailers for the registration year one thousand nine hundred fifty-three shall expire May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-four Provided further That no registration for a commercial motor vehicle motor bus motor omnibus truck tractor trailer or semi-trailer shall be issued for the registration year one thousand nine hundred fifty-three prior to the first day of June one thousand nine hundred fifty-three unless the application therefor is accompanied by the annual fee prescribed plus an additional fee equal to one-sixth thereof Commencing with the registration year one thousand nine hundred fifty-four and thereafter registrations for commercial motor vehicles motor buses motor omnibuses truck tractors trailers and semi-trailers shall be issued for a registration year commencing on June first of one year and expiring May thirty-first of the year following Registrations shall also expire when suspended for cause by the secretary and immediately upon the transfer of ownership or the destruction of the vehicle Registrations for the succeeding year may at the option of their holders be used on and after the fifteenth day of the month immediately preceding the beginning of the current registration year Registrations of fire and police vehicles owned by political subdivisions shall not expire but shall endure for the period that the vehicle is so used by the political subdivision

Section 2 Article V of the act is amended by adding after section 501 a new section to read

Section 501.1 Permanent Registration Plates for Fire and Police Vehicles On the application of any political subdivision maintaining fire or police vehicles the department shall issue the political subdivision permanent registration plates for each fire or police vehicle The permanent registration plates shall designate the vehicle so licensed as belonging to a political subdivision and the plates shall read from left to right as follows P S (followed by such numbers as the department finds expedient) The department shall not issue registration plates so designated to any licensee other than a political subdivision

Section 3 Section 510 of the act amended January 18 1952 (P L 2163) is amended to read

Section 510 The Expiration of Registration Plates

(a) All registration plates except those issued to political subdivisions for fire and police vehicles shall be issued for a registration year commencing on April first of one year and expiring March thirty-first of the year following Provided That all registration plates for commercial motor vehicles motor buses motor omnibuses truck tractors trailers and semi-trailers for the registration year one thousand nine hundred fifty-three shall expire May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred fifty-four Commencing with the registration year one thousand nine hundred fifty-four and thereafter registration plate for commercial motor vehicles motor buses motor omnibuses truck tractors trailers and semi-trailers shall be issued for a registration year commencing on June first of one year and expiring May thirty-first of the year following Registration plates shall also expire when suspended for cause by the secretary The registration plate or plates for the succeeding year may at the option of the owner be used on and after the fifteenth day of the month immediately preceding the beginning of the current registration year

(b) No motor vehicle trailer or semi-trailer shall be operated with a registration plate or plates which have expired nor without registration plate or plates on as required by this act the claim by the owner or operator that the registration plate or plates for the current year have been applied for but not received

Penalty Any person violating any of the provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall upon summary conviction before a magistrate be sentenced to pay a fine of ten ($10.00) dollars and costs of prosecution and in default of the payment thereof shall undergo imprisonment for not more than five (5) days

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 174, as follows:

An Act establishing minimum compensation and increments for administrators and members of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and imposing duties on the board of trustees of such school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Compensation of each administrator or member of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children shall be payable in equal monthly or semimonthly installments during the regular school term or year

Section 2 Each person heretofore or hereafter appointed to a position as an administrator or member of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children shall receive the following minimum salaries and yearly increments for services rendered during the regular school term or year

(1) Teachers holding a standard certificate valid for the subjects or grades in which the teacher is giving instruction minimum annual salary two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollar ($200) minimum number of service increments eight

(2) Teachers holding a college certificate valid for the subjects or grades in which the teacher is giving instruction minimum annual salary two thousand four hundred dollars $2400) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars ($200) minimum number of service increments ten

(3) Teachers holding a Master's Degree and who also hold a college certificate valid for the subjects or grades in which the teacher is giving instruction minimum annual salary two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars $200) minimum number of service increments twelve

(4) Teachers of applied arts and vocational subjects who hold a standard certificate shall be entitled to the same minimum salary and increments as teachers who hold a college certificate

(5) Teachers of applied arts and vocational subjects who hold a standard certificate and have earned an additional thirty semester hours of credit in professional education in the teaching field in which said teacher is engaged or related thereto shall be entitled to the same minimum salary and increments as teachers holding a Master's Degree

(6) Supervisors who devote one-half or more of their time to supervision of instruction holding a standard or college certificate minimum annual salary three thousand four hundred dollars ($3400) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars ($200) minimum number of service increments eight

(7) Supervisors who devote one-half or more of their time to supervision of instruction holding a Master's Degree minimum annual salary three thousand four hundred dollars ($3400) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars ($200) minimum number of service increments ten

(8) Principals who devote one-half or more of their time to supervision and administration and having less than twenty teachers under their supervision who hold a standard or college certificate minimum annual salary three thousand four hundred dollars ($3400) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars ($200) minimum number of service increments eight

(9) Such principals who hold a Master's Degree minimum annual salary three thousand four hundred dollars ($3400) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars ($200) minimum number of service increments ten

(10) Such principals having twenty or more teachers under their supervision but less than forty and who hold a standard or college certificate minimum annual salary three thousand eight hundred dollars ($3800) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars ($200) minimum number of service increments eight

(11) Such principals who hold a Master's Degree minimum annual salary three thousand eight hundred dollars ($3800) minimum annual service increment two hundred dollars ($200) minimum number of service increments ten

Section 3 Nothing contained herein shall be construed as prohibiting the payment of compensation beyond the salaries prescribed in this act nor shall any part of this act be construed as prohibiting the employment of members of the administrative staff of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children on a twelve month basis

Section 4 Any faculty members or administrator who during the term of his employment shall have attained the qualification necessary for the next higher classification as hereinbefore set forth shall commencing with the next succeeding regular school year within the percentage limitation prescribed by this act receive the compensation prescribed for such advanced classification which shall be at least two hundred dollars ($200) in excess of the increment earned by him during the previous year

Section 5 The provisions of this act shall not be construed as authorizing any decrease in the salary paid any member of the faculty or administrator of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children at the effective date of this act

Each person employed as a member of the faculty or administrator of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children receiving compensation equivalent to or in excess of the minimum salary prescribed by the above schedule shall for the school year 1955-1956 be raised to the next higher step on the schedule unless such increase shall be less than one full increment in which case he shall be raised to the next higher step on the applicable schedule Each such person receiving compensation less than the minimum salary prescribed by the schedule shall for the school year 1955-1956 be raised to such minimum salary unless such increase shall be less than one full increment in which case he shall receive an increase of the amount of one full increment Salaries in excess of the maximum may be paid when approved by the board of trustees of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Classifications of any employe enumerated in the foregoing salary schedule and the qualifications of such employe must be approved by the board of trustees of the school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to entitle any employe to the benefits of this act

The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be vested with the sole and final authority in interpreting the provisions of this act pertaining to the classification of any person covered thereby

Section 6 All acts and parts of acts are repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with this act

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the Constitution, and were asfollows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 190, as follows:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further regulating the employment of teachers who are related to members of the board of school directors

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1111 act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30) known as the "Public School Code of 1949" is amended to read

Section 1111 Employment of Relatives of School Directors No teacher shall be employed by any board of school directors who is related to any member of the board as father mother brother sister husband wife son daughter stepson stepdaughter grandchild nephew niece first cousin sister-in-law brother-in-law uncle or aunt unless such teacher receives the affirmative votes of [three-fourths] a majority of all members of the board other than the member related to the applicant who shall not vote

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the Constitution, and were asfollows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 218, Printer's No. 63, on third reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 226, as follows:

An Act amending the act of August 20 1953 (P L 1212) entitled "An act providing for the study of the problems of alcoholism the treatment commitment rehabilitation and protection of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts and the Department of Health and making an appropriation" granting the Municipal Court of Philadelphia concurrent jurisdiction in Philadelphia with the courts of common pleas in the commitment of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (c) subclause (1) of section 5 act of August 20 1953 (P L 1212) entitled "An act providing for the study of the problems of alcoholism the treatment commitment rehabilitation and protection of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts and the Department of Health and making an appropriation" is amended to read

Section 5 Commitment Procedure Any person who through the excessive use of alcoholic beverages has become unable to care for himself his family or his property or has become a burden on the public may be admitted to the hospital or clinical facilities established or contracted for under section four of this act as follows

* * *

(c) Court commitment upon petition

(1) A petition to commit any person may be presented to the court of common pleas of the county in which such person is a resident or may be found or if a resident of or found in Philadelphia either to a court of common pleas or to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and notice thereof shall be given to the Director who shall immediately certify to the court whether facilities are available to receive the person referred to in the petition in the event that the court should order his commitment

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 241, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 11 1949 (P L 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion

privileges" extending the types permitted and fixing requirements thereof

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (3) of section 1 act of May 11 1949 (P L 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" amended June 28 1951 (P L 605) is amended to read

Section 1 Types Permitted

* * *

(3) A policy issued to a labor union [or] a police fraternity or a firemen's fraternity which shall be deemed the policyholder to insure members of such union or fraternity for the benefit of persons other than the union or fraternity or any of their officials representatives or agents

Section 2 Section 4 of the act amended June 28 1951 (P L 605) and amended in part July 2 1953 (P L 350) is amended to read

Section 4 Policies Issued to Labor Unions [or] Police Fraternities or Firemen's Fraternities A policy issued to a labor union [or] a police fraternity or a firemen's fraternity to insure members of such union or fraternity for the benefit of persons other than the union or fraternity or any of its officials representatives or agents shall be subject to the following requirements

(1) The members eligible for insurance under the policy shall be all of the members of the union or fraternity or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to their employment or to membership in the union or fraternity or both

(2) The premium for the policy shall be paid by the policyholder either wholly from the union's funds or the fraternity's funds or partly from such funds and partly from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance No policy may be issued on which the entire premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance A policy on which part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance may be placed in force only if at least seventy-five per cent of the then eligible members excluding any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer elect to make the required contributions A policy on which no part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance must insure all eligible members or all except any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer

(3) The policy must cover at least twenty-five members at date of issue

(4) The amounts of insurance under the policy must be based upon some plan precluding individual selection either by the members or by the union or fraternity No policy may be issued which provides term insurance on any union or fraternity member which together with any other term insurance under any group life insurance policies issued to the union or fraternity exceeds twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) or one and one-half times the basic annual earned income of the member whichever is the greater but in no case exceeding forty thousand dollars ($40,000)

Section 3 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on third reading, go over in their order: Senate Bill No. 263, Printer's No. 67; Senate Bill No. 275, Printer's No. 68; and Senate Bill No. 277, Printer's No. 69.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 288, as follows:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of such turnpike providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making such turnpike bonds notes or other obligations exempt from taxation constituting the same legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 This act shall be known and may be cited

as the "Pennsylvania Turnpike Keystone Shortway Act"

Section 2 In order to facilitate vehicular traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission heretofore created by virtue of the provisions of the act of May 21 1937 (P. L. 774) and the supplements and amendments thereto is hereby authorized and empowered to construct operate and maintain a turnpike at such location as shall be approved by the Governor and the Department of Highways from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County together with connecting roads tunnels and bridges and to issue turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth notes or other obligations payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of such construction

Section 3 The turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations issued under the provisions of this act shall not be deemed to be a debt of the Commonwealth or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth but such bonds notes or other obligations shall be payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose All such bonds notes or other obligations shall contain a statement on their face that the Commonwealth is not obligated to pay the same or the interest thereon except from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose and that the faith and credit of the Commonwealth is not pledged to the payment of the principal or interest of such bonds notes or other obligations The issuance of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations under the provisions of this act shall not directly or indirectly or contingently obligate the Commonwealth to levy or to pledge any form of taxation whatever therefor or to make any appropriation for their payment

Section 4 The following words and terms shall have the following meanings

(1) The word "Commission" shall mean the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission heretofore created by the act of May 21 1937 (P. L. 774) or if said Commission shall be abolished any board commission or officer succeeding to the principal functions thereof or upon whom the power and functions given by this act to said commission shall be given by law

(2) The word "owner" shall include all individuals copartnerships associations or corporations having any title or interest in any property rights easements or franchises authorized to be acquired by this act

(3) The words "the turnpike" shall mean the turnpike to be constructed as hereinafter provided from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County and may be constructed as a whole at one time or in sections from time to time as the Commission shall determine and shall be deemed to include not only the turnpike and all connecting roads tunnels and bridges connected therewith but also all property rights easements and franchises relating thereto and deemed necessary or convenient for the construction or the operation thereof

(4) The term "cost of the turnpike" shall embrace the cost of constructing the turnpike and all connecting roads tunnels and bridges the cost of all lands property rights rights-of-way easements and franchises acquired which are deemed necessary or convenient for such construction the cost of all machinery and equipment financing charges interest prior to and during construction and for one year after completion of construction cost of traffic estimates and of engineering and legal expenses plans specifications surveys estimates of cost and of revenues other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of the enterprise admnistrative and legal expense and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the financing herein authorized the construction of the turnpike and connecting roads tunnels and bridges the placing of the same in operation and the condemnation of property necessary for such construction and operation Any obligation or expense contracted for by the Commission with the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or with the United States or any agency thereof for traffic surveys preparations of plans and specifications supervision of construction and other engineering administrative and legal services and expenses in connection with the construction of the turnpike or any of the connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall be regarded as part of the cost of the turnpike and shall be reimbursed or paid out of the proceeds of the turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations hereinafter authorized Payment of any notes or other obligations shall be considered payment of the cost of the turnpike provided the notes or other obligations were issued for such purpose

Section 5 The exercise by the Commission of the powers conferred by this act in the construction operation and maintenance of the turnpike shall be deemed and held to be an essential government function of the Commonwealth

Section 6 The Commission shall have the following powers and duties

(a) It shall maintain a principal office at such place as shall be designed by the Commission

(b) The Commission may contract and be contracted with in its own name

(c) The Commission may sue and be sued in its own name plead and be impleaded Any and all actions at law or in equity against the Commission shall be brought only in the proper courts in the County of Dauphin

(d) The Commission shall have an official seal

(e) The Commission shall make necessary rules and regulations for its own government and shall have power and authority to acquire own use hire lease operate and dispose of personal property real property and interests in real property and to make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this act and to employ engineering traffic architectural and construction experts and inspectors and attorneys and such other employes as may in its judgement be necessary and fix their compensation All contracts and agreements relating to the construction of the turnpike and connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall be approved by the Department of Highways and the turnpike and connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall be constructed under the supervision of the Department of Highways

(f) The turnpike when completed and opened to traffic shall be maintained and repaired by and under the control of the Commission through the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth and all charges and costs for such maintenance and repairs actually expended by the Department of Highways shall be paid to it by the Commission upon certification thereof out of tolls Such turnpike shall also be policed and operated by such force of police toll-takers and other operating employes as the Commission may in its discretion employ

(g) The Commission shall have authority at its own cost to provide grade separations with respect to all public roads and State highways intersected by the turnpike and to change and adjust the lines and grades thereof so as to accomodate the same to the design of such grade separation The damages incurred in changing and adjusting the lines and grades of such public roads and State highways shall be ascertained and paid by the Commission in the same manner as is provided for by this act in regard to the location and construction of the turnpike

(h) If the Commission shall find it necessary to provide a grade separation or change the site of any portion of any State highway or public road or vacate the sime it shall cause it to be reconstructed and restored forthwith at the Commission's own proper expense on the most favorable location and in as satisfactory a manner as the original road or vacate it as the case may be The method of acquiring the right-of-way and determining damages incurred in changing the location of or vacating such road or State highway shall be ascertained and paid for by the Commission in the same manner as is provided for by this act in regard to the location and construction of the turnpike In such cases the plan of such reconstruction and restoration or vacation shall be submitted to the supervisors of the proper township for approval and in the event of failure of the supervisors to approve the plan then it shall be submitted to the Department of Highways for final approval In the case of State highways the plan shall be submitted to the Department of Highways for its approval

(i) The Commission shall have authority to petition the court of quarter sessions of the county wherein is situate any public road or part thereof affected by the location therein of the turnpike for the vacation relocation or supply of the same or any part thereof with the same force and effect as is now given by existing laws to the inhabitants of any township of such county and the proceedings upon such petition whether it be for the appointment of viewers or otherwise shall be the same as provided by existing law for similar proceedings upon such petitions

(j) The Commission shall otherwise have all of the powers and perform all of the duties prescribed by the act of May 21 1937 (P L 774) and any supplements or amendments thereto

(k) Adequate compensation shall be made by the Commission out of funds provided under the authority of this act for damages to all public or private property taken or destroyed in carrying out the powers granted by this act or such property may be restored or repaired and placed in its oiginal condition as nearly as practicable as the Commission may deem it expedient in any particular case

Section 7 (a) Each member of the Commission shall be reimbursed for the necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties performed under the provisions of this act

(b) All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid solely from funds provided under the authority of this act and sufficient funds shall be provided under the authority of this act to meet any liability or obligation incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act

(c) Before the issuance of any turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations under the provisions of this act each appointed member of the Commission shall execute a bond in the penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) and the secretary and treasurer shall execute a bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) each such bond to be approved by the Governor and to be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office under the provisions of this act which bonds shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth If the turnpike as defined in this act shall be designated by the Commission as part of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System as provided in the act of August 14 1951 (P L 1232) the bonds provided for under this section shall no longer be required and if previously delivered may be cancelled

Section 8 (a) The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to condemn by resolution any lands interest in lands property rights rights-of-way franchises easements and other property deemed necessary or convenient for the construction and efficient operation of the turnpike or necessary in the restoration or relocation of public or private property damaged or destroyed and the date of such resolution shall be the effective date of condemnation

(b) The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire by purchase whenever it shall deem such purchase expedient any lands interests in lands property rights rights-of-way franchises easements and other property deemed necessary or convenient for the construction and efficient operation of the turnpike or necessary in the restoration or relocation of public or private property damaged or destoryed whether the same had theretofore been condemned or otherwise upon such terms and at such price as may be considered by it to be reasonable and can be agreed upon between the Commission and the owner thereof and to take title thereto in the name of the Commission.

Section 9 (a) Whenever a reasonable sum representing the damages cannot be agreed upon or whenever the owner is legally incapacitated or unable to convey valid title or is absent or unknown either the Commission acting through the Department of Justice or any owner or owners shall apply to the court of common pleas of the county in which the property is located or in the case of property located in two or more counties then in any one of such counties for the appointment of viewers to determine as hereinafter provided the amount of damages resulting from the taking. Whereupon said court or any law judge thereof shall appoint three disinterested freeholders to view such property and estimate the value thereof. None of the freeholders shall be a resident of the county wherein such application shall be made The court shall fix a time not less than twenty nor more than thirty days thereafter when the viewers shall meet upon the property and view the same. The viewers shall cause at least ten days' personal notice of the time and place of such meeting to be given to the Attorney General to the Commission and to the owner or owners if resident within said county If the owner is a corporation such notice shall be given to the president secretary or treasurer thereof if such officer resides within said county If neither owner nor any of such officers reside within the county or cannot be found therein or is unknown notice of such first meeting shall be given as the court may direct. The viewers having been duly sworn or affirmed faithfully and impartially to perform the duties required of them under the provisions of this act shall at the time fixed for the first meeting proceed to ascertain as accurately as may be the value of such land property rights rights-of-way easements or franchises and to that end may require the attendance of any person whose testimony may be pertinent thereto and production of any such books or papers as the viewers may deem necessary If any person shall refuse to appear and testify before such viewers or refuse to produce such books and papers when they are required then the court or any judge thereof shall on application of the viewers or a quorum thereof make such order therein as may be necessary Whenever the viewers shall have ascertained the value of the lands property rights rights-of-way easements or franchises they shall prepare a full report of their labors Upon the completion of the report the viewers shall fix a time when they shall meet and exhibit same Ten days' written notice of the time and place of such meeting together with a copy of said report shall be given to the Commission to the Attorney General and to the owner or owners of the property condemned At the time and place mentioned in such notice the viewers shall meet and publicly exhibit the report and hear all exceptions thereto After making any changes in such report as they may deem necessary the same shall be filed in the court Within thirty days after the filing of the report in the court the Commission acting through the Department of Justice or any person interested may file exceptions thereto Whereupon the court shall either confirm the report absolutely or modify it or refer it back to the same or to any viewers with like powers and duties of the former viewers Within thirty days after the final action on the report by the court the Commission acting through the Department of Justice or any person interested may demand a tral by jury From the acton of the court on exceptions or from any judgment after a jury trial an appeal may be taken by any party to the Supreme or

Superior Court Each of the viewers shall receive a sum not exceeding ten dollars for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of the duties herein prescribed and all necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of his duties Title to any property condemned by the Commission shall be taken in the name of the Commission Prior to physical entry upon the land the Commission shall be under no obligation to accept and pay for any property condemned or any costs incidental to any condemnation proceedings Provided however That in any condemnation proceedings the court having jurisdiction of the suit action or proceeding may make such orders as may be just to the Commission and to the owners of the property to be condemned and may require an undertaking or other security to secure such owners against any loss or damage by reason of the failure of the Commission to enter upon accept and pay for the property but neither such undertaking or security nor any act or obligation of the Commission shall impose any liability upon the Commonwealth except such as may be paid from the funds provided under the authority of this act

The Commission in its discretion may vacate any portion or all of the land condemned either prior to or after physical entry upon the land or any part thereof and prior to final determination of damages in such cases the Commission shall be under no obligation to accept and pay for any property condemned and subsequently vacated Provided however That in any such case the court having jurisdiction of the suit action or proceeding may make such orders as may be just to the Commission and to the owners of the property and may require an undertaking or other security to secure such owners against any and all loss or damages occasioned to the owners from the time of the original condemnation to the time of the modification thereof but neither such undertaking or security not any act or obligation of the Commission shall impose any liability upon the Commonwealth except such as may be paid from the funds provided under the authority of this act

(b) In addition to the foregoing powers the Commission and its authorized agents and employes may enter upon any lands waters and premises in the State for the purpose of making surveys soundings drillings and examinations as it may deem necessary or convenient for the purpose of this act and such entry shall not be deemed a trespass nor shall an entry for such purposes be deemed an entry under any condemnation proceedings which may be then pending The Commission shall make reimbursement for any actual damages resulting to such lands waters and premises as a result of such activities

(c) All counties cities boroughs townships and other political subdivisions and municipalities and all public agencies and commissions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania notwithstanding any contrary provision of law are hereby authorized and empowered to lease lend grant or convey to the Commission upon its request upon such terms and conditions as the proper authorities of such counties cities boroughs townships other political subdivisions and municipalities or public agencies and commissions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may deem reasonable and fair and without the necessity for any advertisement order of court or other action or formality other than the regular and formal action of the authorities concerned any real property which may be necessary or convenient to the effectuation of the authorized purposes of the Commission including public roads and other real property already devoted to public use

Section 10 Whenever the Commission has condemned any lands rights rights-of-way easements and franchises or interests therein as hereinbefore provided and has tendered a bond or other security to secure the owner or owners for damages and the same has been accepted or if the acceptance of said bond has been refused and the same has been filed in and approved by the court of common pleas of the county in which the property is located or in the case of property located in two or more counties then in any one of such counties the Commission shall have the right to immediate possession of the property covered by the bond and may enter thereon in the name of the Commission If the owner lessee or occupier of any of said premises or any building or structure thereon shall refuse to remove his personal property therefrom or give up possession thereof the Commission may proceed to obtain possession in the manner now provided by law for the obtaining possession by the Secretary of Highways of occupied structures

Section 11 (a) The Commission is hereby authorized to provide by resolution at one time or from time to time for the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth for the purpose of paying the cost as hereinabove defined of the turnpike which resolution shall recite an estimate of such cost The principal and interest of such bonds shall be payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose The bonds shall be dated shall bear interest at such rate or rates not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually shall mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their date or dates as may be determined by the Commission and may be made redeemable before maturity at the option of the Commission at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Commission prior to the issuance of the bonds The amount of premium on any bonds shall not cause the yield to be more than six per centum per annum from the date of such bonds to the date of their redemption The bonds may be issued in series with varying provisions as to rates of interest maturity and other provisions not inconsistent with this act but all bonds of whatever series shall share ratably in the tolls hereinafter pledged as security therefor The principal and interest of such bonds may be made payable in any lawful medium The Commission shall determine the form of bonds including any interest coupons to be attached thereto and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest thereof which may be at any bank or trust company within or without the Commonwealth The bonds shall bear the facsimile signatures of the Governor and of the chairman of the Commission and the facsimile of the official seal of the Commission shall be affixed thereto and attested by the secretary and treasurer of the Commission and any coupons attached thereto shall bear the facsimile signature of the chairman of the Commission In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of such bonds such signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery All turnpike revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code of the Commonwealth The bonds may be issued in coupon or in registered form or both as the Commission may determine and provision may be made for the registration of any coupon bond as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest and registered and coupon bonds shall be interchangeable The Commission may sell such bonds in such manner and for such price as it may determine to be for the best interest of the Commonwealth but no such sale shall be made at a price so low as to require the payment of interest on the money received therefor at more than six per centum per annum computed with relation to the absolute maturity of the bonds in accordance with standard tables of bond values The proceeds of such bonds shall be used solely for the payment of the cost of the turnpike and shall be disbursed upon requisition of the chairman of the Commission under such restrictions if any as the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or the trust indenture hereinafter mentioned may provide If the proceeds of such bonds by error of calculation or otherwise shall be less than the cost of the turnpike additional bonds may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of such deficit and unless otherwise provided in the resolution

authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in the trust indenture shall be deemed to be of the same issue and shall be entitled to payment from the same fund without preference or priority of the bonds first issued Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds the Commission may under like restrictions issue temporary bonds with or without coupons exchangeable for definitive bonds upon the issuance of the latter The Commission may also provide for the replacement of any bonds which shall become mutilated or be destroyed or lost Such turnpike revenue bonds may be issued without any other proceedings or the happening of any other conditions or things than those proceedings conditions and things which are specified and required by this act

Such bonds are hereby made securities in which all State and municipal officers and administrative departments boards and commissions of the Commonwealth all banks bankers savings banks trust companies saving and loan associations investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business all insurance companies insurance associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business and all administrators executors guardians trustees and other fiduciaries and all other persons whatsoever who now or may hereafter be authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth may properly and legally invest any funds including capital belonging to them or within their control and said bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any State or municipal officers or agency of the Commonwealth for any purposes for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth is now or may hereafter be authorized by law

(b) The Commission is hereby authorized to borrow money from time to time at an interest rate not exceeding six per centum per annum to provide for preliminary or interim financing up to but not exceeding the estimated total cost of the turnpike and to evidence such borrowing by the issuance of turnpike revenue notes or other revenue obligations of the Commonwealth and in its discretion to pledge as collateral for such notes or other obligations turnpike revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this act and to renew any such notes or other obligations from time to time and the payment or retirement of such notes or other obligations shall be considered to be payment of the cost of such project All such notes or other obligations shall be executed by the same persons in the same manner and with the same effect as provided herein for the execution of revenue bonds All such notes or other obligations shall contain a statement on their face that the Commonwealth is not obligated to pay the same or interest thereon except from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose and that the faith and credit of the Commonwealth is not pledged to the payment of the principal or interest of such notes or other obligations The issuance of turnpike notes or other obligations under the provisions of this act shall not directly or indirectly or contingently obligate the Commonwealth to levy or to pledge any form of taxation therefor or make any appropriation for their payment

All State and municipal officers and administrative departments boards and commissions of the Commonwealth all banks bankers savings banks trust companies saving and loan associations investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business all insurance companies insurance associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business may properly and legally invest any funds including capital belonging to them or within their control in such notes or other obligations or loan any such funds and accept as evidence of the same such notes or other obligations

All such notes or other obligations shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code of the Commonwealth

Section 12 All moneys received from any bonds notes or other obligations issued pursuant to this act shall be applied solely to the payment of the cost of the turnpike or to the appurtenant fund and there shall be and hereby is created and granted a lien upon such moneys until so applied in favor of holders of such bonds notes or other obligations or the trustee hereinafter provided for in respect of such bonds notes or other obligations

Section 13 In the discretion of the Commission such bonds notes or other obligations may be secured by a trust indenture by and between the Commission and a corporate trustee which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or outside of the Commonwealth Such trust indenture may pledge or assign tolls and revenue to be received but shall not convey or mortgage the turnpike or any part thereof Either the resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds notes or other obligations or such trust indenture may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law including covenants setting forth the duties of the Commission in relation to the acquisition of properties and the construction maintenance operation and repair and insurance of the turnpike and the custody safeguarding and application of all moneys It shall be lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth to act as depository of the proceeds of the bonds notes or other obligations or revenues and to furnish such indemnity bonds or to pledge such securities as may be required by the Commission Such indenture may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations and of the trustee and may restrict the individual right of action of bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations as is customary in trust indentures securing bonds debentures of corporations notes or other obligations In addition to the foregoing such trust indenture may contain such other provisions as the Commission may deem reasonable and proper for the security of bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations All expenses incurred in carrying out such trust indenture may be treated as part of the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike

Section 14 The accomplishment by the Commission of the authorized purposes stated in this act being for the benefit of the people of the Commonwealth and for the improvement of their commerce and prosperity in which accomplishment the Commission will be performing essential governmental functions the Commission shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments on any property acquired or used by it for the purposes provided in this act and the bonds notes or other obligations issued by the Commission their transfer and the income therefrom including any profits made on the sale thereof shall at all times be free from taxation within the Commonwealth

Section 15 The Commission is hereby authorized to fix and to revise from time to time tolls for the use of the turnpike and the different parts or sections thereof and to charge and collect the same and to contract with any person partnership association or corporation desiring the use of any part thereof including the right-of-way adjoining the paved portion for placing thereon telephone telegraph electric light or power lines gas stations garages stores hotels restaurants and advertising signs or for any other purpose except for tracks for railroad or railway use and to fix the terms conditions rents and rates of charges for such use Such tolls shall be so fixed and adjusted as to provide a fund at least sufficient with other revenues of the turnpike if any to pay (a) the cost of maintaining repairing and operating the turnpike and (b) the bonds notes or other obligations and the interest thereon and all sinking fund requirements and other requirements provided by the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds notes or other obligations or by the trust indenture as the same shall become due Such tolls shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any other State commission board bureau or agency The tolls

and all other revenues derived from the turnpike except such part thereof as may be required to pay the cost of maintaining repairing and operating the turnpike and to provide such reserves therefor as may be provided for in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds notes or other obligations or in the trust indenture shall be set aside at such regular intervals as may be provided in such resolution or such trust indenture in a sinking fund which is hereby pledged to and charged with the payment of (1) the interest upon such bonds notes or other obligations as such interest shall fall due (2) the principal of the bonds notes or other obligations as the same shall fall due (3) the necessary fiscal agency charges for paying principal and interest and (4) any premium upon bonds retired by call or purchase as herein provided The use and disposition of such sinking fund shall be subject to such regulations as may be provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds notes or other obligations or in the trust indenture but except as may otherwise be provided in such resolution or trust indenture such sinking fund shall be a fund for the benefit of all bonds notes or other obligations issued hereunder without distinction or priority of one over another Subject to the provisions of the resolutions authorizing the issuance of bonds notes or other obligations or of the trust indenture any moneys in such sinking fund in excess of an amount equal to one year's interest on all bonds notes or other obligations then outstanding may be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds notes or other obligations All bonds notes or other obligations so purchased or redeemed shall forthwith be cancelled and shall not again be issued

Section 16 The Commission is hereby authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds of the Commonwealth for the purpose of refunding any turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations issued under the provisions of this act and then outstanding The issuance of such turnpike revenue refunding bonds the maturities and other details thereof the rights of the holders thereof and the duties of the Commonwealth and of the Commission in respect to the same shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this act in so far as the same may be applicable

Section 17 Any holder of bonds notes or other obligations issued under the provisions of this act or any of the coupons attached thereto and the trustee under the trust indenture if any except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by resolution passed before the issuance of the bonds notes or other obligations or by the trust indenture may either at law or in equity by suit action mandamus or other proceedings protect and enforce any and all rights granted hereunder or under such resolution or trust indenture and may enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this act or by such resolution or trust indenture to be performed by the Commission or any officer thereof including the fixing charging and collecting of tolls for the use of the turnpike

Section 18 When all bonds notes or other obligations and the interest thereon shall have been paid or a sufficient amount for the payment of all bonds notes or other obligations and the interest to maturiy thereon shall have been set aside in trust for the benefit of the holders of such bonds notes or other obligations and shall coninue to be held for that purpose the turnpike and the connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall become a part of the system of State highways and shall be maintained by the Department of Highways free of tolls and thereupon the Commission shall be dissolved and all funds of the Commission not required for the payment of the bonds notes or other obligations and all machinery equipment and other property belonging to the Commission shall be vested in the Department of Highways

Section 19 The foregoing sections of this act shall be deemed to provide an additional and alternative method for the doing of things authorized thereby and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws and shall not be regarded as in derogation of any powers now existing Such sections being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof

Section 20 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

Section 21 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to.

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—46

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stevenson,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Stiefel,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Taylor,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Toole,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Van Sant,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wade,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Wagner,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watkins,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Watson,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Weiner,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,		

NAYS—1

Whalley,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 289, as follows:

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvaia Turpike System at or near a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuace of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of the turnpike providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making the turnpike bonds notes or other obligations exempt from taxation constituting the same legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the

Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 This act shall be know and may be cited as the "Pennsylvania Turnpike Southwestern Extension Act"

Section 2 In order to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission heretofore created by virtue of the provisions of the act of May 21 1937 (P L 774) and the supplements and amendments thereto is hereby authorized and empowered to construct operate and maintain a turnpike at such location as shall be approved by the Governor and the Department of Highways from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System at or near a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable together with connecting roads tunnels and bridges and to issue turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth notes or other obligatiins payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the costs of such construction

Section 3 The turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations issued under the provisions of this act shall not be deemed to be a debt of the Commonwealth or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth but such bonds notes or other obligations shall be payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose All such bonds notes or other obligations shall contain a statement on their face that the Commonwealth is not obligated to pay the same or the interest thereon except from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose and that the faith and credit of the Commonwealth is not pledged to the payment of the principal or interest of such bonds notes or other obligations The issuance of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations under the provisions of this act shall not directly or indirectly or contingently obligate the Commonwealth to levy or to pledge any form of taxation watever or to make any appropriation for their payment

Section 4 The following words and terms shall have the following meanings

(1) The word "Commission" shall mean the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission heretofore created by the act of May 21 1937 (P L 774) or if said Commission shall be abolished any board commission or officer succeeding to the principal functions thereof or upon whom the power and functions given by this act to said Commission shall be given by law

(2) The word "owner" shall include all individuals copartnerships associations or corporations having any title or interest in any property rights easements or franchises authorized to be acquired by this act

(3) The words "the turnpike" shall mean the turnpike to be constructed as hereinafter provided from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System from a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable then in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System and may be constructed as a whole at one time or in sections from time to time as the Commission shall determine and shall be deemed to include not only the turnpike and all connecting roads tunnels and bridges connected therewith but also all property rights easements and franchises relating thereto and deemed necessary or convenient for the construction or the operation thereof

(4) The term "cost of the turnpike" shall embrace the cost of constructing the turnpike and all connecting roads tunnels and bridges the cost of all lands property rights rights-of-way easements and franchises acquired which are deemed necessary or convenient for such construction the cost of all machinery and equipment financing charges interest prior to and during construction and for one year after completion of construction cost of traffic estimates and of engineering and legal expenses plans specifications surveys estimates of cost and of revenues other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of the enterprise administrative and legal expense and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the financing herein authorized the construction of the turnpike and connecting roads tunnels and bridges the placing of the same in operation and the condemnation of property necessary for such construction and operation Any obligation or expense contracted for by the Commission with the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or with the United States or any egency thereof for traffic surveys preparations of plans and specifications supervision of construction and other engineering administrative and legal services and expenses in connection with the construction of the turnpike or any of the connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall be regarded as part of the cost of the turnpike and shall be reimbursed or paid out of the proceeds of the turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations hereinafter authorized Payment of any notes or other obligations shall be considered payment of the cost of the turnpike provided the notes or other obligations were iscsued for such purpose

Section 5 The exercise by the Commission of the powers conferred by this act in the construction operation and maintenance of the turnpike shall be deemed and held to be an essential governmental function of the Commonwealth

Section 6 The Commission shall have the following powers and duties

(a) It shall maintain a principal office at such place as shall be designated by the Commission

(b) The Commission may contract and be contracted with in its own name

(c) The Commission may sue and be sued in its own name plead and be impleaded Any and all actions at law or in equity against the Commission shall be brought only in the proper courts in the county of Dauphin

(d) The Commission shall have an official seal

(e) The Commission shall make necessary rules and regulations for its own government and shall have power and authority to acquire own use hire lease operate and dispose of personal property real property and interests in real property and to make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this act and to employ engineering traffic architectural and construction experts and inspectors and attorneys and such other employes as may in its judgment be necessary and fix their compensation All contracts and agreements relating to the construction of the turnpike and connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall be approved by the Department of Highways and the turnpike and connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall be constructed under the supervision of the Department of Highways

(f) The turnpike when completed and opened to traffic shall be maintained and repaired by and under the control of the Commission through the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth and all charges and costs for such maintenance and repairs actually expended by the Department of Highways shall be paid to it by the Commission upon certification thereof out of tolls Such turnpike shall also be policed and operated by such force of police tolltakers and other operating employes as the Commission may in its discretion employ

(g) The Commission shall have authority at its own cost to provide grade separations with respect to all

public roads and State highways intersected by the turnpike and to change and adjust the lines and grades thereof so as to accommodate the same to the design of such grade separation The damages incurred in changing and adjusting the lines and grades of such public roads and State highways shall be ascertained and paid by the Commission in the same manner as is provided for by this act in regard to the location and construction of the turnpike

(h) If the Commission shall find it necessary to provide a grade separation or change the site of any portion of any State highway or public road or vacate the same it shall cause it to be reconstructed and restored forthwith at the Commission's own proper expense on the most favorable location and in as satisfactory a manner as the original road or vacate it as the case may be The method of acquiring the right-of-way and determining damages incurred in changing the location of or vacating such road or State highway shall be ascertained and paid for by the Commission in the same manner as is provided for by this act in regard to the location and construction of the turnpike In such cases the plan of such reconstruction and restoration or vacation shall be submitted to the supervisors of the proper township for approval and in the event of failure of the supervisors to approve the plan then it shall be submitted to the Department of Highways for final approval In the case of State highways the plan shall be submitted to the Department of Highways for its approval

(i) The Commission shall have authority to petition the court of quarter session of the county wherein is situate any public road or part thereof affected by the location therein of the turnpike for the vacation relocation or supply of the same or any part thereof with the same force and effect as is now given by existing laws to the inhabitants of any township of such county and the proceedings upon such petition whether it be for the appointment of viewers or otherwise shall be the same as provided by existing law for similar proceedings upon such petitions

(j) The Commission shall otherwise have all of the powers and perform all of the duties prescribed by the act of May 21 1937 (P L 774) and any supplements or amendments thereto

(k) Adequate compensation shall be made by the Commission out of funds provided under the authority of this act for damages to all public or private property taken or destroyed in carrying out the powers granted by this act or such property may be restored or repaired and placed in its original condition as nearly as practicable as the Commission may deem it expedient in any particular case

Section 7 (a) Each member of the Commission shall be reimbursed for the necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties performed under the provisions of this act

(b) All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid solely from funds provided under the authority of this act and sufficient funds shall be provided under the authority of this act to meet any liability or obligation incurred in carrying out the provsions of ths act

(c) Before the issuance of any turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations under the provisions of this act each appointed member of the Commission shall execute a bond in the penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) and the secretary and treasurer shall execute a bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) each such bond to be approved by the Governor and to be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office under the provisions of this act which bonds shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth If the turnpike as defined in this act shall be designated by the Commission as part of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System as provided in the act of August 14 1951 (P L 1232) the bonds provided for under this section shall no longer be required and if previously delivered may be cancelled

Section 8 (a) The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to condemn by resolution any lands interests in lands property rights rights-of-way franchises easements and other property deemed necessary or convenient for the construction and efficient operation of the turnpike or necessary in the restoration or relocation of public or private property damaged or destroyed and the date of such resolution shall be the effective date of condemnation

(b) The Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire by purchase whenever it shall deem such purchase expedient any lands interests in lands property rights rights-of-way franchises easements and other property deemed necessary or convenient for the construction and efficient operation of the turnpike or necessary in the restoration or relocation of public or private property damaged or destroyed whether the same had theretofore been condemned or otherwise upon such terms and at such price as may be considered by it to be reasonable and can be agreed upon between the Commission and the owner thereof and to take title thereto in the name of the Commission

Section 9 (a) Whenever a reasonable sum representing the damages cannot be agreed upon or whenever the owner is legally incapacitated or unable to convey valid title or is absent or unknown either the Commission acting through the Department of Justice or any owner or owners shall apply to the court of common pleas of the county in which the property is located or in the case of property located in two or more counties then in any one of such counties for the appointment of viewers to determine as hereinafter provided the amount of damages resulting from the taking Whereupon said court or any law judge thereof shall appoint three disinterested freeholders to view such property and estimate the value thereof None of the freeholders shall be a resident of the county wherein such application shall be made The court shall fix a time not less than twenty nor more than thirty days thereafter when the viewers shall meet upon the property and view the same The viewers shall cause at least ten days' personal notice of the time and place of such meeting to be given to the Attorney General to the Commission and to the owner or owners if resident within said county If the owners is a corporation such notice shall be given to the president secretary or treasurer thereof if such officer resides within said county If neither owner nor any of such officers reside within the county or cannot be found therein or is unknown notice of such first meeting shall be given as the court may direct The viewers having been duly sworn or affirmed faithfully and impartially to perform the duties required of them under the provisions of this act shall at the time fixed for the first meeting proceed to ascertain as accurately as may be the value of such land property rights rights-of-way easements or franchises and to that end may require the attendance of any person whose testimony may be pertinent thereto and production of any books or papers as the viewers may deem necessary If any person shall refuse to appear and testify before such viewers or refuse to produce such books and papers when they are required then the court or any judge thereof shall on application of the viewers or a quorum thereof make such order therein as may be necessary Whenever the viewers shall have ascertained the value of the lands property rights rights-of-way easements or franchises they shall prepare a full report of their labors Upon the completion of the report the viewers shall fix a time when they shall meet and exhibit same Ten days' written notice of the time and place of such meeting together with a copy of said report shall be given to the Commission to the Attorney General and to the owner or owners of the property condemned At the time and place mentioned in such notice the viewers shall meet and publicly exhibit the report and hear all exceptions thereto After making any changes in such report as they may deem necessary the same shall be filed in the court Within thirty days after the filing of the report in the court the Commission acting through the Department of Justice or any person interested may file exceptions thereto Whereupon the court shall either confirm the report absolutely or modify it or refer

it back to the same or to any viewers with like powers and duties of the former viewers Within thirty days after the final action on the report by the court the Commission acting through the Department of Justice or any person interested may demand a trial by jury From the action of the court on exceptions or from any judgment after a jury trial an appeal may be taken by any party to the Supreme or Superior Court Each of the viewers shall receive a sum not exceeding ten dollars for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of the duties herein prescribed and all necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of his duties Title to any property condemned by the Commission shall be taken in the name of the Commission Prior to physical entry upon the land the Commission shall be under no obligation to accept and pay for any property condemned or any costs incidental to any condemnation proceedings Provided however That in any condemnation proceedings the court having jurisdiction of the suit action or proceeding may make such orders as may be just to the Commission and to the owners of the property to be condemned and may require an undertaking or other security to secure such owners against any loss or accept and pay for the property but neither such undertaking or damage by reason of the failure of the Commission to enter upon security nor any act or obligation of the Commission shall impose any liability upon the Commonwealth except such as may be paid from the funds provided under the authority of this act

The Commission in its discretion may vacate any portion or all of the land condemned either prior to or after physical entry upon the land or any part thereof and prior to final determination of damages in such cases the Commission shall be under no obligation to accept and pay for any property condemned and subsequently vacated Provided however That in any such case the court having jurisdiction of the suit action or proceeding may make such orders as may be just to the Commission and to the owners of the property and may require an undertaking or other security to secure such owners against any and all loss or damages occasioned to the owner from the time of the original condemnation to the time of the modification thereof but neither such undertaking or security nor any act or obligation of the Commission shall impose any liability upon the Commonwealth except such as may be paid from the funds provided under the authority of this act

(b) In addition to the foregoing powers the Commission and its authorized agents and employes may enter upon any lands waters and premises in the State for the purpose of making surveys soundings drillings and examinations as it may deem necessary or convenient for the purpose of this act and such entry shall not be deemed a trespass nor shall an entry for such purposes be deemed an entry under any condemnation proceedings which may be then pending The Commission shall make reimbursement for any actual damages resulting to such lands waters and premises as a result of such activities

(c) All counties cities boroughs townships and other political subdivisions and municipalites and all public agencies and commissions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania notwithstanding any contrary provision of law are hereby authorized and empowered to lease lend grant or convey to the Commission upon its request upon such terms and conditions as the proper authorities of such counties cities boroughs townships other political subdivisions and municipalities or public agencies and commissions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvana may deem reasonable and fair and without the necessity for any advertisement order of court or other action or formality other than the regular and formal action of the authorities concerned any real property which may be necessary or convenient to the effectuation of the authorized purposes of the Commission including public roads and other real property already devoted to public use

Section 10 Whenever the Commission has condemned any lands rights rights-of-way easements and franchises or interests therein as hereinbefore provided and has tendered a bond or other security to secure the owner or owners for damages and the same has been accepted or if the acceptance of said bond has been refused and the same has been filed in and approved by the court of common pleas of the county in which the property is located or in the case of property located in two or more counties then in any one of such counties the Commission shall have the right to immediate possession of the property covered by the bond and may enter thereon in the name of the Commission If the owner lessee or occupier of any of said premises or any building or structure thereon shall refuse to remove his personal property therefrom or give up possession thereof the Commission may proceed to obtain possession in the manner now provided by law for the obtaining possession by the Secretary of Highways of occupied structures

Section 11 (a) The Commission is hereby authorized to provide by resolution at one time or from time to time for the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds of the Commonwealth for the purpose of paying the cost as hereinabove defined of the turnpike which resolution shall recite an estimate of such cost The principal and interest of such bonds shall be payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose The bonds shall be dated shall bear interest at such rate or rates not exceeding six percentum per annum payable semi-annually shall mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their date or dates as may be determined by the Commission and may be made redeemable before maturity at the option of the Commission at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Commission prior to the issuance of the bonds The amount of premiums on any bonds shall not cause the yield to be more than six per centum per annum from the date of such bonds to the date of their redemption The bonds may be issued in series with varying provisions as to rates of interest maturity and other provisions not inconsistent with this act but all bonds of whatever series shall share ratably in the tolls hereinafter pledged as security therefor The principal and interest of such bonds may be made payable in any lawful medium The Commission shall determine the form of bonds including any interest coupons to be attached thereto and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest thereof which may be at any bank or trust company within or without the Commonwealth The bonds shall bear the facsimile signatures of the Governor and of the chairman of the Commission and the facsimile of the official seal of the Commission shall be affixed thereto and attested by the secretary and treasurer of the Commission and any coupons attached thereto shall bear the facsimile signature of the chairman of the Commission In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of such bonds such signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery All turnpike revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code of the Commonwealth The bonds may be issued in coupon or in registered form or both as the Commission may determine and provision may be made for the registration of any coupon bond as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest and registered and coupon bonds shall be interchangeable The Commission may sell such bonds in such manner and for such price as it may determine to be for the best interest of the Commonwealth but no such sale shall be made at a price so low as to require the payment of interest on the money received therefore at more than six per centum per annum computed with relation to the absolute maturity of the bonds in accordance with standard tables of bond values The proceeds of such bonds shall be used solely for the payment of the cost of the turnpike and shall be disbursed

upon requisition of the chairman of the Commission under such restrictions if any as the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or the trust indenture hereinafter mentioned may provide if the proceeds of such bonds by error of calculation or otherwise shall be less than the cost of the turnpike additional bonds may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of such deficit and unless otherwise provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in the trust indenture shall be deemed to be of the same issue and shall be entitled to payment from the same fund without preference or priority of the bonds first issued Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds the Commission may under like restrictions issue temporary bonds with or without coupons exchangeable for definitive bonds upon the issuance of the latter The Commission may also provide for the replacement of any bonds which shall become mutilated or be destroyed or lost Such turnpike revenue bonds may be issued without any other proceedings or the happening of any other conditions or things than those proceedings conditions and things which are specified and required by this act

Such bonds are hereby made securities in which all State and municipal officers and administrative departments boards and commissions of the Commonwealth all banks bankers savings banks trust companies saving and loan associations investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business all insurance companies insurance associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business and all administrators executors guardians trustees and other fiduciaries and all other persons whatsoever who now or may hereafter be authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth may properly and legally invest any funds including capital belonging to them or within their control and said bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any State or municipal officers or agency of the Commonwealth for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth is now or may hereafter be authorized by law

(b) The Commission is hereby authorized to borrow money from time to time at an interest rate not exceeding six per centum per annum to provide for preliminary or interim financing up to but not exceeding the estimated total cost of the turnpike and to evidence such borrowing by the issuance of turnpike revenue notes or other revenue obligations of the Commonwealth and in its discretion to pledge as collateral for such notes or other obligations turnpike revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this act and to renew any such notes or other obligations from time to time and the payment or retirement of such notes or other obligations shall be considered to be payment of the cost of such project All such notes or other obligations shall be executed by the same persons in the same manner and with the same effect as provided herein for the execution of revenue bonds All such notes or other obligations shall contain a statement on their face that the Commonwealth is not obligated to pay the same or interest thereon except from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose and that the faith and credit of the Commonwealth is not pledged to the payment of the principal or interest of such notes or other obligations The issuance of turnpike notes or other obligations under the provisions of this act shall not directly or indirectly or contingently obligate the Commonwealth to levy or to pledge any form of taxation therefor or make any appropriation for their payment

All State and municipal officers and administrative departments boards and commissions of the Commonwealth all banks bankers savings banks trust companies saving and loan associations investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business all insurance companies insurance associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business may properly and legally invest any funds including capital belonging to them or within their control in such notes or other obligations or loan any such funds and accept as evidence of the same such notes or other obligations

All such notes or other obligations shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code of the Commonwealth

Section 12 All moneys received from any bonds notes or other obligations issued pursuant to this act shall be applied solely to the payment of the cost of the turnpike or to the appurtenant fund and there shall be and hereby is created and granted a lien upon such moneys until so applied in favor of holders of such bonds notes or other obligations or the trustee hereinafter provided for in respect to such bonds notes or other obligations

Section 13 In the discretion of the Commission such bonds notes or other obligations may be secured by a trust indenture by and between the Commission and a corporate trustee which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or outside of the Commonwealth Such trust indenture may pledge or assign tolls and revenue to be received but shall not convey or mortgage the turnpike or any part thereof Either the resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds notes or other obligations or such trust indenture may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law including covenants setting forth the duties of the Commission in relation to the acquisition of properties and the construction maintenance operation and repair and insurance of the turnpike ad the custody safeguarding and application of all moneys It shall be lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth to act as depository of the proceeds of the bonds notes or other obligations or revenues and to furnish such indemnity bonds or to pledge such securities as may be required by the Commission Such indenture may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations and of the trustee and may restrict the individual right of action of bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations as is customary in trust indentures securing bonds debentures of corporations notes or other obligations In addition to the foregoing such trust indenture may contain such other provisions as the Commission may deem reasonable and proper for the security of bondholders or holders of notes or other obligations All expenses incurred in carrying out such trust indenture may be treated as part of the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike

Section 14 The accomplishment by the Commission of the authorized purposes stated in this act being for the benefit of the people of the Commonwealth and for the improvement of their commerce and prosperity in which accomplishment the Commission will be performing essential governmental functions the Commission shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments on any property acquired or used by it for the purposes provided in this act and the bonds notes or other obligations issued by the Commission their transfer and the income therefrom including any profits made on the sale thereof shall at all times be free from taxation within the Commonwealth

Section 15 The Commission is hereby authorized to fix and to revise from time to time tolls for the use of the turnpike and the different parts or sections thereof and to charge and collect the same and to contract with any person partnership association or corporation desiring the use of any part thereof incluling the right-of-way adjoining the paved portion for placing thereon telephone telegraph electric light or power lines gas stations garages stores hotels restaurants and advertising signs or for any other purpose except for tracks for railroad or railway use and to fix the terms conditions rents and rates of charges for such use Such tolls shall be so fixed and adjusted as to provide a fund at least sufficient with other revenues of the turnpike if any to pay (a) the cost of maintaining repairing and operating the turnpike and (b) the bonds notes or other obligations and the interest thereon and all sinking fund requirements and other re-

quirements provided by the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds notes or other obligations or by the trust indenture as the same shall become due Such tolls shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any other State commission board bureau or agency The tolls and all other revenues derived from the turnpike except such part thereof as may be required to pay the cost of maintaining repairing and operating the turnpike and to provide such reserves therefor as may be provided for in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds notes or other obligations or in the trust indenture shall be set aside at such regular intervals as may be provided in such resolution or such trust indenture in a sinking fund which is hereby pledged to and charged with the payment of (1) the interest upon such bonds notes or other obligations as such interest shall fall due (2) the principal of the bonds notes or other obligations as the same shall fall due (3) the necessary fiscal agency charges for paying principal and interest and (4) any premium upon bonds retired by call or purchase as herein provided The use and disposition of such sinking fund shall be subject to such regulations as may be provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds notes or other obligations or in the trust indenture but except as may otherwise be provided in such resolution or trust indenture such sinking fund shall be a fund for the benefit of all bonds notes or other obligations issued hereunder without distinction or priority of one over another Subject to the provisions of the resolutions authorizing the issuance of bonds notes or other obligations or of the trust indenture any moneys in such sinking fund in excess of an amount equal to one year's interest on all bonds notes or other obligations then outstanding may be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds notes or other obligations All bonds notes or other obligations so purchased or redeemed shall forthwith be cancelled and shall not again be issued

Section 16 The Commission is hereby authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds of the Commonwealth for the purpose of refunding any turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations issued under the provisions of this act and then outstanding The issuance of such turnpike revenue refunding bonds the maturities and other details thereof the rights of the holders thereof and the duties of the Commonwealth and of the Commission in respect to the same shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this act in so far as the same may be applicable

Section 17 Any holder of bonds notes or other obligations issued under the provisions of this act or any of the coupons attached thereto and the trustee under the trust indenture if any except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by resolution passed before the issuance of the bonds notes or other obligations or by the trust indenture may either at law or in equity by suit action mandamus or other proceedings protect and enforce any and all rights granted here-under or under such resolution or trust indenture and may enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this act or by such resolution or trust indenture to be performed by the Commission or any officer thereof including the fixing charging and collecting of tolls for the use of the turnpike

Section 18 When all bonds notes or other obligations and the interest hereon shall have been paid or a sufficient amount for the payment of all bonds notes or other obligations and the interest to maturity thereon shall have seen set aside in trust for the benefit of the holders of such bonds notes or other obligations and shall continue to be held for that purpose the turnpike and the connecting roads tunnels and bridges shall become a part of the system of State highways and shall be maintained by the Department of Highways free of tolls and thereupon the Commission shall be dissolved and all funds of the Commission not required for the payment of the bonds notes or other obligations and all machinery equipment and other property belonging to the Commission shall be vested in the Department of Highways

Section 19 The foregoing sections of this act shall be deemed to provide an additional and alternative method for the doing of things authorized thereby and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws and shall not be regarded as in derogation of any powers now existing Such sections being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof

Section 20 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

Section 21 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 404, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1833 (P. L. 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties the cost for storm sewers or drains

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1507 act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103) known as "The Second Class Township Code" reenacted revised and amended July 10, 1947 (P. L. 1481) is amended to read

Section 1507 Cost of Construction How Paid The cost of construction of any such system of sewers or drains constructed by the authority of this subdivision in so far as it relates to sanitary sewers or drains shall and in so far as it relates to storm sewers or drains may be charged upon the properties accommodated or benefited thereby to the extent of such benefits in the manner hereinafter provided

The township supervisors may finance the cost of construction of any such system of sewers or drains by the issuance of general obligation bonds of the township within the constitutional and statutory limitations for the incurring or increasing of indebtedness and pursuant to the provisions of law relating to the borrowing of money by political subdivisions Where general obligation bonds are so issued the supervisors in the case of construction of sanitary sewers or drains shall and in the case of construction of storm sewers or drains may nevertheless be required to assess the cost of the construction of such sewers or drains to the extent permitted

by law against the properties accommodated or benefited by such improvements as hereinafter provided and to deposit the proceeds of such assessments in the sinking fund established for the purpose of retiring such general obligation bonds

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the financing of the cost of such construction under the provisions of the "Municipal Authorities Act of 1945" and any amendments thereto

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 561, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limitng the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth lability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists

From the meltng snows of California through the flooded valley of the Mississippi to the hurricane lashed shores of Florida and in the mountainous terrain of Pennsylvania the amateur radio operator has proven his worth in time of disaster and wide-spread danger to the people

He has been directly instrumental by the dissemination of information in saving life and property at times when regular communication facilities were dsrupted

His services in locating travelers and persons whose whereabouts are unknown and in numerous instances when disaster hurricanes and storms have threatened he has been a boon to mankind

There are many licensed amateur radio stations in Pennsylvania ready and alert equipped at their own expense and prepared in any emergency

A distinctive automobile tag would prove of great aid in locating and identifying these amateur radio operators to the State Police sheriffs Red Cross municipal police officers and the National Guard in time of public or private need therefor

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 414 act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" is amended to read

Section 414 Police Departments and sheriffs to Have Registration Bulletins

The secretary shall issue bulletins giving the registration number name and address of the owners of each vehicle registered to such police departments as he deems necessary and such police departments are hereby prohibited from disposing of such bulletins or parts of such bulletins for other than information as to violations of the motor vehicle laws

The secretary shall on or before the first day of May of each year furnish to the sheriff of each county in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania an alphabetically arranged list of the names addresses and license tag letters of each person to whom a license tag is issued under the provisions of subsection (e) of section 501 of this act It shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the State to maintain and to keep current these lists for public information and inquiry

Penalty Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof in a court of quarter sessions be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred ($200) dollars and costs of prosecution or undergo imprisonment for not more than three (3) years or suffer both such fine and imprisonment

Section 2 Section 501 of the act amended August 24 1951 (P L 1368) is amended by adding after subsection (d) thereof a new subsection to read

Section 501 Registration Plates to be Furnished by Department

* * *

(e) Upon application to the department any owner of a motor vehicle designed for passenger travel and not used for commercial purposes residing in Pennsylvania and holding an unrevoked and unexpired General Advanced or Extra Class amateur radio station license issued by the Federal Communications Commission shall be issued a registration plate as prescribed by subsection (a) of this section on which shall be inscribed in lieu of the registraton number prescribed by subsection (b) of this section the official amateur radio call letters assigned to the applicant by the Federal Communications Commission The applicant shall comply with all laws pertaining to registration and licensing of motor vehicles and the application for registration as prescribed by this subsection shall be accompanied by proof of ownership of the aforesaid amateur radio station license and the sum of three ($3) dollars in addition to the fees otherwise prescribed by law for annual registration of motor vehicles

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

SECOND READING CALENDAR

BILL OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Bill No. 95, Printer's No. 73, on second reading, go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 132, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29 1931 (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" making an editorial correction.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 136, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 29 1931 (P. L. 280) entitled "An act relating to delinquent taxes on seated lands and prescribing interest charges on nonpayment thereof requiring the receivers and collectors of county city borough town township school district and poor district taxes to make a return to the county commissioners of such unpaid taxes and providing for the lien thereof authorizing the county treasurers to collect such taxes and to sell seated lands at public sale for taxes heretofore or hereafter returned as unpaid and authorizing the county commissioners to purchase such lands and resell the same under certain circumstances" clarifying the effect of failure to serve written notice of sale by the county treasurer.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on second reading, go over in their order:

Senate Bill No. 150, Printer's No. 57; and

Senate Bill No. 274, Printer's No. 72.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 303, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 24 1937 (P. L. 109) entitled "An act relating to interstate cooperation creating the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation as well as committees on interstate cooperation of the Senate and of the House of Representatives defining the powers and duties of said commission and of said committees and imposing duties on the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth" increasing the number of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILLS OVER IN ORDER

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following bills, on second reading, go over in their order:

Senate Bill No. 336, Printer's No. 77;

Senate Bill No. 377, Printer's No. 78;

Senate Bill No. 338, Printer's No. 79; and

Senate Bill No. 339, Printer's No. 80.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

HOUSE BILL No. 14, PRINTER'S No. 212, CALLED UP

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I call up from the Calendar House Bill No. 14, Printer's No. 212, which went over in its order temporarily, and ask that it be considered for third reading and final passage.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 14, as follows, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Article V act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) known as "The General County Law" is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read

(n) Surplus Foods

Section 498 Appropriations for Handling Storage and Distribution of Surplus Foods The board of commissioners of any county to which this act applied may appropriate from county funds or from county institution district funds moneys for the handling storage and distribution of surplus foods obtained either through a local state or federal agency

Section 2 All appropriations of moneys heretofore made by the board of commissioners of any county out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of surplus foods obtained either through a local state or federal agency are hereby validated

Section 3 The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—47

Bane,	Fleming,	McGinnis,	Stiefel,
Barr,	Haluska,	McMenamin,	Taylor,
Berger,	Harney,	McPherson, Jr.,	Toole,
Blass,	Hays,	Miller,	Van Sant,
Camiel,	Holland,	Mullin,	Wade,
Chapman,	Kessler,	Pechan,	Wagner,
Dent,	Kopriver, Jr.,	Ruth,	Watkins,
Derk,	Lane,	Schmidt,	Watson,
Diehm,	Madigan,	Scott,	Weiner,
DiSilvestro,	Mahany,	Seyler,	Whalley,
Donolow,	Mallery,	Silvert,	Yosko,
Flack,	McCreesh,	Stevenson,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye," the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which concurrence of the House is requested.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHANY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday, May 2, 1955, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mr. VAN SANT. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:52 o'clock, a. m., Eastern Standard Time, until Monday, May 2, 1955, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, April 26, 1955.

The House met at 1:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Philip Lopresti) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J. Crouse, Pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, York, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Loving Father, we come to Thee this day in the name of Jesus Christ asking that Thou wouldst use us in Thy service for the good of all mankind. Grant, O Lord, that this assembly of free men, chosen to lead and to govern a people who love freedom, may give of their best in leadership and may be strengthened by the inner voice of conscience.

Help us, gracious God, to be kindly toward others, to respect other people's points of view, to put away envious thoughts and hasty judgments, to forgive as we hope to be forgiven, to season all our attitudes with charity.

These things we ask by the grace and mercy of Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the approval of the Journal for Monday, April 25, 1955, will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. READINGER and BRETH.

HOUSE BILL No. 878.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has referred the following House Bills.

An Act to provide revenue for Commonwealth purposes by imposing an excise tax on certain classes of taxable income, as defined, of individual residents and non-residents of the Commonwealth and of estates and trusts; fixing the rates of tax thereon; providing for the reporting of income, payment of tax, interest and penalties and installments of estimated tax, collection of tax at the source, assessments, collections, liens, reviews, appeals, refunds and penalties; and conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, public officers, fiduciaries, employers, corporations, partnerships, associations and individuals.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. MIHM and FROST. HOUSE BILL No. 879.

An Act to further amend clause seven of section one of the act approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employe's retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by further defining "employe" and extending the time for officers and employes of the Pennsylvania State University to withdraw from the retirement system and receive reimbursement for moneys paid in.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. MIHM and FROST. HOUSE BILL No. 880.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealah of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by permitting any State employe, as a contributor under the provisions of the State employes' retirement system, and who was an employe under the public school system of the Commonwealth and made contributions to the Public School Employes' Retirement Fund on account of such public school service, to obtain credit for such service in the State employes' retirement system under certain conditions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. MIHM and FROST. HOUSE BILL No. 881.

A Supplement to the act approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by permitting former contributors who have become State employes and members of the State Employes' Retirement Association to restore membership in the Public School Employes' Retirement Association, and authorizing the transfer of monetary credits in the Public School Employes' Retirement Association to the State Employes' Retirement Association under certain conditions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. MIHM and FROST. HOUSE BILL No. 882.

A Supplement to the act approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by permitting any school employe, as a contributor under the provisions of the School Employes' Retirement System, and who was an employe under the State Employes' Retirement System of the Commonwealth and made contributions to the State Employes' Retirement Fund on account of such State service, to obtain credit for such service in the School Employes' Retirement System under certain conditions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. MIHM and FROST. HOLSE BILL No. 883.

A Supplement to the act, approved the twenty-seventh

day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by permitting former contributors who have become public school employes and members of the Public School Employes' Retirement System to restore membership in the State Employes' Retirement Association, and authorizing the transfer of monetary credits in the State Employes' Retirement Association to the Public School Employes' Retirement Association under certain conditions.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. VARNER and WILLIAMS.
HOUSE BILL No. 884.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds, "fixing fees for special hauling permits for delivery of certain vehicles from place of manufacture within the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. HASS and LAWYER. (By Request)
HOUSE BILL No. 885.

An Act relating to plumbing' providing for certification, registration and regulation of persons engaged in plumbing; creating a State Public Health Plumbing Board in the Department of Health; prescribing its powers and duties and those of local governments with respect thereto; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Messrs. EILBERG and FRANK.
HOUSE BILL No. 886.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania providing for certain exemptions from taxation for veterans and veterans' widows.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. WORLEY and GUSS.
HOUSE BILL No. 887.

An act making an appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for payment of the cost of necessary improvements at the Shippensburg State Teachers College and for the Commonwealth's share of expenses incurred by the Borough of Shippensburg in connection therewith

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GREENWOOD. HOUSE BILL No. 888.

An Act to prevent unfair discrimination, unfair methods of competition and destructive trade practices in the production, manufacture, distribution or sale of petroleum products; providing civil remedies and procedure for the enforcement of this act; defining the duties of the Attorney General with regard thereto; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. THOMAS H. W. JONES, LAFORE, WILLAREDT and BRENNINGER.
HOUSE BILL No. 889.

An Act providing for an additional law judge of the court of common pleas in the thirty-eighth judicial district

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Miss LEIBY and Mrs. MARKLEY.
HOUSE BILL No. 890.

An Act to further amend the act approved the eighteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043) entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by further providing for return to service with full retirement rights.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MULDOWNEY. HOUSE BILL No. 891.

An Act providing for the conducting of and legalizing daily lotteries and pools for profit by the State; imposing duties on the Liquor Control Board; creating a State Lottery Commission and making appropriations.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 892.

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1951 (P. L. 317), entitled "An act relating to the practice of professional nursing; providing for the licensing of nurses and for the revocation and suspension of such licenses, subect to appeal, and for their reinstatement; providing for the annual renewal of such licenses; regulating nursing in general; prescribing penalties and repealing certain laws," transferring the powers and duties of the State Board of Nurse Examiners to the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 893.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of cer-

tain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," abolishing the State Board of Nurse Examiners and transferring its powers and duties to the State Board of Medical Examination and Licensure.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 894.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles tractors, street cars, trackless omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims, registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subect matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," prohibiting the operation of truck tractors on narrow streets or highways.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. GAFFNEY and Mrs. DONAHUE.
HOUSE BILL No. 895.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties", by permitting contributors who withdrew from school service upon restoration to school service to transfer to members of the one one-hundred-fortieth (1/140) class.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. GAFFNEY and PACCHIOLI.
HOUSE BILL No. 896.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims, registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds" requiring vehicles used by any circus carnival or side show to be marked or placarded with words "Danger-Keep Off"; imposing duty on drivers and employes relative thereto and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mrs. MARKLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 897.

An Act regulating the serving and selling of imported wild rabbit; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. WILBUR H. HAMILTON and KOLANKIEWICZ. HOUSE BILL No. 898.

An Act to further amend the act approved the eighteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial process and providing penalties" by permitting employes to make up back payments to the retirement system from the time they enter school service and securing to such employes the full benefits of the retirement system from the time they entered school service.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. DOUGHERTY, MULLEN and RUBIN.
HOUSE BILL No. 899.

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1919 (P. L. 581), entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth," making certain changes in the provisions for notices of elections relating to indebtedness in cities of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Mr. MULLEN and Mrs. ANDERSON.
HOUSE BILL No. 900.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the University Museum.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MULLEN and Mrs. ANDERSON.
HOUSE BILL No. 901.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MULLEN and Mrs. ANDERSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 902.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the School of Medicine.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MULLEN and Mrs. ANDERSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 903.

An Act making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WILBUR H. HAMILTON.

HOUSE BILL No. 904.

An Act amending the act of April 11, 1899 (P. L. 37), entitled "An act relating to the keepers of junk shops and second hand dealers in cities of this Commonwealth," making compliance with certain provisions evidence of innocence in prosecutions for receiving stolen goods.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 905.

An Act making an appropriation to Sleighton Farm School for Girls, situate in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, to provide improved facilities for female juveniles committed by the courts of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LIPPINCOTT. HOUSE BILL No. 906.

An Act making an appropriation to the Sleighton Farm School for Girls, situate in the County of Delaware, Pennsylvania, to provide for deficiency in the maintenance of female juveniles committed to said institution.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. KAMYK, VERONA, HAUDENSHIELD and VAUGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 907.

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing and practicing of public accountancy, creating and imposing powers and duties of the State Board of Licensed Public Accountants; prescribing unlawful acts and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS and FLINT and Mrs. DONAHUE. HOUSE BILL No. 908.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," permitting district attorneys to hold solicitorships.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. BRETH and BANKER.

HOUSE BILL No. 909.

An Act to further amend the act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by revising methods of issuing licenses; modifying license fees and repealing certain sections.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Messrs. BRETH and BANKER.

HOUSE BILL No. 910.

An Act to further amend the act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1225), entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," by changing the title of Game Protector to Wildlife Officer.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Wild Life.

By Mr. ISAACS (By request). HOUSE BILL No. 911.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," requiring plans for jointure of school districts to be approved by a majority of the electors of each school district entering into the jointure, and providing for the necessary procedure.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 912.

An Act requiring the records of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the records of all political subdivisions to be open to inspection by citizens of the United States who are residents of Pennsylvania, prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Messrs. SARRAF and GOLDSTEIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 913.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing the provisions for the classification of school districts and eliminating school districts of the first class A.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. SARRAF and GOLDSTEIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 914.

An Act reenacting and amending the act of May 23, 1949 (P. L. 1661), entitled, as amended, "An act to impose a tax on real estate for public school purposes in school districts of the first class for current expenses," extending the act to include school districts of the first class A.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. SARRAF and GOLDSTEIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 915.

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1949 (P. L. 1669), entitled, as amended, "An act to provide revenue for school districts of the first class by imposing a tax on persons engaging in certain businesses, professions, occupations, trades, vocations and commercial activities therein; providing for its levy and collection; conferring and imposing powers and duties on the Board of Public Education, receiver of school taxes and school treasurer in such districts; and prescribing penalties," restricting the applicability of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. SARRAF and GOLDSTEIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 916.

An Act amending the act of May 23, 1949 (P. L. 1676), entitled, as amended, "An act to provide revenue in school districts of the first class by imposing a tax upon certain classes of personal property; providing for its levy and collection; conferring and imposing powers and duties on the county assessing authority, board of revision of taxes, receiver of school taxes; school treasurer, board of public education in such districts, and courts; providing for compensation to certain officers and employes; and imposing penalties," restricting the applicability of the act.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. SARRAF and GOLDSTEIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 917.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for equal reimbursement to school districts of the first class A and first class.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. ZIEGLER and ESHLEMAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 918.

An Act amending the act of June 13, 1907 (P. L. 640), entitled "An act to provide revenue by levying a tax upon the shares of stock of companies incorporated under the provisions of section twenty-nine of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the supplements thereto; for the insurance of owners of real estate, mortgages, and others interested in real estate, from loss by reason of defective titles, liens, and encumbrances; and of companies entitled to the benefits of, and of companies having any of the powers of, companies entitled to the benefits of an act entitled 'An act conferring upon certain fidelity, insurance, safety deposit, trust, and savings companies the powers and privileges of companies incorporated under the provisions of section twenty-nine of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April twenty-ninth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the supplements thereto, approved June twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, commonly known as title insurance or trust companies," extending the date for making the reports required of certain corporations concerning shares of capital stock for taxation purposes, and clarifying the date of payment.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. WATERHOUSE and WESCOTT.

HOUSE BILL No. 919.

An Act repealing subsection (c) of section 1002, act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," abolishing certain speed limitations.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. STANK.

HOUSE BILL No. 920.

An Act amending the act of June 27, 1923 (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," permitting certain contributors to change from the one one-hundred-sixtieth (1-160) to the one one-hundredth (1-100) class.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. GIBSON and BONNER.

HOUSE BILL No. 921.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1049 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing school directors to invest certain funds in legal investments.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GIBSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 922.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," removing the requirement that auctions be conducted by licensed auctioneers.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GIBSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 923.

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, includin gescheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corpora-

tion required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," authorizing the transfer of stocks in accordance with decrees and distribution.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. GIBSON and PURSLEY.

HOUSE BILL No. 924.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," changing reimbursement for nonresident children who reside on government property.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. LUTTY, OLSEN, RIGBY and THOMPSON.

HOUSE BILL No. 925.

An Act amending the act of July 29, 1953 (P. L. 1050), entitled "An act providing for the acquisition, construction, improvement, operation and maintenance of tunnels for certain highway purposes within the Commonwealth; authorizing the issuance of tunnel revenue bonds, free from taxation and payable solely from tunnel earnings, to pay the cost of such tunnels and improvements thereof; providing for the collection of tunnel tolls for the payment of such bonds and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the tunnels; constituting such bonds legal investments in certain instances; prescribing conditions upon which such tunnels shall become free tunnels; conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Tunnel Commission created hereby; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; and providing for condemnation," changing the method of procedure by the commission; authorizing the Department of Highways to acquire land and interests therein for the commission and to grant the right to use the same; and validating prior grants.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. FARABAUGH, GARLOCK and ROVANSEK.

HOUSE BILL No. 926.

An Act amending the act of April 28, 1937 (P. L. 417), entitled "An act relating to milk and the products thereof; creating a Milk Control Commission; establishing its jurisdiction, powers and duties; regulating the production, transportaton, manufacturing, processing, storage, distribution, delivery and sale of milk and certain products thereof; providing for the licensing of milk dealers and the payment of fees therefor; requiring milk dealers to file bonds to secure payment for milk to producers and certain milk dealers; authorizing the holding of hearings and the issuance of subpoenas by the commission; conferring jurisdiction upon courts to punish contempts and to prohibit violations of this act and of rules, regulations and orders of the commission; authorzing the commission to adopt rules, regulations and orders, and to enter into interstate and Federal compacts; requiring persons who weigh, measure, sample or test milk to procure permits or certificates, to take examinations, to pay fees therefor, to furnish certain notices, records and statements, and to use certain methods of weighing, measuring, sampling and testing; authorizing the commission to examine the business, papers and premises of milk dealers and producers, requiring the keeping of records and the filing of reports by milk dealers and permitting, with limitations, the use of information obtained thereby; authorizing the commission to fix prices for milk and certain milk products subject to the approval of the Governor, and conferring certain powers upon the Governor with respect thereto; providing for appeals to the courts from decisions of the commission, and for the burden of proof upon such appeals; prescribing penalties, fines and imprisonment for violations of this act and rules, regulations and orders of the commission; defining perjury; defining remedies; repealing legislation supplied and superseded by this act, and saving rights, duties and proceedings thereunder; and making appropriations," requiring testing of composite sample wthin five days after taken.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Dairy Industries.

By Messrs. FARABAUGH, STEPHENS and ROVANSEK.

HOUSE BILL No. 927.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1931 (P. L. 149), entitled, as amended, "An act imposing a State tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are practically, and commercially suitable for use in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," providing full tax refund to consumers for liquid fuels used for agricultural purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MONROE, Mrs. SARAH A. ANDERSON, Messrs. WILBUR H. HAMILTON and TOLL.

HOUSE BILL No. 928.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," providing for interim assistance in cases where a person does not meet residence requirements or there is no reciprocal legislation in force.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. LUTTY.

HOUSE BILL No. 929.

An Act amending the act of July 20, 1917 (P. L. 1158), entitled "An act to fix, regulate, and establish the fees to be charged and received by constables in this Commonwealth," increasing mileage.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. ROBERT K. HAMILTON, WILLIAM B. SMITH and STONE.

HOUSE BILL No. 930.

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the con-

struction, operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point at or near the point where the turnpike, authorized by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Erie Extension Act, connects with the Pennsylvania Turnpike or the western extension thereof, thence in a general southwesterly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasble and practicable and conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds, notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls, or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of the turnpike; providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; providing for the collection of tolls, for the payment of the bonds, notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance, operation and repair of the turnpike; making the turnpike bonds, notes or other obligations exempt from taxation, constituting the same legal investments in certain instances; requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County; prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free; providing for grade separations, grade changes, relocations, restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike; providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation; granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission; and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has referred the following House resolutions:

By Messrs. VAUGHAN and MATT S. ANDERSON.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 63.

In the House of Representatives, April 25, 1955.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has created Point Park, at the confluence of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, at what is known as the Point in the City of Pittsburgh.

George Washington, the father of our Country, as an emissary of the Colony of Virginia was the First American to set foot on the soil of Pittsburgh at the Point in November, 1753, to demand that the French troops under Claude Pierre de Contrecouer surrender that territory to the Colony of Virginia.

George Washington, again, in 1754, travelled from Mount Vernon to the Point and again demanded that the French troops, under the command of Captain Daniel Lienard de Beau Jeau, (who had erected Fort Duquesne at the Point), evacuate Fort Duquesne and surrender it and the territory west of Pittsburgh.

George Washington, in 1755, again travelled from Virginia to what is now Pittsburgh, to make reconnaissances and plans to drive the French from the Point (in the City of Pittsburgh) and from Western Pennsylvania.

George Washington, in command of Virginia colonists, valorously served with General Edward Braddock and the British Troops when they were defeated, near Pittsburgh, on July 9, 1755, by French Troops and Indians, under the command of Captain Daniel Lienard de Beau Jeau.

George Washington, again in command of Virginia and Pennsylvania colonists, served with General John Forbes and the British Troops in the march from Fort Ligonier to take Fort Duquesne, at the Point, which was evacuated and burned on November 24, 1758, by the French Troops and Indians under the command of Captain Coulon de Jumonville in face of impending battle with the British and the American colonists.

The evacuated and burned Fort Duquesne was rebuilt and renamed Fort Pitt by reason of which the great city of Pittsburgh derived its name.

It was the demands, scouting, pioneering, planning and heroic military activities of George Washington that made Western Pennsylvania an English and subsequently an Amercan territory, instead of French Territory.

What was known as the Northwest Territory, and all of the western part of our Country, was opened through and initially developed due to the initiative, and military activities of George Washington.

The greatness of the City of Pittsburgh, as the iron and steel centre of the World was started and developed through the heroic pioneering and patriotism of George Washington; therefore be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That a suitable and appropriate statue of George Washington be erected in the Point Park in Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, facing westward; and, be it further

Resolved, That the name of the Point Park be renamed in honor of the Father of our Country, George Washington, as Washington Point.

Referred to the Committe on Rules.

By Messrs. WELSH, TOLL and LEVEN.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 64.

In the House of Representatives, April 25, 1955

The seventy-five-cent minimum wage established by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act in 1949 was inadequate when that Law was passed and is now completely obsolete.

The establishment by law of reasonable minimum wage rates is essential to the well-being of our Nation, for the reasons that (1) persons receiving substandard wages may be unable to purchase the food necessary to maintain their health and that of their families, (2) substandard wages produce slums and crime, and increase public expenditures, (3) low income operates to deprive children of equal educational opportunities, by necessiating their going to work before their educations are completed, and (4) a higher level of wages helps maintain purchasing power and a sound national economy.

Since 1946 approximately 150 textile plants in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have closed down, liquidated or migrated with a consequent loss of mills over twenty-five thousand in number due in large measure to the low wage competition of mills in the south and elsewhere.

It is not possible for an individual state acting alone to deal effectively with this problem of substandard wages, since industries in any one state must compete with industries in other states.

The maintenance of decent minimum wages for workers whose jobs affect interstate commerce is a proper responsibility of the Federal government, therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the President of the United States to favor and memorialize the Congress of the United States to intruduce and enact into legislation, amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act providing a minium wage of one dollar twenty-five cents ($1.25) an hour, and extending the coverage of the act to all employes whose employment affects interstate commerce; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of each house of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. GARLOCK, McWHERTER, MAXWELL, STEPHENS, FILO, STEBBINS and MORAN.

RESOLUTION No. 65.

In the House of Representatives, April 25, 1955.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 30 extends across the south-central part of Pennsylvania from east to west and comprises an integral part of a transcontinental highway important to the commercial and economic life of State and Nation.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 30 is also a military road, being one of two such vital east-west highways in the Commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 30 passes through one of the most scenic areas of our Commonwealth and is the access route for thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the Nation and State to enjoy the hunting, fishing and natural grandeur of the area.

The widening, straightening and complete renovation of Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 30 would provide the shortest and most attractive highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by way of large industrial and population centers of Omaha, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Atlantic City, to the urban industrial centers of the east, and as such is included in the proposed Federal Interstate Highway Program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to advance plans to make Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 30 a four lane toll-free highway to the end that said highway may form a real part of the vital defense system of transcontinental military highways and to the additional purpose of further opening a vast area of the potential industrial and existing recreational resources of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennslyvania communicate such plans to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads to the end that the plans may be integrated and the reconstruction and improvement of Pennsylvania U. S. Highway No. 30 be commenced with all the celerity consistent with proper highway improvement practices.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CIOFFI

RESOLUTION (Not printed)

In the House of Representatives, April 25, 1955

Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., head of the evalution team which declared the Salk polio vaccine safe, was a resident of New Castle, Pennsylvania, during boyhood and early manhood. Dr. Francis attended Lincoln-Garfield School, and graduated from New Castle High School in 1917. He graduated from Allegheny College in 1921.

Since his graduation from the Medical School of Yale University, Dr. Francis has had an outstanding record in the field of medical research. He did considerable work in the Rockefeller Foundation, specializing in research in influenza. Today, he is considered the world's greatest authority on influenza.

Dr. Francis' recent work in evaluating the Salk polio vaccine is a unique and outstanding contribution to medical science. It is upon proper evaluation that the medical profession depends for guidance before starting general use of the vaccine. The work of evaluation requires great exactness and a thorough scientific approach which is based upon long training and ability to marshall data in a manner which gives an accurate and exact picture of the subject of evaluation. The thoroughgoing evaluation of the Salk polio vaccine has given the entire world a new hope in its long struggle with human disease; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House of Representatives hereby congratulates Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr. on his great contribution to medical science, and wishes him well in his future work in his chosen field of medical research; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Francis at the University of Michigan.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

HARRISBURG CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Senior Class of the Harrisburg Catholic High School of Dauphin County under the supervision of their teachers, Sister Ottilia, Sister Mary Philip, Sister Marielda, and Sister Cletus. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Dauphin County, Messrs. Ziegler and Ogilvie.

WILLIAMSPORT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Williamsport High School of Lycoming County under the supervision of their teachers Mr. Joseph Silk and Mr. Richard Little. They are the guests of the gentleman from Lycoming County, Mr. Lawrence Swartz.

WEST READING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the West Reading High School of Berks County under the supervision of their teachers, Mrs. Mary E. Gresh, Mrs. Mary M. Lash and Mr. John Shatter. They are the guests of the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Weidner.

LARKSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of senior students from the Larksville High School under the supervision of their teachers, Mr. John Connell and Mr. John Stush. They are the guests of the gentleman from Luzerne County, Mr. Wallace.

LOGANVILLE SPRINGFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Loganville Springfield Elementary School of York County under the supervision of their teacher, Mrs. Mills. They are the guests of the gentleman from York County, Mr. Hass.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. LEONARD asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to House Bill No. 386, to be reported from Committee.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE

Mr. LAWYER from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as amended, House Bill No. 180, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the willful obstruction of emergency telephone calls, and requiring notice of the offense to be printed in telephone directories.

Mrs. REIBMAN from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as amended, House Bill No. 502, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872) entitled "An act to consolidate amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth" prohibiting the sale purchase etc. of intramuscular or subcutaneous hypodermic needles or syringes except in certain cases and imposing mandatory prison sentence on second offenders.

Mr. AUKER from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 519, entitled:

An Act to validate and quiet the title to real estate in this Commonwealth held by a foreign corporation not authorized to transact business in Pennsylvania and heretofore conveyed to a citizen or citizens of the United States or a corporation authorized to hold such real estate.

Mr. ROVANSEK from the Committee on Labor Relations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 528, entitled:

An Act authorizing deductions from wages or salary of any Commonwealth employe for payment of certain union dues, and the payment of such moneys to the union treasurer.

Mr. HELM from the Committee on Judiciary Special, reported as committed, House Bill No. 611, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the coloring or dyeing of chickens, ducks or rabbits; and prohibiting the sale of colored or dyed chickens, ducks and rabbits.

Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 621, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing the compensation of auditors in union districts and in districts of the third and fourth class.

Mr. BAZIN from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 622, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing agreements between children's institutions and school districts for the education of nonresident children of such institutions.

Mr. BAZIN from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 623, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payment by the Commonwealth to school districts for the acceptance of nonresident inmates of children's institutions into its schools.

Mr. STECKEL from the Committee on Judiciary reported as committed, House Bill No. 630, entitled:

An Act authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, school districts, poor district and county institution districts to file tax and municipal claims not filed within the time specified by law; and to amend such claims when the property affected is not sufficiently described; and to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive judgments where the lien of such claims or the judgments thereon have been lost; and providing for the reinstatement of the liens of such claims and judgments.

Mr. RENWICK from the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, reported as committed, House Bill No. 647, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533), entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending liability for the costs of care of patients, in certain cases; and the right of recovery thereof.

Mr. EHRGOOD from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 649, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), entitled "An act relating to nonprofit corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties and immunities upon them and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the first class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign nonprofit corporations may be admitted or may continue to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, prothonotaries of such courts, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; authorizing certain local public officers and State departments to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," giving members of nonprofit corporations only power to make, alter, amend and repeal by-laws unless articles or by-laws otherwise provide.

Mr. SHERMAN from the Committee on Judiciary, reported as committed, House Bill No. 650, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), entitled "An act relating to nonprofit corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties, and immunities upon them and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the first class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign nonprofit corporations may be admitted or may continue to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, prothonotaries of such courts, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; authorizing certain local public officers and State departments to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," prescribing how notice shall be given of meetings of churches or other religious congregations.

Mr. MATTHEW S. ANDERSON from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 679, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private

and parochial schools, amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing school districts to teach an elective safety course in shooting and hunting in secondary schools.

Mr. KELLER from the Committee on Education reported as committed, House Bill No. 719, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing maximum limits on per capita taxes, with certain limitations.

Mr. TOLL from the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class reported as committed, House Bill No. 758, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25, 1919 (P. L. 581), entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth," changing the provisions for notices of ordinances and elections relating to indebtedness in cities of the first class and the advertising thereof.

Mr. LIMPER from the Committee on Railroads and Railways reported as committed, House Bill No. 783, entitled:

An Act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings to railroad employes.

Mr. PACCHIOLI from the committee on Aeronautics reported as committed, House Bill No. 789, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission to expend State funds for civil air patrol aviation, education, training aids and maintenance of civil air patrol aircraft, and making an appropriation.

Mr. VAUGHAN from the committee on Cities Second and Second Class A reported as committed, House Bill No. 820, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of July 28, 1953, (P. L. 723) entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second class; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto", further regulating the repayment of money collected upon forfeited recognizances and the satisfaction of judgment liens against real property arising therefrom.

Mr. STEBBINS from the committee on Counties reported as committed, House Bill No. 861, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1728), entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," removing the limitation on appropriations which may be made for agricultural extension work.

Mr. READINGER from the committee on Rules reported as amended, House Bill No. 837, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1919 (P. L. 579), entitled "An act to fix the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and to provide for the furnishing of such postage, stationery, and supplies, as may be necessary for the conduct of their offices, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," fixing a salary for annual sessions; and increasing the expense and clerical allowance of members of the General Assembly.

Mr. MIHM from the Committee on Cities-Counties-Second and Second Class A, reported as committed, House Bill No. 386, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 26, 1931 (P. L. 8), entitled "An act to fix the fees to be allowed the district attorney in counties of the second class," providing a fee for services in cases removed to any appellate court of this Commonwealth or to any court of the United States.

Mr. SCHUSTER from the Committee on Railroads and Railways, reported as committed, House Bill No. 397, entitled:

An Act requiring common carriers by railroad to furnish flag protection to all trains occupying the main tracks; imposing duties on the Public Utility Commission, and providing penalties.

Mr. ROBERT K. HAMILTON from the Committee on Railroads and Railways, reported as amended, House Bill No. 411, entitled:

An Act compelling common carriers by railroad to man locomotives, trains and other self-propelled engines or machines with competent employes, providing for the minimum number and qualifications of men so employed, and providing penalties.

Mr. FLINT from the Committee on Fisheries, reported as amended, House Bill No. 830, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448) entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," further authorizing fishing in waters not stocked with trout.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Bill No. 845, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executives and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," transferring the powers and duties relating to vital statistics from the Department of Health to the Deparment of Internal Affairs.

Mr. BRETH from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Bill No. 846, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other

executives and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," transferring to the Department of Forests and Waters, the powers and duties of the Department of Health relating to water pollution and sanitary inspections; and transferring the Sanitary Water Board from the Department of Health to the Department of Forests and Waters and constituting it a departmental administrative board in that department.

Mr. DOUGHERTY from the Committee on Professional Licensure, reported as committed, House Bill No. 856, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 30, 1917 (P. L. 21), entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Board of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith," further regulating the refusal, cancellation, revocation and suspension of licenses, providing for rules and regulations, and eliminating repealed provisions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cambria, Mr. Andrews.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Speaker ANDREWS asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would not venture from the safe refuge of the Speaker's rostrum into the angle of fire if I could not hope that because of my many infirmities those who might perchance agree with what I might say would, nevertheless, deal gently with me.

During recent weeks the Members of this House have listened to a series of political fulminations, fulminations that have become a chant of confusion and that threatens to develop even into a symphony of hate. This trying period which we face cannot be served helpfully by any concatenation of discord, nor can we obliterate the trail of unseemly partisanship by charging that only the Democrats or only the Republicans are playing politics.

I wonder what has the young and valiant leader, to whom we have been listening recently with twitching ears, been trying to do? What is his game? Who is he trying to fool? Is there merit in his simulated madness? Is it possible that our young political Napoleon who speaks for the loyal opposition, who leads the alert minority, envisions a return from Elba? Is his goal a pinnacle from which the people, time and the weight of accumulated error have so recently dethroned him?

We fear the distinguished leader of the opposition and the members of his personal cabinet are wading deeper and deeper into waters without actually ever having learned to swim. We challenge the right of the talented gentlemen on the other side of the middle aisle to pose as financial experts. The record accuses them. Can men who couldn't gauge the financial momentum of a one per cent sales tax within $40 million, successfully tangle with the intricacies of a state budget? This is a time when budget bunglers should woo the chaste counsel of financial facts.

The present administration faces an inherited deficit of $75 million, No, no, shouts the political Napoleon, the deficit isn't $75 million; it's only $50 million.

The young man reminds us of a lady who appeared before the judge with an infant in her arms and alack and alas, no wedding ring upon her finger, and she expostulated with the judge because of the severity of the sentence, pointing out: "Judge, it was such a little, little baby."

In like manner the eloquent pleader on the other side of the aisle expostulates that the deficit doesn't run to $75 million; it is such a little deficit, he says, it's only $50 million.

Can we, dare we, in addressing ourselves to the problems which the Commonwealth's fiscal situation presents accept the type of advice which not so long ago produced an alleged balanced budget by means of the magic of acceleration of tax payments?

Many of the older Members of this House will recall the financial wizardry which balanced the budget for one biennium by impounding some of the revenues normally payable in the following biennium. Such a desperate trick simply deferred the date for the payment of the bills.

That money, drawn from the future, and the $75 million deficit which the present administration inherits are financial millstones around the neck of that administration.

The time, very frankly, has come to banish trickery and face the realities of an unhappy situation. And let us face this fact: The time has come to begin dealing with actual figures.

There are those who, it would seem, would rather specialize in the art of talking financial figures off the cuff than they would in getting the facts. Apparently it is easier to imagine facts than it is to dig for them.

Now, if there is any Member of this House on either side of the aisle, who desires to ascertain the financial facts that confront the Commonwealth, or any particular financial fact, let him consult the Budget Bureau, and if the desired information is not forthcoming, we will have some of our House Committees subpoena the information. There is no reason why Majority Leader and Members of this House should bicker back and forth that this figure is so and so, or it is something else. If there is disagreement, let us consult the Budget Office and if we don't like the figures the Budget Office gives us, let's subpoena the books.

The era of manipulated figures is definitely at an end! There has been presented for the consideration of this House a budget and a tax program. Both the budget and the tax program are properly subject to Legislative scrutiny. There never yet has been a budget totalling a billion or more that couldn't be cut and cut without endagering some essential service.

Now, a word with the Minority Leader. I note in the Press he has intimated that he is preparing to insist that the House Appropriations Committee hold public hearings. Personally, I would be prepared to echo that insistence.

If the Minority Leader will rummage through his files he will find among the resolutions he smothered in his Rules Committee a resolution which I sponsored. And that

resolution called for public hearings of the House Appropriations Committee to be held, if necessary, in the Hall of the House, with all Members of this House and representatives of the Press to be in attendance, if they so desired.

Now personally, I never favored blank check appropriations. Personally, I would favor a line by line appropriation bill. Every item in the Commonwealth's budget should be verified. Every item should be justified. The Executive Department in preparing the budget has the benefit of services rendered by experts of various types and calibers. In preparing the budget, the Executive found it expedient, necessary even, to mobilize a staff.

The House of Representatives should, in my opinion, reply in kind and mobilize a staff—a staff composed of persons who could help analyze figures and who know how to analyze service needs. It is the responsibility of our House Appropriations Committee to analyze every detail of the executive budget. Not all of the services requested by department heads are necessarily essential services, department heads to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Billion dollar budgets are not something to be swallowed at one gulp. Swallowing budgets at one gulp has been the practice in the past to far too great an extent.

Hearings of the House Appropriations Committee should begin at a very early date and every avenue of expenditure carefully canvassed. It is not our purpose today to discuss the tax program in its particulars. There is a time limit beyond which I would not venture to try your listening patience.

However, there really should be two budgets; one budget to finance the pit that was dug when the financial wizards dug into the future to accelerate tax payments; and then continued their financial depradations by rolling up a $75 million deficit. We should have a budget dealing with future business and a budget that finances the thoughtless eras of the past. Charge up about $210 million to past administrations, as a burden upon this administration, directly and indirectly, and you would be just about right.

Incidentally, I sometimes wonder about that $75 million deficit. Was it planned? Was it planted as a time bomb in the Commonwealth's fiscal structure—a time bomb destined to explode when the new Governor took office last January? Were there those whose crystal balls told them that they were riding to defeat, and did they plot to embarrass the party that was to succeed them? Strange things happen here on Capitol Hill.

And now briefly I want to talk a bit about taxes. Basically, the tax problem is simplicity itself. Basically, there are only two kinds of taxes: a tax, any tax, must be either a capital levy or an income tax. Corporations must either pay their taxes by drawing upon their capital reserves, or they must pay them out of income.

Now just as there are only two kinds of taxes, capital levies or income taxes, there are only two methods of taxation. These methods are direct taxes and indirect taxes. And basically that's all there is to the tax program. It is the shifting of taxes, the indirect taxes, that promote inequality in the tax structure. All income from whatsoever source eventually comes to rest in the keeping of some individual. If a corporation does not pay corporation taxes, the money it earned would be distributed among the stockholders, who would pay the tax bill.

An income tax paid by individuals in accordance with their ability to pay is a tax that should be the cornerstone of any abiding and just tax structure, A gradual income tax is a tax that cannot be shifted. Let there be no misapprehension, the ultimate end which this administration, which many members of the Democratic party rank and file, and many members of the Republican party rank and file, seek to serve, is a graduated income tax for Pennsylvania.

During recent years there has been a movement nationwide in its scope, a movement backed by a wave of propaganda that has cost millions, to shift taxes from the economic level best able to pay, to the economic levels least able to pay.

Those of us who march with the program sponsored by the present administration seek to reverse that drift because we know that here in Pennsylvania the ultimate choice lies between a bona fide graduated income tax and a sales tax, at least at the 5 per cent level.

Whether or not the people of Pennsylvania would, if given the opportunity, amend their Constitution to permit the imposition of a graduated income tax, I do not know. However, they should be once again given that opportunity to choose.

We note with genuine sorrow, the surprise that we should have a Governor and a party committed to the keeping of its campaign promises. It is a comment upon the times, upon the thinking of the present, that such intention should cause surprise. If we Democrats desire to make the name of our party a hissing and a byword, we have only to admit that our campaign promises were

> "Like poppies spread,
> A moment bright, their bloom is shed.
> Or like the snowfall in the river,
> A moment white, then gone forever."

These are the taxation canons to which I adhere: everybody who has an income should make some contribution to the support of their state government, however small that contribution should be. There is a place in the tax program for even the widow's mite.

Second, taxes that are shifted are an economic abomination, an abomination that operates to the interests of the few to the detriment of the many. A sound tax program should be based upon relative ability to pay. Personal income taxes are taxes you cannot shift. And I submit to you that there is a basic difference between a flat income tax that is a part of an integrated tax structure, and a flat income tax that stands by itself.

A party that breaks its promises is a party that sets its feet upon the path of disrepute. I would not elect to travel that path even in company with a Democratic governor.

We are told that the tax program submitted to the General Assembly by the Governor of our Commonwealth is unpopular. So be it. If it is unpopular it may be because it has been misrepresented and misunderstood. But in any event, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there are those among us who take our stand as advocates of the taxation principles which the Leader administration supports, and we do so not because we cherish victory less but, ladies and gentlemen, because we cherish honor more.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have had a lot of honors given to me in this House of Representatives over the many years that I have served here, but I believe today the Leader administration, without knowing it, has given me the greatest honor I have ever had.

The other side of the House, evidently, has been forced to bring the big guns out. They have been forced to bring the "Old Master" out of retirement. I am very flattered, Mr. Speaker, when they bring the "Old Master" out, because there has been nobody that I have held greater respect for, and that I have admired more for his ability and his courage. And today, as I say, it is probably the greatest honor that I have ever had. We must be reacting if we are bringing out the big guns, you do not bring out the big guns if there is nothing worth shooting at, believe me.

I have been misled, because I have always thought the Speaker of this House, when he assumed the royal and purple robes of the Speakership, sort of kept himself in a bipartisan aspect. And I insist, Mr. Auxiliary Speaker, that I must address the gentleman, even though you introduced him as the gentleman from Cambria, I must address him as Mr. Speaker. There is an old saying which the gentleman knows that, "Once a Speaker always a Speaker." You do not shed the royal robes that lightly, Mr. Speaker.

I have been misled, too, because I was under the impression that Mr. Speaker was planting tomatoes yesterday. But I can see he was not planting tomatoes—we call them tomaters—he has evidently been trying to plant a tombstone on the Republican Party and he evidently has had very sinister plans in his mind for probably a week, because it was brought to my attention today that when the gentleman asked for leave of absence he did not ask for leave of absence for himself, he asked for leave of absence for the Speaker from the Chair for these three days. So I can see that this has probably not been something that has been started overnight, Mr. Speaker, it has been probably rumbling up there in the gentleman's mind. I know he likes a good fight and I see he has decided to get into it.

I hope he does not take any of these things I am going to say as personal. If they are personal, I apologize to the gentleman because I have too high a personal regard for him.

He has asked us what we are doing. Another thing that has flattered me today, I notice he has started to steal the Republican phrases, such as, "What are you up to?" He must think it is good, because he would not use it if it were not good. We think it is good, Mr. Speaker, "What are you up to?"

One of the things he wants to know is what we are doing. I will tell him what we are doing. We are just sick and tired—and I do not want to get into personalities—we are sick and tired of the leadership and I do not mean in the House, of the Democratic Party during the campaign, during every speech that is made from this rostrum, not by the Speaker, we are sick and tired of the Democratic Party trying to place the blame where they know in their heart it does not belong, on the Republicans. We are to blame to some degree, but let's not place it all on us. There are a lot of Democrats, the Governor himself is as much to blame as we are, believe me. He as a Senator had the nerve to vote for the appropriations, but he did not have the courage of his belief to vote for the taxes. He did not even have the courage to vote for the real estate taxes. If we had worked on the Governor's philosophy, we today would have been in bankruptcy.

And I might say, too, that the Speaker, who just finished talking about the budget, says that the budget can be cut. We think it can be cut, Mr. Speaker, but we think, too, that if it can be cut it is the duty, first of all, of the majority to try to cut it. If the majority fails to fulfill their duty, then we will try to cut it. We believe this budget has fat in it, and I hope to tell you that we will prove it has fat in it, not by our figures, Mr. Speaker, but by the figures that have been handed down by the Budget Office.

The one thing we are interested in on this side of the House is an honest budget. I think we will accept the gentleman's offer that the budget can be lowered, we will accept his offer of help in lowering the budget. That is the big thing, that is the thing that we are interested in. We are interested primarily in saving the people of Pennsylvania money. We feel, too, that the present majority had a 1,000 per cent batting average when it came to voting for every appropriation. We like to remind them of that. But their batting average fell to zero when it came to voting for any taxes or shouldering any responsibility in the past administrations.

I do not like to say this and bring back old memories, the Speaker quoted and said I was a financial expert. Well, I take a little bit of pride when I do study the budget, I am no expert, but it seems that the Speaker himself was a financial expert in the past. And I would like to read a few quotes again. In Easton, August 17, 1954, the Hon. Hiram G. Andrews made a very good speech, as he always does, and this is what the honorable gentleman said, according to the newspaper reports:

> "With efficient accounting and governmental economies at least $125 million could be picked up in a two year fiscal period by the state government. We think tax dodging is very considerable in Pennsylvania. We have audited tax settlements made for the past five years."

The gentleman admitted there was $125 million that could be saved. For the last four or five weeks I have had bills in Committee which have been, I believe, abiding in the "Mausolem Committee," as the Speaker used to call it, asking the House to make an investigation on the charges that the Governor made that the Republicans were giving millions of dollars back to those terrible, terrible industries over the state. None of those bills have come out. I have bills in Committee asking that in the future the Board of Revenue and Finance publish every refund that will be made. Those bills are not out. So the Speaker himself said $125 million could be saved, but they are not being saved.

I have a quote here that the Speaker of the House, Mr. Andrews, made on the floor of the House during debate when we were talking about teachers' salaries being in-

creased. This is a quote which we are sure of, it is from the Journal, and I read it to you. The Speaker said:

> "I am not amazed nor am I disturbed by the fact that these bills may entail an additional expenditure of $55 million.

I might say that we were talking on the teachers' bills, the mandatory salary bills. He said he is not disturbed by the fact that these bills may entail an additional expenditure of $55 millions.

> "It is my conviction, and it has been my conviction, that instead of $55 million it should be $10 million more."

Then he says:

> "Let us determine what we should spend for the schools, what we should spend for these other things, and then raise the money . . ."

And this I like, because the Governor must have read this part of it,

> ". . . because this is a great rich state and there are sources of revenue that need only to be tapped to pour forth abundant funds for all the necessities of this Commonwealth."

Don't you like that, Mr. Speaker? I do. I am sure the Governor read that when this tax bill went into Committee. It was all right to say those things at that time when the Speaker was the leader of his party, but at that time not one of his party accepted the responsibility of putting the money up to meet that extra $10 million over the $55 million.

Now, another thing the Speaker credited me with, and I take a little pride in it. Yes, we did dream up the accelerated payments on corporations, but I would like to remind the gentleman that none of those accelerated payments are taking one penny from this biennium. Those payments are still accelerated, Mr. Speaker, and you did not lose one nickel. It helped us out of a jam, it helped us over a two year period, it was a good thought. We all thought it was a good thought at the time and we still do, because you are not losing, and it did help the State not to go into the bankruptcy, which the Governor is predicting we are going into.

The speeches that I have been making over the last two or three months have sort of irritated, evidently, some of the people in the House, or maybe in the front office, but I would like to remind him that those speeches are not speeches that have been written by Charlie Smith, the Minority Leader, or by any publicity man, those speeches have been written by the Governor himslf. All we have been doing, Mr. Speaker—and we have the quotes and can prove them—is repeating to you what the Governor himself said. We have made speech after speech only on what the Governor said. We are not dreaming them up, they are facts that the Governor himself said prior to the campaign, after the campaign, and what he is still saying.

I can remember the time, to, when I was Minority Leader several years back, I can remember the time when Mr. Johnson was Majority Leader, we practically begged for votes to pass a tax so that the state would not be in financial difficulties. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, we begged for them, we needed them and that begging took years out of some of our lives because we were honest and sincere in what we were asking. I can still remember the Speaker standing over there at that desk and proudly thumping on the desk and saying, "Not one Democratic vote will you get." They were his words, and he patted his chest when he said it. So you assume some of this responsibility.

He would take the floor day after day and ride us—and, believe me, he rode us, he had a right to do it. We did not get mad. We did not have the big guns to bring in, we were the little guns trying to make good for the people of Pennsylvania, but we didn't get any votes.

I can say one thing again, that in our sales tax we dealt—and I am not ashamed to say it, we dealt for votes so that this state would not get into financial chaos. If the Democrats were as liberal with votes with us as they want us to be with them, we would have had a sales tax that would not have brought in $90 million, but would have brought in enough money to balance the budget and there would be no deficit today. So don't lay it at our doorstep.

The gentleman says that the Leader tax should be made a permanent tax. If the income tax is so good, and the gentleman speaks of it as being good, why do you not want to make this a permanent tax. That is the question I would like to ask.

I would like to end by saying, Mr. Speaker, that I feel it is my duty as an individual, because I have been elected, it is my duty as the Minority Leader of the Republican party, and it is my duty to the people of Pennsylvania to bring forth the honest facts as we see them. I can assure you no matter what big guns the Governor brings out, it is what we are going to do. We are going to try to take the fat out of the budget for one reason, to save the people of Pennsylvania money. That is what we intend to do, and we will fight the Speaker, the Governor and everybody else in Pennsylvania to do it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. READINGER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have been informed by the gentleman from Cambria, the Speaker, that the Minority Leader has been misinformed on one of the matters he has spoken about. The Speaker informs me that he never spoke at Easton, Pennsylvania, and where the gentleman gets the newspaper item, where he got it, or how it happened to be reported that the Speaker made such a speech in Easton, I cannot understand. I know that our Speaker would not tell me that he had not spoken in Easton if he had.

The gentleman from Philadelphia in his remarks insists that the speeches he has been making recently were written by the Governor because he is quoting things the Governor said in his campaign. But I would like to remind you that it is the interpretation that the gentleman from Philadelphia insists on putting on the Governor's words which comprise his speeches. We do not mind his arising and quoting what was said during the campaign, what was said was said, but we do object to his interpreting those statements and then calling them the Governor's speeches.

I think I know just how the gentleman feels when he says that they had to carry the burden of passing the tax

bills when they were in control of the House. They did have that burden and they did discharge it, but when he chastises and criticizes us for having voted only for the appropriation bills, then the gentleman is getting on thin ice.

We objected to the type of a tax that the then majority party was about to impose on the people of Pennsylvania, and when we do not like a tax we are going to vote against it. We expect you will do the same thing when we propose a tax, if you don't like it. If we can persuade you of the rightness of our tax program to the extent that you will be willing to vote for it, then we expect you to do so. If you honestly and firmly believe that it is not a good tax program, then you should vote against it. That is exactly what we did in the past. It is all right to use the glib phrase that we have a thousand per cent batting average in voting for all appropriations and for no taxes, but it just isn't so.

The gentleman well knows that the people on this side have voted over the years for many taxes proposed by the Republican party. There were votes on this side for the real estate tax, whatever the now Governor did when the bill was before the Senate. We will in the future vote for taxes in which we believe. But when you present your tax program as you did in the past and you get not a single vote from us, you can say we are playing politics and voting for the appropriations, if you want, but we did not believe it was a good tax and we were not going to give you any votes for it. We believe we have a good tax program and we are going to fight for it just as hard as you will probably fight against it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I must apologize to the Speaker of the House on my quotes from Easton.

The quotes were from the Easton Express, it is a newspaper. He may not have spoken in Easton, but the Easton Express was the paper that quoted him. If the gentleman is interested in it, I will show him the exact quote and the paper itself.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Worley for Mr. MIKULA for the remainder of the week because of illness.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. AUKER asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

PALMER TOWNSHIP STUDENTS WELCOMED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair welcomes to the Hall of the House a delegation of students from the Palmer Township School of Northampton County under the supervision of their teachers Mrs. Susan McConalogue, Mr. Arthur Latp and Mr. Roland Moyer. They are the guests of the gentlemen from Northampton, Messrs. Gaffney, Pacchioli, Mrs. Reibman and Mr. Bucchin.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 110, entitled:

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of April 29, 1937 (P. L. 487), entitled "An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in boroughs, towns, and townships as a condition of their right to vote at elections and primaries, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing certain procedure for the conduct of elections and primaries and the challenge and proof of qualifications of electors; requiring the county commissioners of the various counties to act as a registration commission therefor; and prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, political bodies, registration commissions, commissioners, registrars, inspectors of registration and other appointees of registration commissions, county election boards, election officers, municipal officers, departments and bureaus, police officers, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registrars of vital statistics, certain public utility corporations, real estate brokers, rental agents, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties," extending the act to include cities of the second class and making uniform certain provisions relating to time limitations affected by municipal and general elections.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 135, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 24, 1945 (P. L. 991), entitled "An act to promote elimination of blighted areas and supply sanitary housing in areas throughout the Commonwealth by declaring acquisition sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas to be for the promotion of health safety convenience and welfare creating public bodies corporate and politic to be known as Redevelopment Authorities authorizing them to engage in the private corporate or governmental redevelopers for their redevelopment providing for the organization of such authorities defining and providing for the exercise of their powers and duties including the acquisition of property by purchase gift or eminent domain the leasing and selling of property including borrowing money issuing bonds and other obligations and giving security therefor restricting the interest of members and employes of authorities providing for notice and hearing supplying certain mandatory provisions to be inserted in contracts with redevelopers prescribing the remedies of obligees of redevelopment authorities conferring certain duties upon local planning commissions the governing bodies of cities and counties and on certain State officers boards and departments" changing the definition of a redevelopment proposal eliminating the initial requirement of a redevelopment contract with a redeveloper selected as a part of the proposal providing for approval of the local governing body of redevelopment contracts with selected redevelopers and eliminating the requirement that bonds be approved by the Department of Internal Affairs

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 5, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" including Society of the 28th Division A E F Inc among the veterans organizations entitled to the printing of convention reports

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 1 act of May 3, 1923 (P. L. 134) entitled "An act making the proceedings of the conventions of the Departments of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans a part of the public records of the State and providing for their publication and distribution" amended May 20, 1949 (P. L. 1487) is amended to read as follows

Section 1 Be it enacted &c That whenever the department commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic the United Spanish War Veterans the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the American Legion the Disabled American Veterans of the World War the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) Military Order of the Purple Heart Jewish War Veterans Catholic War Veterans Inc Society of the 28th Division A E F Inc and the Marine Corps League shall report to the Department of Property and Supplies the proceedings of the annual encampment or conventions of their respective departments with such general and special orders and circulars and other data which may form a part of said proceedings then the said proceedings so reported shall be considered State records and under the direction of the Department of Property and Supplies shall be printed and bound and a printed and bound copy thereof shall be sent to each post or detachment in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the organization of whose proceedings the same is a report

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sieman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 20, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853), entitled "An act relating to taxation designating the subjects property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for all local purposes providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of persons property and subjects of taxation for county purposes and for the use of those municipal and quasi-municipal corporations which levy their taxes on county assessments and valuations amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto and repealing existing laws" exempting all parsonages manses and convents from taxation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (a) of section 204 act of May 22, 1933 (P. L. 853) known as "The General County Assessment Law" is amended to read

Section 204 Exemptions from Taxation The following property shall be exempt from all county city borough town township road poor and school tax to wit

(a) All churches meeting-houses or other regular places of stated worship and all parsonages manses and convents regardless of whether or not they are physically attached to a church meeting-house or other regular place of stated worship with the ground thereto annexed necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rosen,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Royer,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Sigman,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stank,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Stoner,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Strausser,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Taylor,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Toll,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Varner,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Worley,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetter,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Young,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Ziegler,
Frost,			

NAYS—1

Andrews,
Speaker

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 193, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notices of conversion privileges" providing for policies issued to associations of employers on behalf of its members

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause (4) of section 1 act of May eleven one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" is amended to read

Section 1 Types Permitted No policy of group life insurance shall be delivered in this State unless it conforms to one of the following descriptions and to the requirements as to each set forth in sections two three four and five of this act

* * *

(4) A policy issued to the trustees of a fund established by an association of employers on behalf of its members or two or more employers in the same industry or by one or more labor unions or by one or more employers and one or more labor unions which trustees shall be deemed the policyholder to insure employes of the employers or members of the unions for the benefit of persons other than the employers or the unions

* * *

Section 2 Section 5 of the act amended July two one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 350) is amended to read

Section 5 Policies Issued to Trustees of Joint Funds A policy issued to the trustees of a fund established by an association of employers on behalf of its members or two or more employers in the same industry or by one or more labor unions or by one or more employers and one or more labor unions to insure employes of the employers or members of the unions for the benefit of persons other than the employers or the unions shall be subject to the following requirements

(1) The persons eligible for insurance shall be all of the employes of the employers or all of the members of the unions or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to their employment or to membership in the unions or to both The policy may provide that the term "employes" shall include retired employes and the individual proprietor or partners if an employer is an individual proprietor or a partnership The policy may provide that the term "employes" shall include the trustees or their employes or both if their duties are principally connected with such trusteeship

(2) The premium for the policy shall be paid by the trustees wholly from funds contributed by the employer or employers of the insured person or by the union or unions or by both No policy may be issued on which any part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured persons specifically for their insurance The policy must insure all eligible persons or all except any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer

(3) The policy must cover at date of issue at least one hundred persons and not less than an average of five persons per employer unit and if the fund is established by the members of an association of employers the policy may be issued only if (i) either (a) the participating employers constitute at date of issue at least sixty per cent of those employer members whose employes are not already covered for group life insurance or (b) the total number of persons covered at date of issue exceeds six hundred and (ii) the policy shall not require that if a participating employer discontinues membership in the association the insurance of his employes shall cease solely by reason of such discontinuance

(4) The amounts of insurance under the policy must be based upon some plan precluding individual selection either by the insured persons or by the policyholder employers or unions No policy may be issued which provides term insurance on any person which together with any other term insurance under any group life insurance policy or policies issued to the employees or any of them or to the trustees of a fund established in whole or in part by the employers or any of them exceeds twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) or one and one-half times the basic annual earned income of the person whichever is the greater but in no case exceeding forty thousand dollars ($40,000)

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman.
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline.	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Ellberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for Concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 279, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P L 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" providing for examination for promotions in the police department and limiting and providing the procedure for the demotion of police officers and suspension of civil service employes

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 4408), page 5, line 14, by inserting after "appointed" or promoted.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of an amendment at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House, this amendment which I have offered, simply adds the words "or promoted" in a section which relates to another section in the act concerning the appointment to a third class city police force and a promotion in the police force.

The intention and the effect of the amendment is to make sure that no police officers now holding any rank will be frozen into that rank without taking the qualifying examination that everybody else would have to take under this bill.

That, I understand, was the original intention of the bill as introduced, and this is more or less a clarifying amendment.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 384, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 5 1947 (P. L. 458) entitled as amended "An act creating as bodies corporate and politic 'Parking Authorities' in cities of the first second second A and third classes boroughs and townships of the first class prescribing the rights powers and duties of such authorities authorizing such authorities to acquire construct improve maintain and operate parking projects to conduct research of the parking problem and to establish a permanent coordinated system of parking facilities and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor providing for the payment of such bonds and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof conferring the right of eminent domain on such authorities empowering such authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants from the Federal Government State political subdivisions of the State or any agency thereof exempting the property and securities of such parking authorities from taxation and conferring exclusive jurisdiction on certain courts over rates" changing the power to appoint members of the governing body of parking authorities in cities of the third class and prescribing the method of filling vacancies for unexpired terms on such bodies in cities of the third class boroughs and townships of the first class

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 8 act of June 5 1947

(P. L. 458) known as the "Parking Authority Law" amended May 10 1951 (P. L. 291) is amended to read

Section 8 Governing Body

(a) The powers of each Authority shall be exercised by a board composed of five members the majority of whom shall be residents of such city borough or township of the first class and all of whom shall be residents of the county wherein the city borough or township of the first class is located The mayor of [the city] cities of the first class second class and second class A the city council of cities of the third class the president of the borough council or president of the board of township commissioners shall appoint the members of the board one of whom shall serve for one year one for two years one for three years one for four years and one for five years from the first day of June one thousand nine hundred forty-seven Thereafter the [said] appointing officer or body shall not sooner than sixty days nor later than thirty days prior to June first in each year in which a vacancy occurs appoint a member of the board for a term of five years to succeed the member whose term expires on the first day of June next succeeding Vacancies for unexpired terms that occur more than sixty days before the end of a term shall be promptly filled by appointment by the mayor of cities of the first class second class and second class A the city council of cities of the third class the president of the borough council or president of the board of township commissioners as the case may be Members of the board may be removed at the will of the appointing power

* * * * *

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the sponsor of the bill to explain to the membership of the House what the purpose of the bill is?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from York, Mr. Lawyer, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. LAWYER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, this bill simply provides that in third class cities where they presently have the power, or the council has the power to create a parking authority, and the appointing of the members of the authority is in the mayor alone—this bill changes that and provides that the council also appoints the members of the authority.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman further?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman permit himself to be further interrogated?

Mr. LAWYER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman mean that the council and the mayor now will appoint?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, no, the mayor only appoints under the present law.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, under the new law will both the mayor and the council appoint?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, that is correct.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, we have a number of third class cities and we have had no complaints whatever concerning the authority of the mayor to appoint the members of the authority. Does the gentleman have a specific case of where there is trouble under the present act?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I think that would be obvious, or there would not be a bill.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman care to state if it is one particular case, or if there are a number of cases where we are having trouble under the present system of appointing these members of the authority?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to answer that in this way, I feel this bill before the House is a logical bill. The purpose of the bill is to furnish the consistency which would be provided by having the body that can create this authority also appoint the members to the authority. It seems as though it is a foolish thing to permit the authority to be created and then permit one person to prevent the thing from going into effect by not appointing the members to the authority.

Mr. LOVETT. May I ask the gentleman in case of a tie in a third class city on appointments of an authority if the mayor would not cast the deciding vote?

Mr. LAWYER. The mayor would cast a vote originally. He would not have to wait the event of a tie; he would be voting on the matter originally.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, is your law then different from the law covering boroughs, in regard to a tie vote in council?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, the mayor in every instance, as I understand it, is a member of council for all purposes, so far as voting on any ordinance or anything else is concerned.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, what is the membership of your council?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, third class cities—that is four councilmen and a mayor.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, four and one?

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, that is right.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, of course, the gentleman is familiar with the fact that in boroughs—

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, this bill, I might point out, applies only to third class cities.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I realize that it only applies to third class cities, but I thought the cities form of voting is the same. I may have been mistaken there. I thought the mayor only voted—

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, the mayor votes in all instances.

Mr. LOVETT. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

We have a number of third class cities under the present law and we have had no trouble whatever. We have had no complaints from our third class cities on the appointing power under the act providing for authorities. I do not see any reason why we should pass a bill because of a quarrel in some one particular place, when the majority of the third class cities find that the act at present is satisfactory. Therefore, I ask the membership to vote against this bill.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to agree with the gentleman from York. He has very ably stated the reasons why this bill should pass.

To me it seems idiotic to say that if four councilmen out of the five officials, including the mayor, agree that there should be a parking authority, it is nothing short of idiotic to say that the mayor alone can then defeat the entire thing by refusing to appoint the members. That is exactly what can happen and is happening in one

of the third class cities in this state.

If the four councilmen do not represent the people of that community in their thinking and so forth, then they had better get new representatives. I see no sense in allowing a mayor to defeat such a program simply by the expedient of refusing to name anybody as a member of the authority. To me this bill is highly sensible and should be passed.

Mr. PETROSKY. Mr. Speaker, the proposal that is before us, House Bill No. 384, Printer's No. 139, is an attempt to amend the act in circumventing, only in cities of the third class the appointive power of the mayor in appointing members of parking authorities, and transferring that to council.

Now, I do not know what condition in a particular city has brought this about, but if we approach this matter that is before us as good legislation, then it would seem to me that it would be good legislation for cities of the first class, cities of the second class and cities of the second class A as well as the third class cities.

We have a goodly number of third class cities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to date I have received no request for such a change being incorporated into our appointive act in reference to parking authorities.

I believe that the right place to rectify the problems that the gentleman from York has is for the elctorate to do that at an election. Why disturb the orderly procedure in the fifty some odd cities of the third class in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by instituting such a change as this at this particular time?

In the event that the proposal is made with the thought that it is good government to do it in this order, then I would assume that the proposal would have been made all down the line for every city in the Commonwealth to so select the members on their parking authorities.

I believe this is an improper time to make such a change, because we have had the act on the books for some time and our third class cities, the great majority of them, are operating very orderly under the present system.

Therefore, I ask the Members of the House to sustain the orderly procedure that we have enacted into law in the past, under which the great majority of cities are now living and working under, and to refer this proposal back to the electorate to rectify the problem at the next ensuing election for the mayoralty.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, may I further interrogate the sponsor of the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from York, Mr. Lawyer, permit himself to be further interrogated?

Mr. LAWYER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LOVETT. If the gentleman's bill passed, would the appointees to the authorities in third class cities made by the mayor, could the council then demand that they have a right to appoint and dismiss the men that are now at the head of those authorities?

Mr. LAWYER. My answer to that would be, no. The act would only become effective in the present parking authorities when there is a vacancy.

Mr. LOVETT. Do you make that statement of your own knowledge that the council could not, if they so wished, request. . .

Mr. LAWYER. The act itself provides as to the manner of filling vacancies. And I would certainly think that the proper legal interpretation of the act would not affect any existing parking authorities.

Mr. LOVETT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with my colleague, Mr. Petrosky, that I cannot see any reason at this time for changing the present law, especially since it does not affect first and second class cities under their system of appointing authorities.

I therefore, ask that the Members vote against the bill.

Mr. LAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to prolong this debate unnecessarily. I simply want to say in conclusion that the matters brought out by Mr. Readinger, are certainly impelling reasons to vote on behalf of this bill. I think it is a good bill. I think it is certainly not going to hurt any of the cities.

In answer to Mr. Petrosky, I represent a third class city, and I have been sitting in this House since January. I have noticed a number of bills that are being presented with respect to specific classes. I am not concerned with the first and second class cities, but only with the third class cities.

I feel that we have a situation here that has arisen once that I know of. I don't know how many of the third class cities have parking authorities. But I do know that it is certainly no burden upon anyone to permit the power which has the right to create an authority to appoint the members to that authority and not to be stymied by one individual.

I urge everyone on both sides of the House to support this legislation.

Mr. FILO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate Mr. Lawyer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the sponsor, the gentleman from York, Mr. Lawyer, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. LAWER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FILO. Does this bill have the approval of the third class cities' league?

Mr. LAWYER. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. FILO. Well, I too represent third class cities, in fact two of them. I would ask Mr. Lawyer to pass over this bill until he gets verification from the Third Class City League.

Mr. LAWYER. I feel the bill is quite clear, it is very simple, I see no reason to pass it over. I am willing to have the matter brought to a head now.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—52

Adam,	Gaffney,	Pacchioli,	Taylor,
Auker,	Guss,	Polaski,	Thomas,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Polen,	Thompson,
Bonner,	Hass,	Price,	Toll,
Boory,	Jones, G. E.,	Readinger,	Varallo,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kornick,	Reibman,	Vaughan,
Bucchin,	Kubacki,	Rudisill,	Wallace,
Cioffi,	Lopresti,	Scarcelli,	Welsh,
Cochran,	McGee,	Sherman,	Wheeler,
Comer,	Meholchick,	Snider,	Whitenight,
Frank,	Moran,	Stank,	Williams,
Frascella,	Mullen,	Stebbins,	Yetter,
Frost,	Musto,	Swartz,	Yetzer,

NAYS—94

Anderson, M. S.,	Gibson,	Magee,	Renwick,
Ashton,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Rovansek,
Banker,	Greenwood,	McCann,	Rubin,
Bazin,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McInroy,	Sarraf,
Bell,	Henzel,	McKeever,	Schuster,
Boles,	Hocker,	McLaughlin,	Sigman,
Bower,	Holt,	McWherter,	Smith, C. C.,
Breisch,	Horst,	Metz,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Brennan, A. P.,	Isaacs,	Miller,	Steckel,
Brenninger,	Johnson,	Moody,	Stone,
Bullen,	Jump,	Moscrip,	Stoner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Murphy,	Strausser,
Curwood,	Kehler,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Davis,	Keller,	Naugle,	Toomey,
Donahue,	Kline,	Needham,	Varner,
Ehrgood,	Knecht,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Eilberg,	Kooker,	Olsen,	Wall,
Erb,	Kratz,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Eshleman,	Kromer,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Worley,
Flint,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Ziegler,
George,	Lovett,		

NOT VOTING—64

Agnew,	Foster,	Leonard,	Pashley,
Amarando,	Garlock,	Leven,	Paulhamus,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gelfand,	Limper,	Pettigrew,
Barnatovich,	Gibb,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Branca,	Goldstein,	Lutty,	Rosen,
Breth,	Guthrie,	Mahan,	Royer,
Brown,	Haudenshield,	Maxwell,	Spencer,
Capano,	Heavey,	McCormack,	Stephens,
Cianfrani,	Helm,	Mihm,	Stevenson,
Cooper,	Hewitt,	Mikula,	Stroup,
Donaldson,	Houk,	Mills,	Walsh,
Dougherty,	Jenkins,	Monroe,	Weidner,
Down,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Muldowney,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Kent,	Munley,	Wood,
Floyd,	Kolankiewicz,	Murray, J. J.,	Young,
Flynn,	Leiby,	Murray, P. G.,	Andrews, Speaker

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill falls.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 509, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further providing for the placing of traffic signals in third class cities

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section 1110 act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended June 5, 1937 (P. L. 1718) is amended to read

Section 1110 Erection of Traffic Signs Signals and Markings

(a) The Secretary of Highways of this Commonwealth with reference to State highways and local authorities in counties cities boroughs incorporated towns and townships of the first class with reference to highways under their jurisdiction are hereby authorized to erect and maintain official traffic signs signals and markings Before local authorities except in cities of the first [and] second or third class shall erect or cause to be erected traffic signals they must first obtain the approval of the Secretary of Highways of this Commonwealth

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bell,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boles,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boory,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Capano,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cochran,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Comer,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Curwood,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Donahue,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Down,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Flynn,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Foster,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Frank,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frascella,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frost,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews, Speaker
		Rosen,	

NAYS—1

Auker,

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection

House Bill No. 546, Printer's No. 214

was passed over at the request of Mr. READINGER.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 575, as follows:

An Act making it unlawful to import or release certain animals known as "San Juan rabbits" and charging the Department of Agriculture with the enforcement of the act

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 It shall be unlawful for any person to import into or release in this Commonwealth any rabbit known as the "San Juan rabbit" native of the State of Washington until after August 31, 1957 It shall be unlawful to import or release any such rabbit after August 31, 1957 unless the Secretary of Agriculture after conferring with the Pennsylvania Game Commission shall decide the San Juan rabbit is not destructive to farms or farm products or other property and therefore is not a nuisance In such case the Secretary of Agriculture shall make public his finding and the provisions of this act shall no longer be effective

Section 2 The Department of Agriculture shall be charged with enforcement of this act

Section 3 Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars ($100) or undergo imprisonment for not more than sixty (60) days or both

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—201

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Haudenshield,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Heavey,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Helm,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Henzel,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Hewitt,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Johnson,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Keller,	Naugle,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Needham,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Olsen,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	Weidner,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pacchioli,	Welsh,
Down,	Kornick,	Parry,	Wescott,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Pashley,	Wheeler,
Elberg,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Pettigrew,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Polen,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Worley,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Young,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Andrews, Speaker
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	
Frost,		Rosen,	

NAYS—5

Erb,	Price,	Vaughan,	Waterhouse,
Hass,			

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 592, Printer's No. 210,

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

Agreeably to order.

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 619, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" decreasing minimum number of employes who may be covered by policies issued to any employer or to trustees of a fund established by an employer.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1. Clause (3) of section 2 act of May 11, 1949 (P. L. 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" is amended to read

Section 2. Policies Issued to Employers or Trustees of Employer Funds. A policy issued to an employer or to the trustees of a fund established by an employer to insure employes of the employer for the benefit of persons other than the employer shall be subject to the following requirements

* * *

(3) The policy must cover at least [twenty-five] ten employes at date of issue

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

Not VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order.

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 620, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" further regulating speed designating a traffic court further prescribing enforcement and penal provisions and imposing duties on certain pedestrians

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. SARRAF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 2, next to last line of Title, by inserting after "court": in certain political subdivisions.

Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 1201), page 9, line 6, by striking out "or by any other act."

Amend Sec. 4 (Sec. 1201), page 9, line 9, by striking out "including cities of the first and second class."

Amend Sec. 6 (Sec. 1218), page 13, line 5, by inserting after "or"; except in any city of the first or second class.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objections? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill as amended lie over for printing.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 684, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" regulating the use of multiple beam road lighting equipment

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 802.1 act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" added July 16 1935 (P L 1056) as amended to read

Section 802.1 Multiple Beam Road Lighting Equipment Except as hereinafter provided the headlamps or the auxiliary driving lamps or combinations thereof on motor vehicles other than motorcycles or motor driven cycles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations and the lamps may in addition be so arranged that the selection can be made automatically subject to the following requirements and limitations

(a) There shall be an uppermost distribution of light or composite beam so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least three hundred fifty (350) feet ahead for all conditions of loading [The maximum intensity of this uppermost distribution of light or composite beam one (1) degree of arc or more above the horizontal level of the lamps when the vehicle is not loaded shall not exceed eight thousand (8000) apparent candlepower and at no other point of the distribution of light or composite beam shall there be an intensity of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) apparent candlepower

(b) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light or composite beam so aimed that

1 When the vehicle is not loaded none of the high intensity portion of the light which is directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle shall at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead project higher than a level of ten (10) inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes

2 When the vehicle is not loaded none of the high intensity portion of the light which is directed to the right of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle shall at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet ahead project higher than a level of five (5) inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes

3 In no event shall any of the high intensity of such lower-most distribution of light or composite beam project higher than a level of forty-two (42) inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five (75) feet ahead

(c) Where one intermediate beam is provided the beam on the left side of the road shall be in conformity with subsection (b) one of this section except when arranged in accordance with the practice specified in subsection (e)

(d) All road lighting beams shall be so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet ahead

(e) All road lighting equipment manufactured and installed on and after January first one thousand nine hundred thirty-six shall be so arranged that whenever any beam is used which is not in conformity with subsection (a) of this section two (2) white or yellow lights one (1) on each side of the vehicle visible to an oncoming driver and to the driver of said vehicle shall be lighted except that other suitable alternate means may be provided for indicating to the driver behind the light when such beams are on Indicator lights shall not be connected otherwise than as required in this paragraph Beam indicator lights and front parking lights shall be so connected that either of said lights shall be lighted when a beam is in use which conforms with subsection (b) one of this section]

(b) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light or composite beam so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet ahead and on a straight level road under any condition of loading none of the high-intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver

(c) Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or motor driven cycle registered in this State which has multiple beam road lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the headlamps is in use and shall not otherwise be lighted The indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped

Penalty Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon summary conviction before a magistrate be sentenced to pay a fine of ten ($10.00) dollars and costs of prosecution and in default of the payment thereof shall undergo imprisonment for not more than five (5) days

Section 2 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—202

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lopresti,	Rosen,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Rovansek,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Royer,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rubin,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Rudisill,
Auker,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Sarraf,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Scarcelli,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Schuster,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sherman,
Bell,	Guss	McInroy,	Sigman,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, C. C.,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Snider,
Boory,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Spencer,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stank,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Stebbins,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Steckel,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stephens,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Bucchin,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Capano,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cochran,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Comer,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Curwood,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Donahue,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Down,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Erb,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Eshleman,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Ewing,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Farabaugh,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Filo,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Fineman,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Flint,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Floyd,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Light,	Reibman,	Young,
Frank,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rigby,	Speaker

NAYS—4

Ashton,	Lovett,	Stevenson,	Worley,

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 721, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" including the Camp Fire Girls among the organizations exempt from payment of registration fees.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Subsection (a) of section 722 act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended in part August 17, 1951 (P. L. 1264) and amended August 24, 1951 (P. L. 1352) is amended to read:

Section 722. Exemptions from Fees—

(a) No fee shall be charged for a certificate of title or registration of motor vehicles fire department equipment trailers and semi-trailers owned by and used exclusively in the performance of the duties of (a) the Federal Government (b) any state other than Pennsylvania which issues titles or registrations to this Commonwealth without charge (c) the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (d) any city borough incorporated town township county poor or school district of this Commonwealth (e) any duly authorized volunteer fire force in the extinguishment and prevention of fires or in rescue work hospital humane society or anti-cruelty society in this Commonwealth (a) the American Red Cross (g) churches (h) Girl Scouts of America (h.1) the Camp Fire Girls (i) Boy Scouts of America (j) Salvation Army (k) duly chartered post organization or combination of organizations of the American Legion Veterans of Foreign Wars Philippine Pacific War Veterans Navy Club of the United States United States Army Ambulance Corps Disabled American Veterans American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) the Marine Corps League Military Order of the Purple Heart Jewish War Veterans Catholic War Veterans Inc. or United Spanish War Veterans of this Commonwealth or La Societe Des Forty Hommes et Eight Chevaux and organizations and units of the Pennsylvania National Guard (l) mine or industrial ambulances (m) ambassadors ministers foreign counsuls general consuls and vice consuls who are nationals of the country appointing them and who are assigned to foreign consulates in this Commonwealth Provided That American consular officers of equal rank who are citizens of the United States and who exercise their official functions at American consulates in such foreign country are granted reciprocal exemptions No fee shall be charged for certificates of title or registration of motor vehicles owned and used by war amputees which were obtained through the Veterans' Administration All such vehicles except those owned and used by the Federal Government shall be titled and registered and shall display registration plates as is now provided for privately owned motor vehicles trailers and semi-trailers

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally??

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst.	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	**Mikula,**	**Stroup,**	**Walsh,**

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 728, as follows:

An Act amending the act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and dutes of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of

the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" authorizing the lease or grant of real estate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of aiding the establishment of parking services and facilities within State Park Areas situate within the City.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Section 1806 act of April 9, 1929 (P. L. 177) known as "The Administrative Code of 1929" is amended by adding at the end thereof a new clause to read:

Section 1806. Parks. The Department of Forests and Waters shall have the power and its duty shall be

* * *

(i) For the purpose of providing parking facilities and incidental services within the borders of any State Park Area situate in the City of Philadelphia to lease or grant by and with the written approval of the Governor any portion of any such State Park Area underground aboveground or both to the city or to any parking authority now or hereafter existing in the city pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 5, 1947 (P. L. 458) known as the "Parking Authority Law" as the same may now or hereafter be amended if

(1) The City of Philadelphia or the parking authority agrees that the lands and interests and privileges therein shall be used by the city or parking authority or any lessee or sub-lessee holding under either of them pursuant to any lease or sub-lease granted by the city or parking authority as may be permitted by law to promote the establishment of parking and incidental services and

(2) The Department with the written approval of the Governor determines that the lease or grant

(i) will aid in promoting the public safety convenience and welfare of the people of Philadelphia by aiding in the estiblishment of adequate parking services for the convenience of the public and otherwise promoting the public policy of the Commonwealth in authorization for the creation of parking authorities and

(ii) will not unduly interfere with the promotion of those public objects for which the State Park Area was acquired and for which it is held

Any lease or grant shall be upon the terms and conditions and for the period or periods of time the Department with the written approval of the Governor may prescribe. The Department shall execute and deliver and is empowered to receive deeds or other legal instruments necessary to effectuate any lease or grant. All deeds and instruments shall have the prior approval of the Department of Justice and a copy thereof shall be filed with the Department of Internal Affairs.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally??

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 730, as follows:

An Act providing for and regulating the licensing of poultry technicians by the Secretary of Agriculture for the drawing of blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing programs

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The Secretary of Agriculture shall license lay technicians to draw blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing programs

Section 2 Every applicant for licensure as a poultry technician shall furnish evidence that he is at least eighteen years of age a citizen of the United States or has legally declared his intention to become such is of good moral character has completed at least eight years of education in a public parochial or private school or its equivalent as evaluated by the Department of Public Instruction and has satisfactorily completed a course of training in poultry blood-testing in a school selected by the Department of Agriculture

Section 3 The course of training for a poultry technician shall be conducted by a licensed veterianarian and shall include the harmless and painless manner of drawing blood from live poultry and any other related

instruction which the Secretary of Agriculture deems essential to safety conduct such work

Section 4 No application for licensure as a poultry technician shall be considered unless accompanied by a fee of five dollars ($5.00) Such licenses when issued shall be in force until July first of each year at which time they may be renewed upon payment of the five dollar ($5.00) fee if renewal application is approved by the Department of Agriculture

Section 5 All persons licensed as poultry technicians may engage for compensation in drawing blood from poultry to be used in pullorum testing without being licensed as a veterinarian The license shall not entitle him to perform any other function for which a veterinarian's license is required

Section 6 Any person other than a licensed veterinarian or one licensed as a lay technician as provided in this act who engages in the practices of drawing blood samples to be used in pullorum testing shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars ($100.00)

Section 7 The act of April 27, 1945 (P. L. 321) known as "The Veterinary Law" is repealed in so far as it is inconsistent with this act

Section 8 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 733, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 11 1947 (P. L. 565) entitled "An act providing compensation to certain persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of her allies during World War II providing the method of making payment to representatives of persons who because of death or incapacity cannot personally receive compensation imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General making an appropriation and providing penalties" extending the time during which applications may be filed for veterans' compensation

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 5 act of June 11 1947 (P. L. 565) known as the "World War II Veterans' Compensation Act" amended April 15 1953 (P. L. 183) is amended to read

Section 5 Application for Compensation Applications for compensation shall be made to the Adjutant General on such forms and in such manner as he shall prescribe

Applicants shall state on their application whether or not they have applied for or received a bonus gratuity or compensation of a nature similar to that provided for by this act from any other state in the union

All applications shall be made (1) personally by the veteran or (2) in case of death or mental incompetency preventing the making of a personal application then by such representative of the veteran as the Adjutant General shall by regulation prescribe An application made by a representative other than one authorized by such regulation shall be held void

The Adjutant General shall not accept or consider any application filed with him after the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred [fifty-three] fifty-six

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,

Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 756, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Dpartment of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" changing the requirements regarding use of different types of danger and caution signals

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 824 act of May 1 1929 (P L 905) known as "The Vehicle Code" amended April 25 1945 (P L 304) and subsection (a) and penalty clause amended August 24 1951 (P L 1368) is amended to read

Section 824 Danger and Caution Signals

(a) Every motor bus and every motor omnibus for the carriage of passengers for hire except taxicabs and every commercial vehicle or combination of vehicles having a registered capacity gross weight of eleven thousand (11,000) pounds or more and every trailer or semitrailer designed for the living quarters or carriage of persons shall be equipped with [at least three (3) red flags of dimensions not less than twelve by twelve (12x12) inches and a sufficient number of flares not less than three (3) or electric lanterns electric flashing signals or other signals capable of continuously producing three warning lights each] one of the following combinations three red fusees three flares (liquid burning pot torches) and two red cloth flags or three red electric lanterns and two red cloth flags or three red emergency reflectors and two red cloth flags the flares (liquid burning pot torches) red electric lanterns red emergency reflectors or othr signals capable of continuously producing three warning lights shall be visible from a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet for a period of at least eight (8) hours [or three (3) reflector type flares Provided however That the] The provisions of this section shall not apply to vehicles within the confines of a municipality or within a business or residence district

(a.1) All other motor vehicles shall be equipped with a sufficient number of red burning fusee type flares not less than three (3) or electric lanterns giving a red light electric flashing signals giving a red light or other signals giving a red light and capable of continuously producing a red warning light visible from a distance of at least fixe hundred (500) feet for a period of at least forty-five (45) minutes or not less than three (3) red emergency reflectors The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to vehicles within the confines of a municipality or within a business or residence district

(a.2) Every such flare fusee electric lantern electric flashing signal red emergency reflector [type flare] or other signal shall be of a type approved by the secretary and he shall publish lists of those devices which he has approved as adequate for the purposes of this section No fusee shall be approved which after burning leaves a residue or stand-up device containing a metal spike nail or any object or substance which if allowed to remain upon the highway would constitute a danger or hazard

(b) Whenever any such vehicle as provided in subsection (a) of this section and its lighting equipment are disabled during the period when lighted lamps must be displayed on vehicles or when visibility is impaired by fog snow or other atmospheric condition and such vehicle cannot immediately be removed from the main traveled portion of a highway outside of a business or residence district or if the lighting equipment on any such vehicle is not disabled but due to its position upon the highway or by reason of contours or curves in such highway it may constitute a menace to other vehicular traffic the operator or other person in charge of such vehicle shall [cause such flares lanterns flashing signals or other signals to be lighted and placed upon the highway or reflector type flares placed upon the highway] immediately place on the traveled portion of the highway at the traffic side of the vehicle a lighted fusee a lighted red electric lantern or a red emergency reflector if the stop is to exced fifteen minutes the driver shall place emergency signals as required in the following manner One (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet in advance of such vehicle one (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet to the rear of the vehicle and the third upon the highway side of the vehicle except that if the vehicle is transporting flammables such vehicle shall be equipped with a sufficient number of electric flares of electric flashing signals or [reflector type flares] red emergency reflectors not less than three (3) Whenever any such vehicle is disabled during the period when lighted lamps are not required to be displayed on vehicles and such vehicle cannot immediately be removed from the main traveled portion of a highway outside of a business or residence district or whenever a vehicle is disabled upon the highway and by reason of contours or curves in

such highway it may constitute a menace to other vehicular traffice the operator or other person in charge of such vehicle shall cause the red flags to be placed upon the highway One (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet [in advance of such vehicle and one (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet to the rear of the vehicle and the third upon the highway side of the vehicle] from the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle toward traffic approaching in that lane one (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred (100) feet in the opposite direction from the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vhicle

(b.1) Whenever all other motor vehicles as provided for in subsection (a.1) of this section and its lighting equipment are disabled during the period when lighted lamps must be displayed on vehicles or when visability is impaired by fog snow or other atmospheric condition and such vehicle cannot immediately be removed from the main traveled portion of a highway outside of a business or residence district or if the lighting equipment on any such vehicle is not disabled but due to its position upon the highway or by reason of contours or curves in such highway it may constitute a menance to other vehicular traffice the operator or other person in charge of such vehicle shall cause such a fusee electric lantern electric flashing signal or other electric signal capable of continuously producing a warning light to be placed upon the highway at a distance of approximately fifty (50) feet to the rear of the vehicle except if red emergency reflectors are used the operator or other person in charge of such vehicle shall place one (1) upon the highway fifty (50) feet to the rear of the vehicle one (1) one hundred (100) feet to the rear of the vehicle and one (1) one hundred fifty (150) feet to the rear of the vehicle

(c) No person shall at any time operate a vehicle transporting explosives as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a highway unless it carries electric lanterns or electric flashing signals or reflector type flares as herein required but such electric lanterns or electric flashing signals must be capable of producing a red light and such reflector type flares must be in good condition capable of reflecting light an on-coming vehicle at least five hundred (500) feet and shall be displayed upon the highway when and as required in this section

Penalty Any owner or operator who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall upon summary conviction before a magistrate be sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five ($25) dollars and costs of prosecution and in default of the payment thereof shall undergo imprisonment for not more than (10) days

Section 2 This act shall take effect November 1 1955

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker I desire to interrogate the sponsor of this bill.

The SPEAKER. Will either of the sponsors of the bill permit himself to be interrogated?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I shall Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Would the lady from Lehigh please explain to the House what it will be necessary for all passenger car owners to purchase in order to comply with this bill?

Mrs. MARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will refer to the bill, he will notice that it says, "Flares, fusees, electric lanterns, electric flashing signals," one or the other, approved by the Secretary.

Mr. READINGER. Approved by the Secretary of Revenue?

Mrs. MARKLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. READINGER. Does the bill describe the type of flares?

Mrs. MARKLEY. That is left to the discretion of the Secretary. It would have to be approved by the department as a proper safety measure. It is purely a safety bill.

Mr. READINGER. Can the lady tell me what the presently marketed flares cost?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I spoke to somebody just recently, Mr. Speaker, and they informed me they have the type of flare that they feel would be approved, which cost 49 cents apiece.

I understand further, Mr. Speaker, that there are other reflectors or flares at a higher cost, but that depends entirely upon the individual as to what type he would purchase.

Mr. READINGER. Is it possible under this bill for the Secretary of Revenue to approve a flare which might cost $2 apiece?

Mrs. MARKLEY. It is possible.

Mr. READINGER. And nothing less than that.

Mrs. MARKLEY. There is no limit on the cost in the bill, Mr. Speaker. As to the cost of flares, however, I am sure it will be a flare that is acceptable and that is safe and $2 a flare is a very small amount compared to a loss of life on the highways.

Mr. READINGER. I understand that the purpose of this bill is to provide greater safety for cars which might break down on the highway at night.

Mrs. MARKLEY. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. Has the lady any information on the number of accidents which have occurred in Pennsylvania during the last year due to the fact that a car was on the highway at night, which could not have been pushed off the highway before an accident happened?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I do not have the Pennsylvania figures, Mr. Speaker, but I have the national figures, if the gentleman would like them.

Mr. READINGER. I would be delighted to hear them.

Mrs. MARKLEY. According to the report of the American Automobile Association, there were 41 million calls for assistance from motorists with disabled vehicles. Two-thirds of these calls, or almost 28 million, involved vehicles stalled on streets and highways. For instance, I can just mention one, this was in the Evening News of Thursday, March 24th, on a Turnpike crash, where two sisters from Chester were killed enroute from a basketball play-off, when their car was disabled and struck by a truck. That is the thing that I had in mind in sponsoring this bill, that type of accident.

Mr. READINGER. Does the lady have any details on that as to how long the car which was disabled was on the highway before it was struck? Was it there 5 minutes or 10 seconds?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I do not, Mr. Speaker, but apparently it takes a while to get help when you are on a highway. This bill does not affect you in a municipality as much as on a public highway. It all depends how far you are from a telephone or how long it is before you get assistance from a passing motorist. I do not think that you could limit the time as to when you might get help.

Mr. READINGER. Did the lady say that the accident of which she has spoken happened on the Turnpike?

Mrs. MARKLEY. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. READINGER. And does the lady know why the vehicel which was disabled was not removed from the traveled portion of the Turnpike and put on the shoulder of the road?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I do not have that, Mr. Speaker. I merely know that it was a disabled car which was struck by an oncoming car and this disabled car did not have a signal which warned the oncoming car. There were people in the car and they had to have help to push it off of the highway apparently.

Mr. READINGER. You say some people were killed?

Mrs. MARKLEY. Two sisters were killed.

Mr. READINGER. And they were sitting in the car on the highway at the time it happened?

Mrs. MARKLEY. Waiting for assistance, that is correct. That is my impression, Mr. Speaker. I do not have the details of the accident.

Mr. READINGER. They were sitting in a car with no lights on it, on a highway, waiting for assistance to come?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I do not have the details of this particular accident, Mr. Speaker. There are many accidents which occur and I cannot answer as to the details on that accident. The time I saw the accident an individual car was struck by a truck and I thought it was absolutely necessary that something be done to warn oncoming cars when a car was stalled on a highway. Trucks presently, are compelled to carry flares, and if it has been acceptable, and has been found a safety measure for trucks, I can see no reason why pleasure cars should not do the same thing.

Mr. READINGER. The lady spoke a minute ago about some 28 million calls for assistance, I believe.

Mrs. MARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. READINGER. Do you have the breakdown on the figures to show how many of those calls for assistance came from people who were broken down within a municipality, a well lighted municipality?

Mrs. MARKLEY. These were on the highways. It is an American Automobile Association report.

Mr. READINGER. Well, streets in cities are highways too, I believe.

Mrs. MARKLEY. I do not have the breakdown but suppose we cut it in half, 14 million from 28 million, I think that would be justified.

Mr. READINGER. That would probably be a good figure.

Mrs. MARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I feel if it saves only one life it is justified.

Mr. READINGER. May I ask the lady if she knows how many registered passenger cars there are in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I do not, but I think the gentlemen would know because you intend to tax them.

Mr. READINGER. Touche. May I remind the lady that her party has been taxing them for a long time. Would the lady disagree if I said there are approximately 6 million registered passenger cars in the state of Pennsylvania?

Mrs. MARKLEY. It is probably closer to 7.

Mr. READINGER. We shall then agree on 7 for the purpose of the argument. Is that agreed?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I am told by my colleagues there are 3 million pleasure cars.

Mr. READINGER. And the lady says it is her opinion that if only one life is saved by compelling 3 million people to buy flares it is worthwhile?

Mrs. MARKLEY. I would say so, sir, and I would also say further there are many people today who presently carry these flares. I was amazed to find among many of my friends and people with whom I have discussed this since I became interested in this legislation, who presently carry electric flares. In fact, I found that several wives have given their husbands flares for Christmas presents to carry in their automobiles.

Mr. READINGER. I thank the lady for the idea. May I ask whether the lady herself has ever purchased a flare or carried one in any of her automobiles?

Mrs. MARKLEY. No, sir, but I intend to very quickly and that is why I priced them.

Mr. READINGER. I thank the lady, Mr. Speaker.

Much as I believe in the idea of highway safety, I can not agree that this is a good bill to pass. I do not know how many accidents there may have been in Pennsylvania in the last year or the last twenty years due to the fact that somebody was disabled on the highway, could not move a car from the highway and might have avoided an accident or injury by having flares. I have no idea how many such instances there have been, and I do not intend to vote for a bill which is going to force, in my opinion, 6 million people to purchase flares whch they will put in a compartment of their car and probably forget where they are, or which will probably be worn out in one way or another before the exigency arises for which they are to be used.

Part of our tax program is to increase the registration fee from ten to fifteen dollars, the additional money, of course, to be used solely for highway purposes, and I do not want to become a party to imposing upon millions of people the need to purchase this equipment. I have known cars to run out of water on the highways and I certainly would not want to vote to require the owners of automobiles to purchase a canteen and carry water with them at all times, and I do not think you would either. That would be a safety measure. They might have to walk 20 miles to get back to a place where they could get water if they are not carrying it. But it seems to me that in most instances, a car which becomes disabled can be pushed on to the side of the road and will not be in anybody's way, nor will it cause any accidents.

According to Mrs. Markley and her recital of what happened on the Turnpike or whatever road it was, if people break down on a highway at night, have no lights of their own and just sit in the automobile waiting for somebody to come along, they are asking for injury and death, and I do not think a flare system is going to prevent things of that kind from happening. It is true it might save four or five lives over a period of time, it might save somebody from an injury, but most of us like to prevent injuries from happening to ourselves and we immediately do what we can to prevent injuries.

We are, of course, all equipped—all automobiles are equipped, trucks are equipped with headlights and we should not be traveling at speeds which make us unable to stop within the range of our own headlights. It is true it happens at times. I have passed many trucks which had no tail lights—they had tail lights but they were not oper-

ating, but the flares would not have helped in that situation because those trucks were moving. So I am asking the membership to vote against this bill. I do not want to see the people saddled with the additional cost which this would impose upon them.

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, during the years 1938 up to 1946, I have been part of a law enforcement agency and I have witnessed some nasty accidents. I know there was no law compelling a motorist to own flares, but at all times our police force carried flares and placed the flares to prevent other people from ramming into the accident.

I was a person that patrolled a route, and I think 22,000 cars traveled on it, and I do say this, that if we had flares at that time some of the accidents could have been prevented. Some of these cars were smashed and the people were not able to have assistance. A car could not get to them at the time, and because of the condition of the road with a terrible bend, another accident was caused. Probably if somebody in the car had flares the accident could have been prevented.

I know of many instances, I have traveled I think, a good section of this state, where cars cannot be pushed to the shoulder, there is no room. If a car stalls you will have to push it either into the river or you will have to push it over the mountain, over the cliff. There is no room to push the car to the side on the shoulder. I say this, I have witnessed it, and I say if there were a law in this state to make motorists buy flares and compel them to have them, if it only costs 49 cents I think it is going to save many a life in this state. I say this, from my own experience, it is a good bill. I say it is something that every car should have.

Mr. WATERHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. Amarando and Mrs. Markley certainly are to be complimented on offering this type of legislation.

As an automobile dealer, I do not expect to sell flares, because I am not in the flare business. But I have a friend, or I did have one, who would be living today if he had had flares. His car stalled, he was in a place where he had to get it off the road, or thought he did. He was attempting to push it and a car came over the hill and killed him.

I cannot follow the Majority Leader's thinking that a person would not be sitting in the car. The person coming up on that car that has no lights could be just as dead as the people in the car that might be disabled, so you are not only endangering the people that are possibly going to come on to you, but people who are following that car, or people coming in the opposite direction.

There is a law that all trucks have to have flares. The State Police certainly carry them, and as the gentleman has just said practically all of your other law enforcement men carry them. It is not going to impose any burden. I certainly will be only too glad to spend a dollar or two for fusees or flares in order to protect, not only the people who might be in my automobile waiting while we get a tire fixed, or get a battery, or something else, but the people who might run into it. I think it is good legislation and I think it should be voted for.

Mr. GARLOCK. Mr. Speaker, I think the intent of this bill was probably very good, as a lot of other legislation has been. I happen to have been connected with an inspection station where we had trucks coming in for inspection, and I definitely know that even the flare law as it applies to trucks is not enforced. About fifty per cent of all the trucks that came in for inspection in the station with which I was connected, and I believe this applies generally, do not have any signs or flares on the truck, or they are not in working order. Those type flares would be of no benefit to anybody on the highway. The flare you spoke of, the forty-nine cent flare, is an emergency type flare, it is used one time and one time only. The flares that pass the truck inspection law cost approximately $6.00 for the set, that is about the cheapest you can hope to get by on, and for that reason I am opposing the bill.

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the Members of this House that this bill was put in for only one reason, if it saved the lives of only one, two, or three persons within a year's time, it would be well paid for.

Mr. Readinger tells us about the cost. This is not a yearly cost, this is a one-time buy. If you use it to save a life, you will go out and spend $10 more to buy another set of flares. Secondly, he talks about putting the car on the side of the road. My good colleague explained that many roads do not have shoulders. For many years I drove a truck up and down the highways of this Commonwealth and the State of New York. Many people I saw killed by crashing into parked cars along the side of the road. Whether this bill falls or moves today, I am satisfied that I tried to help to save somebody in the future. And I want to thank everyone of you who is going to help to support this bill today.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Amarando.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Amarando, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. AMARANDO. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LOVETT. Do you have any figures to show how many accidents we have had where flares have been used?

Mr. AMARANDO. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that the Safety Division of the State of Pennsylvania has in their accident reports whether or not flares were used.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I think as an educational program it is a very good thing, but I am thinking of the traveling public that comes into our state and do not know anything about the law of Pennsylvania that they must have flares. They have a little trouble along the highway, and the fine in this bill, I think, is $25. Those are the people that I am thinking of. I do not think it is necessary to make it a law that they must have flares. I think we should educate the people to the fact that they should carry flares. As far as law is concerned, I think we are going a long way when we are interfering with the general traveling public.

We find now that people complain very much about being mistreated when they visit our state because of the action of our police officers throughout the state in speed zones, and so on and so forth. I think this is just placing another burden upon the general public and it will not help the good feeling for the State of Pennsylvania. If it is an educational program, I would be for it one hundred per cent, but I do not think that it should be law.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to belabor the point at all, and I hope nobody takes a personal view on this thing. I have no personal reason to oppose this, and I am certainly not opposing it as the Floor Leader.

I am doing so as an individual legislator, just as you are taking a position for or against it.

Early this session I introduced a bill in the House which would have required reexamination of all drivers in Pennsylvania after they reached the age of sixty-five. I did not make it include everybody of any age because of the cost involved. It would cost quite a few millions of dollars to reexamine every Pennsylvania driver for example, every five years. I assure you I have been soundly berated by many people over the age of sixty-five as picking on them, singling them out, trying to pass a piece of class legislation, all of which is not so at all. I did not believe I would have any chance of getting through this Legislature a bill which would require the reexamination of every driver every five years, and that is exactly what I think the law of Pennsylvania should require. In order to finance a matter of that kind, it would be necessary to assess each driver examined the cost of examining him, it might be a dollar, it might be two dollars. I do not know what the cost would be. The driver would have to go to a central point at some place in the county, drive his car with some official present, and answer questions, and so forth, to see whether he is still a fit driver. I believe most people will agree that after you reach the age of sixty-five physical infirmities occur with increasing severity and that therefore, you will find more persons among that group who by reason of age and infirmities might not be safe to be on the highways any more.

Here we are considering a bill which would, according to Mr. Garlock, possibly cost each passenger car owner $6.00 or even $4.00 for the purpose of carrying a flare which he might use and might be glad to have, which he can now buy, if he wants, without being forced to by law. When I think of compelling the people of this state, and I think there would be six or seven million of them, to buy these things, it seems to me we would save a great many more lives if we would change our laws on the examination of drivers and prevent them from killing other people, or getting killed, because by reason of one thing or another they are no longer fit to drive.

I would like very much to see the bill I have mentioned pass this House. If we are going to do something of that kind, then I would go along with this, but I do not see any point in spending this money where the other factor I am talking about is costing many, many more lives in this state.

Mrs. MARKLEY. I do not want to prolong this debate, but since the gentleman was speaking about his bill and he was permitted to continue to talk about a bill which he has introduced which has nothing to do with the present bill, I wonder if he realizes the cost of that particular bill to the Commonwealth. Since we are talking about costs, I feel this is such a small item when it comes to saving a life, and we are making a great to-do about it, that I do not think the Majority Leader is consistent in his thinking when he is trying to save pennies and spend millions.

I would like the Members of the House to vote for this bill, because the life you save may be your own.

Mr. McCANN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to place in the record a few remarks regarding this particular bill.

A moment ago a previous speaker stated that the flares cost a stipulated amount of money. Myself, I have had occasion to travel the Pennsylvania Turnpike week after week throughout many years prior to being a Member of this House. I noticed on various occasions that trucks parked along the highway, the super-highway, have devices that are of the reflector type and not the flare type. I noticed particularly last week two trailer trucks that used this type.

In reading this bill I also notice that it says reflector type. Therefore, it is my opinion that the Secretary has the right under this bill to designate the type, and surely the reflector type that we are speaking of could not possibly be in the $6.00 category, it looked more like "five and dime" stuff to me, possibly forty-nine or fifty-nine cents apiece.

I myself asked many questions about this bill in Committee. There are those of us who agree that the cost to motorists would be a certain amount, but at the same time there are many of us who feel that those who have automobiles and drive on the highways have certain responsibilities. I, for one, believe that if you own a car you should have insurance, it should be compulsory.

Perhaps there is objection to the way the bill is worded by the two sponsors, I am not sure of that. If that is the case regarding this particular bill, it is my honest belief that it could be rectified and corrected to suit the wishes of the Members of this House so that it would specifically say the type of reflector they are speaking about and you could actually determine the cost.

In my own humble opinion, Mr. Speaker, if this is a matter of one or two dollars regarding the automobiles in this Commonwealth, I believe that our Commonwealth should lead the field in safety because of the number of vehicles that we have and the highways that we have. I certainly urge that they think very seriously in this regard, because we are endeavoring to reduce traffic accidents within this Commonwealth and, if this will reduce them or save one life and it is a matter of a dollar or two in the reflector type, I certainly believe we should consider it seriously and at least go along with this bill in this particular session.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—85

Anderson, M. S.,	Hocker,	Moscrip,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Ashton,	Isaacs,	Muldowney,	Snider,
Banker,	Johnson,	Munley,	Stank,
Bazin,	Jump,	Musto,	Steckel,
Bell,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Stevenson,
Bucchin,	Kehler,	Needham,	Stoner,
Bullen,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Taylor,
Cioffi,	Kline,	Pacchioli,	Thompson,
Comer,	Kooker,	Parry,	Toll,
Curwood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Toomey,
Davis,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Vaughan,
Donahue,	Leiby,	Pettigrew,	Wall,
Eshleman,	Light,	Polaski,	Wallace,
Floyd,	Limper,	Pomeroy,	Wargo,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Price,	Waterhouse,
Frascella,	Magee,	Reidenbach,	Welsh,
Frost,	McCann,	Rovansek,	Wescott,
Gaffney,	McKeever	Royer,	Wheeler,
Gibson,	Metz,	Rubin,	Whitenight,
Guss,	Moody,	Sarraf,	Willaredt,
Hamilton, W. H.,	Moran,	Scarcelli,	Williams,
			Ziegler,

NAYS—41

Adam,	Gramlich,	Markley,	Sherman,
Amarando,	Greenwood,	McWherter,	Smith, C. C.,
Auker,	Hamilton, R. K.,	Murphy,	Stebbins,
Bonner,	Hass,	Murray, H. P.,	Stephens,
Boory,	Horst.	O'Neil,	Strausser,
Brennan, A. P.,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Pursley,	Swartz,
Brennan, J. J.,	Kratz,	Readinger,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kubacki,	Renwick,	Wood,
Ehrgood,	Lawyer,	Rosen,	Worley,
Garlock,	Lovett,	Rudisill,	Yetter,
George,			Yetzer,

NOT VOTING—84

Agnew,	Ewing,	Knecht,	Murray, J. J.,
Anderson, S. A.,	Farabaugh,	Kolankiewicz,	Murray, P. G.,
Barnatovich,	Filo,	Lafore,	Olsen,
Blair,	Fineman,	Leisey,	Paulhamus,
Boies,	Flint,	Leonard,	Polen,
Bower,	Flynn,	Leven,	Reibman,
Branca,	Foster,	Lippincott,	Rigby,
Breisch,	Gelfand,	Lutty,	Schuster,
Brenninger,	Gibb,	Mahan,	Sigman,
Breth,	Goldstein,	Maxwell,	Spencer,
Brown,	Guthrie,	McCormack,	Stone,
Capano,	Haudenshield,	McGee,	Stroup,
Cianfrani,	Heavey,	McInroy,	Thomas,
Cochran,	Helm,	McLaughlin,	Tompkins,
Cooper,	Henzel,	Meholchick,	Varallo,
Donaldson,	Hewitt,	Mihm,	Verona,
Dougherty,	Holt,	Mikula,	Walsh,
Down,	Houk,	Miller,	Weidner,
Eilberg,	Jenkins,	Mills,	Wilt,
Erb,	Jones, G. E.,	Monroe,	Young,
	Kent,	Mullen,	Andrews, Speaker

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill falls.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. LOVETT. Mr Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a correction on my vote on House Bill 684, Printer's No. 198, on which I voted "no" under a misapprehension.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman desire to be recorded as voting "aye?"

Mr. LOVETT. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is as far as your statement is concerned?

Mr. LOVETT. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman understands his vote cannot be changed now. The result has been announced. The remarks of the gentleman will be noted upon the record.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 760, as follows:

An Act relating to agreements leases and other instruments granting bituminous rights made or joined in by political subdivisions providng for approval by the Secretary of Mines under certain conditions and rendering them otherwise void providing for the effect of breach or failure to comply with the provisions and giving remedies to the political subdivisions and taxpayers

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 When a political subdivision makes or joins in (i) an agreement or lease of bituminous-bearing lands or (ii) an instrument granting the right to operate or mine bituminous the agreement lease or instrument shall be void unless it has been approved by the Secretary of Mines.

Section 2 The Secretary of Mines shall not approve any agreements leases or instruments by municipalities as described in section 1 of this act unless he is satisfied that they include inter alia requirements for compliance with (a) the bituminous mine safety laws (b) the compensation laws of the Commonwealth and where they are not applicable an equivalent substitute for them and (c) existing wage rates and labor practices in the Bituminous Industry.

Section 3 Any lease or grant hereafter made shall also terminate if the lessee or grantee violates or fails to comwith any of the requirements of section 2 of this act

Section 4 The municipality or any taxpayer resident therein on its behalf may proceed under the provisions of the Administrative Agency Law or other appropriate remedy to set aside the lease or to cancel the right granted and to evict the lessee or grantee of the right from the premises for failure to comply with the conditions and provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act

Section 5 This act shall take effect immediately

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—205

Adam,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boies,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Down,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Flint,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Foster,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews, Speaker
Frascella,	Lovett,	Rosen,	
Gaffney,		Rovansek,	

NAYS—1

Frost,

NOT VOTING—4

Brown, Mikula, Stroup, Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 86, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June twenty-eight one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 477) entitled as amended "An act providing for the payment of the salary medical and hospital expenses of policemen firemen and park guards by counties cities boroughs towns and townships who are injured in the performance of their duty and providing that absence during such injury shall not reduce any usual sick leave period" extending the provisions thereof to the State Police Force

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. BANKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

Amend Title, page 1, last line of Title, by inserting after "Force" and to employes of State penal, correctional or mental institutions.

Amend Sec. 1 (Title), page 2, line 13, by inserting after "Force" employes of State penal, correctional and mental institutions.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 2, by inserting after "or" where is appears the first time any employe of a State penal, correctional or mental institution, or.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 7, by inserting after "or" where it appears the first time if an employe of any State penal, correctional or mental institution, or.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 15, by inserting after "or" by an employe of a State penal, correctional or mental institution, or.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 3, line 19, by inserting after "or" by the employe of a State penal, correctional or mental institution, or.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 4, line 3, by inserting after "Force" or an employe of a State penal, correctional or mental institution.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 4, line 6, by inserting after "Force" employe of a State penal, correctional or mental institution.

Amend Sec. 1 (Sec. 1), page 4, line 9, by inserting after "Force" employe of a State penal, correctional or mental institution.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to the offering of amendments at this time? Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. BANKER. Mr. Speaker, my amendment brings the employes of our state penal, mental and correctional institutions under the Act.

This amendment first of all has the blessing of the sponsors of the bill as given to me by Senator Dent. He added at that time that had he and the other sponsor thought of it, they would have been included, at the time they wrote the bill. There are no objections from the Senate to my amendment.

The Act provides that any person covered by it who is injured in the performance of his duty shall be fully compensated for all medical and hospital bills. His salary shall be continued for the length of his incapacity. His vacation or sick leave shall not be charged with his absence. Disability arising from heart dseases or tuberculosis if attributable to his occupation are compensable, subject to present compensation laws.

If a guard in one of our institutions is attacked, he gets just what the compensation laws give him and nothing more. He loses his salary while off duty, due to his injuries. He loses his vacation and sick leave if he is off for a sufficient length of time. He must pay all nursing costs, if he is so fortunate to survive his injuries. If he is killed he gets nothing.

In my own home town we have two men whose lives were spared but who will never work again. One of them was injured back in 1921 or '22, somewhere back at that time. That man today is still living, in good health. But his injuries destroyed his sense of balance. Anywhere he may go today, he is walking around with his arm over some friend. He got nothing. He is still living but is dependent upon his relatives or whomsoever may take care of him.

The other, a personal friend of mine, was attacked three or four years ago by inmates without reason. He was beaten severely and then thrown into a big washing machine, the current turned on, and left there. He was very fortunate in being rescued before he lost his life. Today he is walking the streets. He cannot take any job. His nerves are in bad condition. All that man received was just compensation and what little retirement he had to take care of him the rest of his life.

Our third incident in Huntingdon took place a year ago. This is just one institution I am speaking of. This man was attacked by four boys. I imagine most everyone read about that, it was in all of the papers. They stabbed this man to death. One widow, four children, no support. No provision for any help for them.

Ladies and gentlemen, this bill is humane, it may cost us money, certainly, but who is more deserving? These men working in our institutions are in peril every second of the time they are on duty. No one can predict what an inmate of an institution is going to do for any five minutes. These accidents all arise because no one can predict what an inmate will do. On top of that the compensation that they receive is certainly little, or small, I will say. They receive a fair compensation, today, but not a good one. I am only talking about our own institution. As an example, three-fourths of those men on their days off are occupied with some extra curricular activity to make enough money to try and keep their families going, and their children living with other children in a commensurate way.

I cannot see anythng against the bill. And I am asking you please to give these fellows a break.

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose these amendments. I would like, like Mr. Banker, to give these little fellows a break and so forth, but I cannot do so until I have better information than he has been able to supply on the number of people in these institutions about which he is speaking, and the amount of money which would be involved in extending to them this additional protection—

and that is what it is. This protection originally was given to policemen and farm and park guards, by the Act of 1935, and this present bill seeks to extend it to the state police, all of whom in their own official duties are engaged in hazardous work.

I had asked the gentleman who is offering these amendments to embody these amendments in a separate bill, introduce it and give me an opportunity to consult with the administration to find out how many of these people are involved and approximately what it might cost. We have lots of records indicating what the compensation has cost the Commonwealth over the years for people who work for it and who are injured.

For example, in all mental and penal institutions there are hundred of people, hundreds, thousands perhaps, who have no contact at all with the prisoners or have no contact with the patients, especially the dangerous patients. Girls in offices, men in, we will say laundries, and so forth, whose work is not hazardous in the sense that a fireman's and a policeman's is, will be brought within the terms of this bill by his amendment. He would get complete and full medical care. He would get the other advantages which now exist under the law for those who are covered by it.

I think it is inadvisable for us to vote for these amendments, with the meager information we have. I have not been able to get any, I have not had the time since this bill was reported out, to find out what it is going to cost and how many people it will affect.

Another reason that I could advance at this time for not approving these amendments is this: If it is good to extend this protection to the employes of these various institutions why not extend it to all the employes of the Department of Property and Supplies. Lots of those people do dangerous work. They crawl up on ladders, they do many things in the maintenance program of the buildings of this Commonwealth and perhaps some of them get hurt. They are covered by workmen's compensation now and they should be. They should receive medical benefits and they should receive compensation of some kind.

But this bill, to which this amendment is now offered, goes much further than that. It puts them in a favorite class as far as taking care of them is concerned. I say we should not be doing this before we have much more information and before we weigh the equities of putting everybody under such a system.

I ask that you vote against these amendments and I assure you, that if these amendments are defeated and Mr. Banker puts in a bill such as I have suggested, if it can be done—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the Majority Leader yield to the sponsor of the amendments?

Mr. READINGER. I will yield.

Mr. BANKER. Mr. Speaker, looking the House over, seeing the absentee membership and knowing that there are a lot of men who are interested in this question on both sides of the House, if the Majority Leader will consent, I would like to have it passed over or postponed.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN

Mr. BANKER. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw the amendments and move to put the bill on the postponed calendar to be considered later.

Mr. READINGER. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker, to passing this over or postponing it.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL POSTPONED

Mr. BANKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be placed on the third reading postponed calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 114, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1925 (P L 448) entitled "An act relating to fish and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth" authorizing issuance of free licenses to certain veterans

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (b) of Section 220 act of May 2 1925 (P L 448) known as "The Fish Law of one thousand nine hundred twenty-five" amended July 28 1953 (P L 666) is amended to read

Section 220 Resident Fishing License Fees

* * *

(b) Any disabled veteran of any war or armed conflict whose disability consists of the loss of one or more limbs or the loss of the use of one or more limbs or a veteran who is totally blind and who meets the above qualifications shall be issued such license upon application to any county treasurer without the payment of the above license fee provided for the use of the Commonwealth The application for the issuance of a license in such case shall in addition to the other information required contain a statement that the applicant is a war or armed conflict veteran and that his disability was service incurred The county treasurer may likewise require of such applicant the production of such applicant's discharge papers

* * *

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,		Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,

Connelly,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Keller,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kolankiewicz,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lafore,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leiby,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Limper,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,	Lopresti,	Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed the same without amendment.

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 81

was passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 171, as follows:

An Act amending the act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class and amending revising and consolidating the law relating thereto" further regulating the power of the directors of the various departments to suspend certain employes and providing appeals

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section 4408 act of June 23 1931 (P. L. 932) known as "The Third Class City Code" amended June 28 1951 (P. L. 662) is amended to read

Section 4408 Suspension and Discharge Reduction of Employes Appeals All employes subject to civil service shall be subject to suspension by the director of the department for misconduct or violation of any law of this Commonwealth any ordinance of the city or regulation of the department pending action by the city council upon the charges made against any of such employes On hearing before the city council where they may be represented by counsel they may be fined or suspended for a period not exceeding thirty days with or without pay or they may be discharged by city council if found guilty of the charges made against them The director of each such department may for misconduct or violation as aforesaid suspend any employe of such department for a period of ten days with or without pay without preferring charges and without a hearing of council [Provided however That if] but no employe shall be suspended more than one time for the identical or same violation or act of misconduct If it should become necessary to reduce the number of men in said department for purposes of economy seniority rights shall prevail and any and all removals for such cause or causes shall be from the members last appointed and the member or members serving the shortest time shall be removed first but members with longer times of service may be discharged for cause

Any civil service employe aggrieved by the action of the council in fining suspending or discharging him shall have the right to appeal by petition to the court of common pleas within thirty days after the suspension or after receipt of written notice of such action by council which it shall be the duty of the council to give and the court shall hear the charges made against him de novo The issue before the court shall be whether the action of the council shall be affirmed or be modified in any respect or whether the charges should be dismissed or whether the suspension made by the director shall be affirmed or rescinded Where any such employe has been suspended [by action of council] and the charges are dismissed or the suspension rescinded on appeal he shall receive full compensation for the entire period of suspension

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—200

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Auker,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Banker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Barnatovich,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Bazin,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bell,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Blair,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Boies,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Bonner,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boory,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bower,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Branca,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Breisch,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Brennan, A. P.,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brenninger,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Breth,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bullen,	Jenkins,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Capano,	Johnson,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Cianfrani,	Jones, G. E.,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cioffi,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cochran,	Jump,	Murray, J. J.,	Tompkins,
Comer,	Kamyk,	Murray, P. G.,	Toomey,
Connelly,	Kehler,	Musto,	Varallo,
Cooper,	Keller,	Naugle,	Varner,
Curwood,	Kent,	Needham,	Vaughan,
Davis,	Kline,	Ogilvie,	Verona,
Donahue,	Knecht,	Olsen,	Wall,
Donaldson,	Kolankiewicz,	O'Neil,	Wallace,
Dougherty,	Kooker,	Pacchioli,	Wargo,
Down,	Kornick,	Parry,	Waterhouse,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Pashley,	Weidner,
Erb,	Kromer,	Paulhamus,	Welsh,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Petrosky,	Wescott,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Pettigrew,	Wheeler,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polaski,	Whitenight,
Filo,	Leiby,	Polen,	Willaredt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pomeroy,	Williams,
Flint,	Leonard,	Price,	Wilt,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Wood,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Worley,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Yetter,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Yetzer,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Young,
Frost,		Rosen,	Ziegler,
			Andrews,
			Speaker

NAYS—6

Ashton,	Horst,	Murray, H. P.,	Pursley,
Ehrgood,	Isaacs,		

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed he same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 219, as follows:

An Act amending the act of May 17 1921 (P. L. 682) entitled "An act relating to insurance amending revising and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies and the regulation supervision and protection of home and foreign insurance companies Lloyds associations reciprocal and interinsurance exchanges and fire insurance rating bureaus and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies associations and exchanges including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund providing penalties and repealing existing laws" extending the purposes for which certain companies may be incorporated

The General Assembly of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Clause 4 of subsection (c) of section 202 act of May 17 1921 (P. L. 682) known as "The Insurance Company Law of 1921" amended April 28, 1943 (P. L. 131) and May 6 1943 (P. L. 181) is re-enacted and amended to read

Section 202 Purposes for Which Companies May Be Incorporated

* * *

(c) Stock casualty insurance companies may be incorporated for any or all of the following purposes

* * *

(4) To insurance any one against loss or damage resulting from accident to or injury fatal or non-fatal suffered by an employe or other person for which the person insured is liable to insure against medical hospital surgical and funeral expenses incurred by or on behalf of the persons accidentally injured including the person insured and in the case of automobile liability insurance including also an obligation of the insurer to pay disability benefits to injured persons and death benefits to dependents beneficiaries or personal representatives of persons who are killed irrespective of the legal liability of the insured when such insurance is issued with and supplemental to such liability insurance to insure against loss or damage to property caused by horses or by any vehicle drawn by animal power for which loss or damage the person insured is liable and to insure against loss or damage to property for which loss or damage the person insured is liable but not including any kind of property damage insurance specified in other paragraphs of this section

* * *

Section 2 Subsection (e) of section 629 of the act as added by the act of April 28 1943 (P. L. 131) is amended to read

Section 629 Limitations

* * *

(e) Nothing in subdivision (b) of this article shall apply to nor in any way affect any insurance of medical hospital surgical and funeral expenses and disability and death benefits issued with and supplemental to a liability insurance policy as mentioned in paragraph four of subsection (c) of section two hundred two of this act

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boies,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney,	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with information that the House of Representatives has passed he same without amendment.

PERMISSION TO ADD ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Mr. VAUGHAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. POLASKI asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOLL asked and obtained unanimous consent

to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

Mr. TOMPKINS asked and obtained unanimous consent to add additional sponsors to a bill to be introduced by him.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 42.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules reported as committed, House Resolution No. 52.

Mr. READINGER from the Committee on Rules, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 55.

Mr. BOORY from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, re-reported as amended, House Bill No. 173, entitled:

An Act providing for the establishment of police pension pension funds or pension annuities in boroughs towns and townships and the regulation and maintenance thereof providig for continuance of existing funds or transfer thereof to funds herein established prescribing rights of beneficiaries and repealing certain acts.

Mr. BRETH from the Committee on Rules, reported as amended, House Resolution No. 51.

SENATE MESSAGES

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented extracts from the Journal of the Senate:

Senate Bills for concurrence 91, 125, 174, 190, 226, 241, 288 and 289.

SENATE MESSAGE

HOUSE BILLS CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced returned bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitld as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 22.

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (Pamphlet Laws 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review

HOUSE BILL No. 98.

An Act amending the act of May five one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act

HOUSE BILL No. 404.

An Act amending the act of May 1 1833 (P L 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties the cost for storm sewers or drains

HOUSE BILL No. 561.

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justice of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of special registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMEND HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 14.

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (Pamphlet Law 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" authorizing the appropriation of moneys out of county funds or county institution district funds for the handling storage and distribution of certain surplus foods and validating appropriations heretofore made

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Title, page 1, line 2, by inserting after the word "the" the word "second."

Amend Section 1, page 2, line 6, by inserting after the word "commissioners" the following: "of any county to which this act applies."

Amend bill, page 2, line 16, by inserting all of Section 3 as follows: "Section 3 The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitutiin the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lovett,	Rovansek,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Lutty,	Royer,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Magee,	Rubin,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Markley,	Sarraf,
Ashton,	Gibson,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCann,	Schuster,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McGee,	Sigman,
Bazin,	Guss,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Bonner,	Hass,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Bower,	Heavey,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Branca,	Helm,	Miller,	Stephens,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moran,	Strausser,
Breth,	Horst,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Muldowney.	Taylor,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Munley,	Thompson,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Comer,	Jump,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Musto,	Varner,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Curwood,	Keller,	Needham,	Verona,
Davis,	Kent,	Ogilvie,	Wall,
Donahue,	Kline,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Down,	Kooker,	Parry,	Weidner,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Erb,	Kromer,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Polen,	Williams,
Filo,	Leiby,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Price,	Wood,
Flint,	Leonard,	Pursley,	Worley,
Floyd,	Leven,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Flynn,	Light,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Foster,	Limper,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frascella,	Lopresti,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frost,		Rosen,	Speaker

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 64.

An Act amending the act of March ten one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" requiring adequate lighting of school buildings and a safe supply of water

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Title, page 1, line 6, by striking out after the word "water" the word "therein";

Amend Section 1, page 2, line 12, by striking out the first word in line "therein."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

YEAS—206

Adam,	Gaffney,	Lutty,	Royer,
Agnew,	Garlock,	Magee,	Rubin,
Amarando,	Gelfand,	Mahan,	Rudisill,
Anderson, M. S.,	George,	Markley,	Sarraaf,
Anderson, S. A.,	Gibb,	Maxwell,	Scarcelli,
Ashton,	Gibson,	McCann,	Schuster,
Auker,	Goldstein,	McCormack,	Sherman,
Banker,	Gramlich,	McGee,	Sigman,
Barnatovich,	Greenwood,	McInroy,	Smith, C. C.,
Bazin,	Guss,	McKeever,	Smith, Wm. B.,
Bell,	Guthrie,	McLaughlin,	Snider,
Blair,	Hamilton, R. K.,	McWherter,	Spencer,
Boles,	Hamilton, W. H.,	Meholchick,	Stank,
Bonner,	Hass,	Metz,	Stebbins,
Boory,	Haudenshield,	Mihm,	Steckel,
Bower,	Heavey,	Miller,	Stephens,
Branca,	Helm,	Mills,	Stevenson,
Breisch,	Henzel,	Monroe,	Stone,
Brennan, A. P.,	Hewitt,	Moody,	Stoner,
Brennan, J. J.,	Hocker,	Moran,	Strausser,
Brenninger,	Holt,	Moscrip,	Swartz,
Breth,	Horst,	Muldiwney,	Taylor,
Bucchin,	Houk,	Mullen,	Thomas,
Bullen,	Isaacs,	Munley,	Thompson,
Capano,	Jenkins,	Murphy,	Toll,
Cianfrani,	Johnson,	Murray, H. P.,	Tompkins,
Cioffi,	Jones, G. E.,	Murray, J. J.,	Toomey,
Cochran,	Jones, T. H. W.,	Murray, P. G.,	Varallo,
Comer,	Jump,	Musto,	Varner,
Connelly,	Kamyk,	Naugle,	Vaughan,
Cooper,	Kehler,	Needham,	Verona,
Curwood,	Keller,	Oglivie,	Wall,
Davis,	Kent,	Olsen,	Wallace,
Donahue,	Kline,	O'Neil,	Wargo,
Donaldson,	Knecht,	Pacchioli,	Waterhouse,
Dougherty,	Kolankiewicz	Parry,	Weidner,
Down,	Kooker,	Pashley,	Welsh,
Ehrgood,	Kornick,	Paulhamus,	Wescott,
Eilberg,	Kratz,	Petrosky,	Wheeler,
Erb,	Kromer,	Pettigrew,	Whitenight,
Eshleman,	Kubacki,	Polaski,	Willaredt,
Ewing,	Lafore,	Polen,	Williams,
Farabaugh,	Lawyer,	Pomeroy,	Wilt,
Filo,	Leiby,	Price,	Wood,
Fineman,	Leisey,	Pursley,	Worley,
Flint,	Leonard,	Readinger,	Yetter,
Floyd,	Leven,	Reibman,	Yetzer,
Flynn,	Light,	Reidenbach,	Young,
Foster,	Limper,	Renwick,	Ziegler,
Frank,	Lippincott,	Rigby,	Andrews,
Frascella,	Lopresto,	Rosen,	Speaker
Frost,	Lovett,	Rovansek,	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—4

Brown,	Mikula,	Stroup,	Walsh,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 97.

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that rcords are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

Said bill having been recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment, the vote had on final passage and third reading on said bill was reconsidered in the House and the bill amended, in which amendments the Senate has concurred.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. WORLEY asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, some members of this House were in the Committee on Railroads and Railways, which continue until this House was in session today and could not attend the Labor Relations Committee which was scheduled to meet just fifteen minutes after the Railroads and Railways Committee met.

I want the record to show that had I been able to I would have attended the Labor Relations Committee meeting, but could not for the reason that I was attending the Railroads and Railways Committee, which Committee met only fifteen minutes earlier than the Labor Relations Committee and continued through the time of the meeting of the Labor Relations Committee and also continued into the time when this House was in session.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Mr. Speaker, having concluded the business of the day, I desire to turn the gavel over to you.

The SPEAKER (Hiram G. Andrews) in the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Cambria. I am told that he has performed in magnificent fashion and that various Members of the House have no objection to how long I absent myself from the Chair.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 22.

An Act amending the act of June 21 1939 (P. L. 626) entitled "An act providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation of all subjects of taxation in counties of the second class creating and prescribing the powers and duties of a Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review imposing duties on certain county and city officers abolishing the board for the assessment and revision of taxes in such counties and prescribing penalties" fixing the qualifications of one member of the Board of Property Assessment Appeals and Review

HOUSE BILL No. 97.

An Act amending the act of May one one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of ths act conferrinf powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" exempting certain vehicles owned by and used exclusively by the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated from the payment of registration fees

HOUSE BILL No. 98.

An Act amending the act of May five one thousand nine hundred forty-five (P. L. 426) entitled "An act to authorize certain persons to take affidavits and acknowledgments in connection with the administration of the affairs of veterans and their dependents making certain offenses punishable as perjury and imposing penalties" including the Italian-Amtrican World War Veterans of the United States Incorporated within provisions of act

HOUSE BILL No. 404.

An Act amending the act of May 1 1833 (P. L. 103) entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating thereto" making optional the charge or assessment against accommodated or benefited properties the cost for storm sewers or drains

HOUSE BILL No. 561.

An Act amending the act of May 1 1929 (P. L. 905) entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of

local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and the clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the dsposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for issuance of specal registration plates to licensed operators of amateur radio stations requiring the secretary to furnish to sheriffs lists of special registrations and requiring sheriffs to maintain these lists.

SENATE BILL No. 67.

An Act amendng the act of June twenty-five one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1145) entitled as amended "An act empowering cities of the second class cities of the second class A cities of the third class boroughs towns townships of the first class townships of the second class school districts of the second class school districts of the third class and school districts of the fourth class to levy assess and collect or to provide for the levying assessment and collection of certain additional taxes subject to maximum limitations for general revenue purposes authorizing the establishment of bureaus and the appointment and compensation of officers and employes to assess and collect such taxes and permitting penalties to be imposed and enforced providing an appeal from the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes to the court of quarter sessions and to the Supreme Court and Superior Court" exempting certain resolutions from advertising requirements

SENATE BILL No. 136.

An Act amending the act of July 7 1947 (P. L. 1368) entitled "An act amending revising and consolidating the laws relating to delinquent county city except of the first and second class and second class A borough town township school district except of the first class and school districts within cities of the second class A and institution district taxes providing when how and upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for such taxes the return and entering of claims therefor the collection and adjudication of such claims sales of real property including seated and unseated lands subject to the lien of such tax claims the disposition of the proceeds thereof including State taxes and municipal claims recovered and the redemption of property providing for the discharge and divestiture by certain tax sales of all estates in property and of mortgages and liens on such property and the proceedings therefor creating a Tax Claim Bureau in each county except a county of the first class to act as agent for taxing districts defining its powers and duties including sales of property the management of property taken in sequestration and the management sale and disposition of property heretofore sold to the county commissioners taxing districts and trustees at tax sales providing a method for the service of process and notices imposing duties on taxing districts and their officers and on tax collectors and certain expenses on counties and for their reimbursement by taxing districts and repealing existing laws" increasing certain fees further providing for mail notices of the entry of tax claims and for the distribution of excess money resulting from certain tax sales

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ISAACS. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, April 27, 1955, at 9:00 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 5:37 p. m., Eastern Standard Time) the House adjourned.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Session 1955. 141st of the General Assembly.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1955

The House met at 9:00 a. m. EST.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Philip Lopresti) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend Harold J Crouse, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, York, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Help in ages past and our Hope for years yet unborn, we offer Thee our thanks for all the blessings which have come into our lives from Thy hand. Keep us ever mindful of these mercies which are more than we can number and which are new every morning.

O Lord, we pray Thou wilt help us to pay more heed to what we truly are than what others think of us; to care more for a good name in Thy sight than in the sight of others. Help us to do our best day by day.

Bless these Thy servants, the chosen of the people, with good health, sound minds, gracious speech so that they may speak, and vote and live for righteousness and freedom.

O God, in our prayer this morning we thank Thee for all the men and women whose names may be forgotten but who by their honesty and purity have helped make our country great.

In the strength of Jesus Christ, who has overcome the world, we make this prayer. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVAL POSTPONED

The SPEAKER. If there are no objections, the approval of the Journal for Tuesday, April 26, 1955, will be postponed until printed. The Chair hears none.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has referred the following bills:

By Mr. WEIDNER HOUSE BILL No. 931

An Act amending the act of June 4, 1937 (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," changing the provisions of the options allowed upon super-annuation retirement.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. DAVIS and FLINT HOUSE BILL No. 932

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1929 (P. L. 1278), entitled "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," requiring certain county officials to appoint or employ qualified resident attorneys as solicitors or assistant solicitors or counsel.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. GRANVILLE E. JONES and BOIES HOUSE BILL No. 933

An Act amending the act of March 19, 1909 (P. L. 46), entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Pennsylvania; to provide for the establishment of a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners; to define the powers and duties of said Board of Osteopathic Examiners; to provide for the examining and licensing of osteopaths in this State; and to provide penalties for the violation of this act," defining "unethical conduct" to include the practice of osteopathy with persons who are not licensed physicians or dentists.

Referred to the Committee on Profesional Licensure.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN HOUSE BILL No. 934

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended, "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," increasing the time within which claim may be made for compensation for personal injuries or death.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. A. PATRICK BRENNAN HOUSE BILL No. 935

An Act amending the act of June 2, 1915 (P. L. 736), entitled, as amended, "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," further regulating payment of compensation, and correcting an existing error.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. MUSTO and MEHOLCHICK HOUSE BILL No. 936

An Act amending the act of June 21, 1939 (P. L. 566), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by

an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Lapor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools, creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriations; and prescribing penalties," prescribing payment of compensation for partial disability due to silicosis, anthracosilicosis, or asbestosis.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. SWARTZ and PURSLEY

HOUSE BILL No. 937

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," clarifying the period for which sabbatical leaves may be granted.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. STANK. HOUSE BILL No. 938.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1889 (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Dommini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," by increasing the rate of tax imposed upon the gross receipts of certain companies, limited partnerships, associations, joint-stock associations, copartnerships and persons and imposing a tax upon the gross receipts of gas companies.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 939.

An Act to amend the act, approved the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 377), entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a tax on the use and storage of tangible personal property within the Commonwealth; providing for the assessment, collection and lien of the tax; imposing duties on prothonotaries; requiring sellers maintaining a place of business in this Commonwealth to register, make returns and collect the tax; prescribing penalties; and providing for the use of the proceeds of such tax for public school purposes," by continuing in effect penal provisions, and provisions for the assessment and collection of taxes, penalties and interest, after the expiration of the period during which tax is imposed by the act.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARRAF. HOUSE BILL No. 940.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three (P. L. 389), entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a tax on retail sales of tangible personal property to consumers; requiring sellers to file returns; providing for the assessment, collection and lien of the tax; imposing duties on the prothonotaries; prescribing penalties; and providing for the use of the proceeds of such tax for public school purposes," by designating the time for filing returns and continuing in effect penal provisions and provisions for the assessment and collection of taxes, penalties and interest after the expiration of the period during which tax is imposed by the act.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ. HOUSE BILL No. 941.

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of May sixteen, one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 208), etitled as amended, "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing an excise tax, for a limited period of time, on the net incomes of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships; providing for the assessment, collection, settlement and resettlement of taxes, and reviews and appeal therefrom; conferring powers, and imposing duties on certain persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships, State, and county officers, boards, and departments; and making an appropriation; and providing penalties," extending its provisions for an unlimited period of time, changing the deduction of dividends and the definition of corporation and of net income, imposing the tax on certain corporations, companies and associations not heretofore taxed under this act, and increasing the rate of tax.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. READINGER and BRETH.

HOUSE BILL No. 942.

An Act to further amend section two of the act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred nineteen (P. L. 521), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a non-resident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," by changing the rate of tax in certain instances.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. READINGER and BRETH.

HOUSE BILL No. 943.

An Act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing tax on gross premiums, premium deposits and assessments received from business transacted within this Commonwealth by certain domestic insurance companies, associations, and exchanges; providing for the rights, powers, and duties of the Department of Revenue, the taxpayers and officers thereof, and imposing interest and penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. READINGER and BRETH.

HOUSE BILL No. 944.

An Act reenacting and amending the title and the act of August twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one (P. L. 1417), entitled, as amended, "An act to provide revenue for State purposes by imposing a property tax, for a limited period of time, on the net incomes derived from sources within the Commonwealth of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships; excluding certain income; providing for the assessment, collection, settlement and resettlement of taxes, and reviews and appeal therefrom; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain persons, corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships, State and county officers, boards and departments; making an appropriation; and providing penalties," extending its provisions for an unlimited period of time, changing the deduction of divi-

dends and the defintion of corporation and of net income, imposing the tax on certain corporations, companies and associations not heretofore taxed under this act, and increasing the rate of tax, and redefining certain allocation factors.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERMAN. HOUSE BILL No. 945.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937 (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defining as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," changing eligibility requirements for assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 946.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for examination of teachers and pupils at stated intervals, and prescribing the effect thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. STRAUSSER. HOUSE BILL No. 947.

An act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," fixing tuition charges for students at State Teachers' College; creating a special fund in the State Treasury consisting of the amount received from such charges; providing for disposition of or forfeiture of moneys received from such charges.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. FOSTER. HOUSE BILL No. 948.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing appointment of auditors by courts of quarter sessions.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WHITENIGHT and CURWOOD.
HOUSE BILL No. 949.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for courses of study in first aid to be included during the last four years of any complete high school program.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. MULDOWNEY and McKEEVER.
HOUSE BILL No. 950.

An Act amending the act of June 19, 1913 (P. L. 534), entitled "An act relating to appointment of deputy constables," limiting the functions and duties of deputy constables in first class cities.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Counties First Class.

By Messrs. STONE and LIPPINCOTT.
HOUSE BILL No. 951.

An Act amending the act of May 15, 1933 (P. L. 553), entitled as amended "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; requiring operators and owners of automobiles, under certain circumstances, to furnish proof of financial responsibiity, as herein defined; providing for the suspension of operators' licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases; regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility; imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue, the State Treasurer, prothonotaries, and upon insurers, brokers and agents of insurers; providing for appeals in certain instances; and prescribing penalties," further regulating the forwarding of motor vehicle accident judgments to the Secretary of Revenue.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. McGEE, Mrs. VARALLO and Mr. VAUGHAN. HOUSE BILL No. 952.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the unlawful obtaining, possessing and disposing of Salk polio vaccine.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. PRICE and WILT. HOUSE BILL No. 953.

An Act amending the act of July 18, 1917 (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowance, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," providing credit for retirement purposes for service in private schools and institutions not located in Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. SARRAF and OLSEN.
HOUSE BILL No. 954.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1937, (P. L. 2017), entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and in each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers, city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Welfare and the State Department of Public Assistance in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors, overseers,

guardians and managers of the poor and poor district auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the law relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws," providing for annual salaries for county commissioners in counties of the second class for service as officers of the institution district.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. SARRAF and OLSEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 955.

An Act to amend the act approved the third day of June, 1937 (P. L. 1333) entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special, and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses, and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto, and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," by providing for the withdrawing of deceased candidate's name in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. AUKER, ERB and MILLER.

HOUSE BILL No. 956.

An Act amending the act of May 2, 1925 (P. L. 448), entitled "An act relating to fish; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth," authorizing any fish warden, special warden, sheriff, constable, or any special officer, or any peace officer to arrest any person violating the clean stream law.

Referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. WALL. HOUSE BILL No. 957.

An Act amending the act of May 21, 1943 (P. L. 571), entitled as amended, "An act relating to assessment for taxation in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth classes; designating the subjects, property and persons subject to and exempt from taxation for county, borough, town, township, school, except in cities and county institution district purposes; and providing for and regulating the assessment and valuation thereof for such purposes; creating in each such county a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; defining the powers and duties of such boards; providing for the acceptance of this act by cities; regulating the office of ward, borough, town and township assessors; abolishing the office of assistant triennial assessor in townhips of the first class; providing for the appointment of a chief assessor, assistant assessor and other employe; providing for their compensation payable by such counties; prescribing certain duties of and certain fees to be collected by the recorder of deeds and municipal officers who issue building permits; imposing duties on taxables making improvements on land and grantees of land; prescribing penalties; and eliminating the triennial assessment," making property or land in seventh and eighth class counties owned or used by charitable institutions and religious organizations as summer camps subjects of taxation.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. POLEN and MOSCRIP.

HOUSE BILL No. 958.

An Act amending the act of August 20, 1953 (P. L. 1219), entitled "An act appropriating certain moneys in the Motor License Fund to Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Townships of the Commonwealth for certain purposes and for a limited time; conferring powers and imposing duties on the officials of such political subdivisions and on the Department of Highways," changing the requirements for the political subdivisions to receive certain moneys appropriated by the act.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. POLEN and MOSCRIP.

HOUSE BILL No. 959.

An Act amending the act of June 16, 1951 (P. L. 588) entitled "An act appropriating certain moneys in the Motor License Fund to cities, boroughs, towns and townships of the Commonwealth for certain purposes and for a limited time; conferring powers and imposing duties on the officials of such political subdivisions and on the Department of Highways," changing the requirements for the political subdivisions to receive certain moneys appropriated by the act.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. BONNER. HOUSE BILL No. 960.

An Act amending the act of April 12, 1951 (P. L. 90) entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto; regulating and restricting the manufacture, purchase, sale, possession, consumption, importation, transportation, furnishing, holding in bond, holding in storage, traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, alcohol and malt and brewed beverages and the persons engaged or employed therein; defining the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; providing for the establishment and operation of State Liquor Stores, for the payment of certain license fees to the respective municipalities and townships, for the abatement of certain nuisances, and, in certain cases, for search and seizure without warrant; prescribing penalties and forfeitures; providing for local option, and repealing existing laws," eliminating residence requirements for individuals, partnerships and associations and for officers, directors and stockholders of corporations that may be licensed as malt and brewed beverage manufacturers, and requiring stockholders to be citizens.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. COMER and WILBUR H. HAMILTON. HOUSE BILL No. 961.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing

certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by further regulating the operation of certain buses.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. SARRAF and McCANN.
HOUSE BILL No. 962.

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for the appointment of, and the salaries and expenses to be paid to, supervisors of homemaking in counties of the second class.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. STANK. HOUSE BILL No. 963.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing special registration provisions for motor buses of certain common carriers of passengers for hire.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. TOMPKINS, KOLANKIEWICZ, KORNICK and BOIES. HOUSE BILL No. 964.

An Act making an appropriation to the Joint Committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate Laurelton State Village.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. BOIES and PARRY (By request).
HOUSE BILL No. 965.

An Act repealing the act of July 2, 1937 (P. L. 2797), entitled "An act requiring collectors of city, county, borough, town, township, school, and poor district taxes, to file certain reports with the quarter sessions court and the Department of Internal Affairs; directing such department to prepare and furnish forms for such reports, making such reports availabe for public inspection; requiring all payments to such collectors, for compensation and expenses, to be by warrant or order; prohibiting such collectors from deducting their compensation and expenses from public funds in their possession; and making violation of the act a misdemeanor."

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. KENT. HOUSE BILL No. 966.

An Act amending the compact contained in the act of June 5, 1937 (P. L. 1664), entitled "An act to ratify and adopt a compact or agreement negotiated by commissioners designated by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and commissioners designated by the Governor of the State of Ohio, relative to the development, use, and control of the Pymatuning Lake and the State owned land surrounding said lake for fishing, hunting, recreational, and park purposes," designating the lake area on which motor boats may be operated; and limiting the horsepower of the motor boats operated thereon.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 967.

An Act to amend Article X of the act approved the tenth day of March one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" by further providing for leaves of absence for professional employees for the purpose of study or research and imposing obligations upon school districts in connection therewith.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. COMER. HOUSE BILL No. 968.

An Act to add clause 6.1 to section eight of the act approved the eighteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 1043) entitled "An act establishing a public school employees' retirement system and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employees defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employees exempting annuities allowances returns benefits and rights from taxation and judicial processes and providing penalties" permitting employees to make an additional contributon to purchase credit for periods of approved leaves of absence and regulating the same.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. VERONA and COCHRAN.
HOUSE BILL No. 969.

An Act amending the act of May 25, 1945 (P. L. 1050), entitled "An act relating to the collection of taxes levied by counties, county institution districts, cities of the third class, boroughs, towns, townships, certain school dstricts and vocational school districts; conferring powers and imposing duties on tax collectors, courts and various officers of said political subdvisions; and prescrbing penalties," conferring powers and imposing duties on the State Treasurer regarding the collection and payment of per capita, residence, poll and occupation taxes owed by State employes.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. SCARCELLI and EHRGOOD.
HOUSE BILL No. 970.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof,

upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by changing requirements and penalties concerning lamps and illuminating devices.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. BAZIN, WILLIAM B. SMITH and STONE.
HOUSE BILL No. 971.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1242), entitled "An act relating to roads, streets, highways and bridges; amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the laws administered by the Secretary of Highways and by the Department of Highways relating thereto," specifying the rate of wages paid to labor employed by the Department of Highways.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. BAZIN, WILBUR H. HAMILTON and LEVEN. HOUSE BILL No. 972.

An Act amending the act of June 3, 1937 (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," making certain persons eligible to vote when the polls close.

Referred to the Committee on Elections and Apportionment.

By Messrs. CHARLES C. SMITH, RIGBY, SARRAF and READINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 973.

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting certain sales of Salk polio vaccine.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Messrs. POMEROY and FLINT.
HOUSE BILL No. 974.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article V, section 25 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, establishing a method for the selection of judges of the appellate courts and the courts of record of the First and Fifth Judicial Districts and the adoption of the same method for other courts of record upon approval of the electors.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Messrs. TOLL, LEVEN and WELSH.
HOUSE BILL No. 975.

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P. L. 682), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws," providing that recovery on any policy of insurance is not affected by a breach or failure to comply with a warranty, condition, or requirement of notice unless the breach is material or prejudicial to the insurer.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

By Messrs. TOLL, LEVEN, JOHN J. WELSH and Mrs. VARALLO. HOUSE BILL No. 976.

An Act amending the act of June 1, 1945 (P. L. 1340), entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles; and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility; providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases; regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility; imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue, the State Treasurer and prothonotaries; and prescribing penalties," requiring the Secretary of Revenue to impound motor vehicles involved in accidents unless the owners thereof deposit security for their financial responsibility.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. JOSEPH J. BRENNAN, POLASKI, BLAIR and WATERHOUSE. HOUSE BILL No. 977.

An Act to carry into effect section one of article fifteen of the Constitution, giving cities of the third class the right and power to frame, adopt and amend their own charters and to exercise the powers and authority of local self-government, and providing the procedure therefor; imposing certain restrictions, limitations and regulations; imposing duties upon city councils, city officers, county boards of elections, courts and the Secretary of the Commonwealth; providing for the payment of certain expenses by such cities; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Third Class.

By Messrs. WILLAREDT and WHEELER.
HOUSE BILL No. 978.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness for capital improvements on short term loans, and providing for tax levies for the retirement of such loans.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Messrs. WILLAREDT and WHEELER.
HOUSE BILL No. 979.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1933 (P. L. 103), entitled "An act concerning townships of the second class; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," authorizing the adoption of township seals and prescribing the effect thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has referred the following Senate Bills for concurrence:

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 91.

An Act amending the act of June one one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 1340), entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles and to make uniform the law with reference thereto requiring owners and operators in certain cases to furnish proof of financial responsibility providing for the suspension of operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue the State Treasurer and prothonotaries and prescribing penalties" providing that certain appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

SENATE BILL No. 125.

An Act amending the act of May 1, 1929 (P. L. 905), entitled "An act for the protection of the public safety regulating the use of highways and the operation of vehicles tractors street cars trackless trolley omnibuses bicycles pedestrians and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth providing for the titling including liens encumbrances and legal claims registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof upon payment of prescribed fees prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue the Department of Highways peace officers mayors burgesses magistrates aldermen justices of the peace the courts and clerks thereof owners of vehicles and garage keepers providing that records are admissible as evidence imposing upon owners counties cities boroughs incorporated towns townships within the Commonwealth liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles imposing penalties imposing certain costs upon counties providing for the disposition of fines forfeitures fees and miscellaneous receipts making an appropriation and providing for refunds" providing for the permanent registration and the issuance of permanent registration plates to political subdivisions for fire and police vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

SENATE BILL No. 174.

An Act establishing minimum compensation and increments for administrators and members of the faculty of the Scotland School for Veterans' Children and imposing duties on the board of trustees of such school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

SENATE BILL No. 190.

An Act amending the act of March 10 1949 (P L 30) entitled "An act relating to the public school system including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further regulating the employment of teachers who are related to members of the board of school directors.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

SENATE BILL No. 226.

An Act amending the Act of August 20 1953 (P L 1212) entitled "An act providing for the study of the problems of alcoholism the treatment commitment rehabilitation and protection of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts and the Department of Health and making an appropriation" granting the Municipal Court of Philadelphia concurrent jurisdiction in Philadelphia with the courts of common pleas in the commitment of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SENATE BILL No. 241.

An Act amending the act of May 11 1949 (P L 1210) entitled "An act relating to group life insurance describing permitted policies and restrictions thereon the premium basis thereof and rights thereunder limiting the amount of such insurance prescribing standard policy provisions and requiring notice of conversion privileges" extending the types permitted and fixing requirements thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

SENATE BILL No. 288.

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the central section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a point on the western border of Pennsylvania to a point on the eastern border of Pennsylvania at such points as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide are the most feasible and practicable for the further extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike from or near the City of Sharon in Mercer County to or near the Borough of Stroudsburg in Monroe County conferring powers and imposing duties on the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of such turnpike providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of such bonds notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making such turnpike bonds notes or other obligations exempt from taxation constituting the same legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which such turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

SENATE BILL No. 289.

An Act to facilitate vehicular traffic in the southwestern section of the Commonwealth by providing for the construction operation and maintenance of a turnpike from a connection with the Pennsylvania Turnpike System at or near a point west of or east of the City of Pittsburgh as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is most feasible and practicable thence in a general southerly direction to the West Virginia border to connect with the West Virginia Turnpike or any extension thereof at such point as the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission may decide is the most feasible and practicable and conferring powers and imposing duties on

the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue bonds notes or other obligations of the Commonwealth payable solely from revenues of the Commission including tolls or from such funds as may be available to the Commission for that purpose to pay the cost of the turnpike providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act providing for the collection of tolls for the payment of the bonds notes or other obligations and for the cost of maintenance operation and repair of the turnpike making the turnpike bonds notes or other obligations exempt from taxation constituting the same legal investments in certain instances requiring suits against the Commission to be brought in Dauphin County prescribing conditions on which the turnpike shall become free providing for grade separations grade changes relocations restoration and vacation of public roads and State highways affected by the turnpike providing for the purchasing or condemnation of land and procedure for determining damages in condemnation granting certain powers and authority to municipal subdivisions and agencies of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Commission and authorizing the issuance of turnpike revenue refunding bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker has referred the following House and Senate resolutions:

By Messrs. McINROY and FLINT.

(Concurrent) RESOLUTION No. 66.

In the House of Representatives, April 26, 1955.

Soil Conservation Service is at the present efficiently and beneficially administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. Proposals have been made to transfer the Soil Conservation Service and its activities either to another Federal agency or to the individual states.

It is the opinion of the General Assembly that the interests of soil and water conservation can best be served by the Soil Conservation Service as it now exists, therefore be it

Resolved, (the Senate concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorializes the Congress of the United States to keep soil conservation under Federal control and to oppose any reorganization which would transfer the Soil Conservation Service and its activities to any other Federal agency, or to the individual states; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHN J. MURRAY.

RESOLUTION (Not Printed).

In the House of Representatives, April 19, 1955.

Samuel R. LaRosa, of McKeesport is a man who is indeed worthy of admiration. Deprived of the pleasures of boyhood by a disease which necessitated the wearing of braces on both his legs. Sammy, as he is affectionately known to all the citizens and particularly the youth of McKeesport, longed for the day when he too could join in the sports he liked so well. Though the day never came when Sammy could be an actual participant in sports, this did not in any way embitter him. He started as a mascot, and later became manager or coach of various teams, leading many of them to championship. He also devotes much of his time and limitless energies to scouting and any other activities which he feels to be an aid to the boys of the community.

Ten years ago, Sammy conceived the idea that the best way to combat juvenile delinquency and to promote the general betterment and physical well-being of the boys of McKeesport was to organize a boy's club, and to provide the boys with a means of education, recreation and guidance. Inspired by the memories of his early youth, Sammy founded the McKeesport Boys Club, which on this its tenth anniversary, has grown into one of the most successful organizations of its kind in our Commonwealth; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives, individually and as a body, extend to the McKeesport Boy's Club its best wishes on its tenth anniversary, and extend to Samuel R. LaRosa, the founder and president of this fine boy's club, its thanks for an outstanding and exemplary job of building our citizens of tomorrow.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

UNIFORM FEE FOR SALK INOCULATIONS

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 27, 1955.

Because of the great demand which exists for Salk vaccine it is necessary that there be safeguards to insure an equitable distribution to all persons requesting it. There are reports that varied and in some cases exorbitant fees are being exacted from persons being inoculated. It is the duty of the medical profession to see that the fees charged for inoculations are kept uniform and as reasonable as possible, so that this high demand will not have the effect of raising the price of inoculations and thus put them beyond the reach of any person who may desire to be inoculated; therefore be it

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That local medical societies be urged to set a reasonable uniform fee for Salk vaccine inoculations, that the fees thus set be strictly adhered to by members of the medical profession.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

MICHAEL KOVATS DAY

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, April 26, 1955.

General George Washington entrusted the organization of his cavalry to an experienced Hungarian, Michael Kovats, who was recommended to General Washington by Benjamin Franklin. Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats was second-in-command of the Pulaski Legion and while serving in this capacity gave his life for the United States of America when, on May 11, 1779, he fell mortally wounded in the defense of Charleston, South Carolina.

American Hungarians respectfully ask for appropriate recognition for Colonel-Commandant Kovats. Americans of Polish descent have their revolutionary hero honored in the form of Pulaski Week. Washington's Cavalry known as the Pulaski Legion, was whipped into an efficient fighting force by Colonel-Commandant Kovats, and this historical fact is recognized by official documents, records of the Society of the Cincinnati and other official sources; therefore be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring),

That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on behalf of all American Hungarians memorializes the President of the United States to proclaim a Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovate day in honor of this outstanding hero of the Revolutionary War; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 180, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the willful obstruction of emergency telephone calls, and requiring notice of the offense to be printed in telephone directories.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 386, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 26 1931 (P. L. 8) entitled "An act to fix the fees to be allowed the district attorney in counties of the second class" providing a fee for services in cases removed to any appellate court of this Commonwealth or to any court of the United States

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 397, entitled:

An Act requiring common carriers by railroad to furnish flag protection to all trains occupying the main tracts; imposing duties on the Public Utility Commission, and providing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 411, entitled:

An Act compelling common carriers by railroad to man locomotives, trains and other self-propelled engines or machines with competent employes, providing for the minimum number and qualifications of men so employed, and providing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 502, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the sale, purchase, etc., of intramuscular or subcutaneous hypoderimc needles or syringes, except by prescription and imposing mandatory prison sentence on second offenders.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 519, entitled:

An Act to validate and quiet the title to real estate in this Commonwealth held by a foreign corporation not authorized to transact business in Pennsylvania and heretofore conveyed to a citizen or citizens of the United States or a corporation authorized to hold such real estate.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 528, entitled:

An Act authorizing deductions from wages or salary of any Commonwealth employe for payment of certain union dues, and the payment of such moneys to the union treasurer.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 611, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24, 1939 (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," prohibiting the coloring or dyeing of chickens, ducks or rabbits; and prohibiting the sale of colored or dyed chickens, ducks and rabbits.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 621, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing the compensation of auditors in union districts and in districts of the third and fourth class.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 622, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing agreements between children's institutions and school districts for the education of non-resident children of such institutions.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 623, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949, (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," providing for payment by the Commonwealth to school districts for the acceptance of nonresident inmates of children's institutions into its schools.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 630, entitled:

An Act authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, school districts, poor districts and county institution districts to file tax and municipal claims not filed within the time specified by law; and to amend such claims when the property affected is not sufficciently described; and to file suggestions of nonpayment and averments of default, or to sue out writs of scire facias on certain tax or municipal claims; and to revive judgments where the lien of such claims or the judgments thereon have been lost; and providing for the reinstatement of the liens of such claims and judgments.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 647, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 12, 1951 (P. L. 533), entitled "An act relating to mental health, including mental illness, mental defect, epilepsy and inebriety; and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," extending liability for the costs of care of patients, in certain cases; and the right of recovery thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 649. entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), entitled "An act relating to nonprofit corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties and immunities upon them and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the first class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign nonprofit corporations may be admitted or may continue to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, prothonotaries of such courts, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; authorizing certain local public officers and State departments to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," giving members of nonprofit corporations only power to make, alter, amend and repeal by-laws unless articles or by-laws otherwise provide.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 650, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 5, 1933 (P. L. 289), entitltd "An act relating to nonprofit corporations; defining and providing for the organization, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of such corporations; conferring certain rights, powers, duties, and immunities upon them and their officers and members; prescribing the conditions on which such corporations may exercise their powers; providing for the inclusion of certain existing corporations of the first class within the provisions of this act; prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign nonprofit corporations may be admitted or may continue to do business within the Commonwealth; conferring powers and imposing duties on the courts of common pleas, prothonotaries of such courts, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; authorizing certain local public officers and State departments to collect fees for services required to be rendered by this act; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to corporations," prescribing how notice shall be given of meetings of churches or other religious congregations.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 679, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools, amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," authorizing school districts to teach an elective safety course in shooting and hunting in secondary schools.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 719, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 10, 1949 (P. L. 30), entitled "An act relating to the public school system, including certain provisions applicable as well to private and parochial schools; amending, revising, consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto," increasing maximum limits on per capita taxes, with certain limitations.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 758, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 25 1919 (P. L. 581) entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth" changing the provisions for notices of ordinances and elections relating to indebtedness in cities of the first class and the advertising thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the first time.
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 783, entitled:

An Act regulating the time of payment of wages and earnings to railroad employes.

And said bill having been read at length the first time. Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 789, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission to expend State funds for civil air patrol aviation education training aids and maintenance of civil air patrol aircraft and making an appropriation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time. Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 820, entitled:

An Act amending the Act of July 28 1953 (P. L. 723) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second class amending revising consolidating and changing the laws relating thereto" further regulating the repayment of money collected upon forfeited recognizances and the satisfaction of judgment liens against real property arising therefrom.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 830, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1925 (P. L. 448) entitled "An act relating to fish and amending revising consolidating and changing the law relating to fish in the inland waters and the boundary lakes and boundary rivers of the Commonwealth" further authorizing fishing in water not stocked with trout.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 837, entitled:

An Act amending the act of June 24 1919 (P. L. 579) entitled "An act to fix the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assembly and to provide for the furnishing of such postage stationery and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of their officers and repealing all acts or parts of arts inconsistent therewith" fixing a salary for annual sessions and increasing the expense and clerical allowance of members of the General Assembly.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 845, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executives and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" transferring the powers and duties relating to vital statistics from the Department of Health to the Department of Internal Affairs.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 846, entitled:

An Act amending the act of April 9 1929 (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments boards commissions and officers thereof including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools or Teachers Colleges abolishing creating reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments boards and commissions defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers and of the several administrative departments boards commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor Lieutenant Governor and certain other executive and administrative officers providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments boards and commissions and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments boards and commissions shall be determined" transferring to the Department of Forests and Waters the powers and duties of the Department of Health relating to water pollution and sanitary inspections and transferring the Sanitary Water Board from the Department of Health to the Department of Forests and Waters and constituting it a departmental administrative board in that department.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 856, entitled:

An Act amending the act of March 30 1917 (P. L. 21) entitled "An act defining optometry and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and making certain exceptions and providing a Board of Optometrical Education Examination and Licensure and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board and providing penalties for violations thereof and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith" further regulating the refusal cancellation revocation and suspension of licenses providing for rules and regulations and eliminating repealed provisions.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 861, entitled:

An Act amending the act of May 2 1929 (P. L. 1278) entitled "An act relating to counties of the second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes and revising amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto" removing the limitations on appropriations which may be made for agricultural extension work.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON FINAL PASSAGE

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 279, Printer's No. 221, and

House Bill No. 620, Printer's No. 222,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

BILLS PASSED OVER

There being no objection,

House Bill No. 173, Printer's No. 220,

House Bill No. 546, Printer's No. 214,

House Bill No. 592, Printer's No. 210,

Senate Bill No. 110, Printer's No. 56,

Senate Bill No. 135, Printer's No. 25 and

Senate Bill No. 155, Printer's No. 81,

were passed over at the request of the SPEAKER pro tempore.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Speaker of the House was kind enough to offer that at any time we wanted information from the Budget Office he would see to it personally that we received all the information and all the help we would ask for.

Now, during all of this session since the beginning we have asserted that the deficit will be no more than $50 million. That is the amount we predicted it would be on September 3, 1954.

Before the 1954 election campaign the Democratic candidate for Governor charged us with gross misrepresentation.

I am asking now, because of the Speaker's kind and generous offer yesterday, that the Speaker himself request the Budget Office to supply the following to my office before the public hearings on the budget begin next week.

We would like to have an explanation of why the budget on page 4 lists the total amount of deficiency appropriations for the biennium at $40 million, when the actual amount appropriated by this Legislature is only $22 million. The way we figure this is a difference of $18 million which can be saved the taxpayers.

We would also like an explanation of why the budget deliberately ignores the fact that the Legislature has reduced the school appropriation by $10 million. This appropriation belongs either in the total for this biennium or for the new biennium, but you cannot use it in both. That is financial juggling. This is $10 million more of fat in the budget which can be trimmed out with a stroke of the pen.

We are also asking for a breakdown item by item of the actual and estimated lapses in appropriations which the Governor states will amount to approximately $18 million for the current biennium, but which we believe should total a much greater sum if he has practiced any of the economies he promised.

The Governor, in trying to alibi his demands for more than $600 million of increased taxes, has stated that the deficit from this biennium must be paid twice. That again in our estimation is financial juggling.

We feel if these errors of the Budget Office are allowed to stand it will mean that the taxpayers of Pennsylvania, by the Governor's own mathematics, not by ours, will be asked to pay a minimum of $56 million in unnecessary new taxes.

We feel, Mr. Speaker, it is our duty to save the people of this Commonwealth $56 million.

Mr. Speaker, this is only the beginning, it is only a quick resume of what we are going to ask, but we have a definite point in our mind, a $56 million amount that can be saved, which we feel we can increase to over $100 million within the next few weeks by these queries and the answers to our questions.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILLAREDT. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, May 2, 1955 at 3:30 p. m. EST.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 9:36 a.m. EST) the House adjourned.

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